

# OSHA COMPLIANCE TRAINING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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<https://oshacompliancetraining.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. The electrical safety program should require which of the following before workers operate on or near live parts?**
  - A. Job briefings
  - B. Safety drills
  - C. Tool inspections
  - D. Emergency drills
  
- 2. Which publication provides an indirect cost estimator for accidents?**
  - A. Indirect cost estimator
  - B. Direct cost estimator
  - C. Safety cost estimator
  - D. Accident cost estimator
  
- 3. If a power tool is not provided with a three-wire grounded cord, what safety design feature can be used as an alternative?**
  - A. Double Insulation
  - B. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter
  - C. Shielded Cable
  - D. Battery Power Only
  
- 4. Public Law 91-596 is commonly known as which act?**
  - A. The OSH Act
  - B. The Clean Air Act
  - C. The Federal Water Act
  - D. The Fair Labor Act
  
- 5. The section of the OSH Act that covers the General Duty Clause is**
  - A. Section 5 of the OSH Act
  - B. Section 2 of the OSH Act
  - C. Section 9 of the OSH Act
  - D. Section 7 of the OSH Act

6. Which form is specifically used to record the facts of injuries and illnesses, kept for several years?
- A. OSHA 300
  - B. OSHA 301
  - C. OSHA 302
  - D. OSHA 303
7. An assessment can be performed using the number system of probability times severity and give a \_\_\_\_\_. The higher the number the more probable that there will be an accident.
- A. class of hazard
  - B. risk score
  - C. hazard rating
  - D. severity index
8. Which standard is referenced for electrical safety at work in this content?
- A. NFPA 70E
  - B. NFPA 101
  - C. OSHA 29 CFR 1910
  - D. IEC 61508
9. Which statement correctly describes Class IA liquids?
- A. Class IA liquids have a flashpoint below 73°F and a boiling point below 100°F
  - B. Class IA liquids have a flashpoint above 100°F
  - C. Class IA liquids have a boiling point above 200°F
  - D. Class IA liquids have a flashpoint exactly at 73°F
10. Which classification describes any carbon-containing compound with two adjacent oxygen atoms joined together?
- A. Organic peroxide
  - B. Inorganic peroxide
  - C. Organic oxide
  - D. Peroxide compound

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. The electrical safety program should require which of the following before workers operate on or near live parts?**

**A. Job briefings**

B. Safety drills

C. Tool inspections

D. Emergency drills

*Before workers operate on or near live parts, a job briefing is the essential step to coordinate the plan for the specific task. This briefing brings everyone together to discuss what work will be done, which parts are energized, and how energy sources will be isolated or controlled. It establishes who is responsible for each action, what PPE and tools are required, and the exact sequence of steps to follow. It also reviews emergency procedures and confirms that any energy-control measures, like lockout/tagout, are in place. This shared understanding helps prevent electrical injuries by ensuring all workers are aware of hazards and the controls before work begins. Other activities like drills or tool inspections are important in other contexts, but they don't provide the task-specific hazard awareness and coordinated plan needed right before working on or near live parts.*

**2. Which publication provides an indirect cost estimator for accidents?**

**A. Indirect cost estimator**

B. Direct cost estimator

C. Safety cost estimator

D. Accident cost estimator

*The key idea is that this publication specifically addresses estimating costs that arise indirectly from an accident, such as lost productivity, downtime, supervisory costs, and administrative handling. An indirect cost estimator provides a standardized method to quantify these ripple effects, which is why it's the best fit for the question. The other options describe estimating different kinds of costs or are not focused on the indirect impact at all: direct cost estimators cover obvious, immediate losses like medical expenses and property damage; a safety cost estimator would address broader safety-related spending; and an accident cost estimator isn't the term used for the indirect-cost approach. So the publication named Indirect cost estimator is the one that provides the indirect-cost calculation method.*

**3. If a power tool is not provided with a three-wire grounded cord, what safety design feature can be used as an alternative?**

**A. Double Insulation**

B. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter

C. Shielded Cable

D. Battery Power Only

*When a power tool isn't provided with a three-wire grounded cord, using double insulation as a safety design feature keeps the user protected by isolating live parts from the outside. Double insulation means there are two layers of insulation (or reinforced insulation) and/or a sturdy outer shell, so even if the inner insulation were damaged, a live part is unlikely to contact the user. This is why such tools are built as Class II equipment, and you'll often see the square-in-square symbol on the tool indicating this design. A ground fault circuit interrupter can add protection by quickly cutting power if a fault current leaks to ground, but it's a circuit-level protection device, not a design feature built into the tool itself. Shielded cable helps reduce interference or risk in some applications but doesn't ensure user protection if a fault energizes the tool's surface. Battery power avoids the grounding issue by not using a cord at all, but it's a power source change rather than a protective design feature of the tool's construction.*

#### 4. Public Law 91-596 is commonly known as which act?

- A. The OSH Act**
- B. The Clean Air Act
- C. The Federal Water Act
- D. The Fair Labor Act

*Public Law 91-596 is the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Enacted in 1970, this law created OSHA to ensure safe and healthy workplaces by setting and enforcing standards, providing training and outreach, and conducting inspections. It established the framework for workplace safety programs and penalties for violations, which is why it's the act most closely tied to OSHA compliance. The other options pertain to environmental regulation or other labor standards and do not define Public Law 91-596.*

#### 5. The section of the OSH Act that covers the General Duty Clause is

- A. Section 5 of the OSH Act**
- B. Section 2 of the OSH Act
- C. Section 9 of the OSH Act
- D. Section 7 of the OSH Act

*The main idea being tested is where the General Duty Clause sits in the OSH Act. It is located in Section 5 (specifically Section 5(a)(1)), which requires employers to furnish a workplace free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees. This clause gives OSHA authority to address hazards that may not have a specific regulation, ensuring a general safety obligation is met. The other sections cited cover different areas—Section 2 covers the Act's purposes, Section 7 deals with employee rights and protections, and Section 9 relates to enforcement procedures—so they do not establish the General Duty Clause.*

#### 6. Which form is specifically used to record the facts of injuries and illnesses, kept for several years?

- A. OSHA 300**
- B. OSHA 301
- C. OSHA 302
- D. OSHA 303

*The essential idea is that a dedicated log is used to capture every work-related injury or illness with the basic facts of each incident. This log standardizes what information is included—date of the injury or illness, the affected worker, where it happened, the activity at the time, the type and severity of the condition, and a brief description of the event. It's kept for several years (typically five) to allow long-term trend analysis and to satisfy regulatory retention needs. While there are other forms that provide more detail on individual cases or summarize yearly data, this log is the primary record for documenting the facts of injuries and illnesses over time.*

7. An assessment can be performed using the number system of probability times severity and give a \_\_\_\_\_. The higher the number the more probable that there will be an accident.

**A. class of hazard**

B. risk score

C. hazard rating

D. severity index

*In risk assessment, you quantify risk by multiplying how likely an event is by how severe the potential harm could be, producing a risk score. This single number helps compare hazards and decide where to focus controls. The blank should be filled with risk score because it directly represents the combination of probability and severity in one metric. A class of hazard is just a category describing the type of hazard, not a calculated value. A hazard rating is typically a qualitative or separate quantitative judgment of how hazardous something is, not necessarily the product of probability and severity. A severity index looks only at the potential harm's seriousness, ignoring how likely the event is. Since the question describes the probability×severity method, the risk score is the best fit.*

8. Which standard is referenced for electrical safety at work in this content?

**A. NFPA 70E**

B. NFPA 101

C. OSHA 29 CFR 1910

D. IEC 61508

*Electrical safety in the workplace is governed by NFPA 70E, the Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace. This standard provides practical requirements for working around electrical equipment, including safe work practices, energy isolation, arc-flash hazard analysis, and the selection and use of appropriate personal protective equipment. It helps employers and workers identify hazards, implement controls, and receive the necessary training to prevent shock, arc flash, and related injuries. Other options cover different topics—NFPA 101 is about life safety, OSHA 29 CFR 1910 is a regulatory standard, and IEC 61508 focuses on functional safety of safety-related systems—so they don't address electrical safety in the workplace as directly as NFPA 70E.*

9. Which statement correctly describes Class IA liquids?

**A. Class IA liquids have a flashpoint below 73°F and a boiling point below 100°F**

B. Class IA liquids have a flashpoint above 100°F

C. Class IA liquids have a boiling point above 200°F

D. Class IA liquids have a flashpoint exactly at 73°F

*Class IA liquids are defined by two specific temperature thresholds that indicate extreme flammability: the flashpoint must be below 73°F, and the boiling point must be below 100°F. A liquid meeting both criteria will readily form ignitable vapors at room temperature and can produce vapors easily as it warms, creating a high fire risk. That is why the correct description is that these liquids have a flashpoint under 73°F and a boiling point under 100°F. If the flashpoint is above 100°F, or the boiling point is not below 100°F (or the flashpoint is exactly at 73°F), the liquid does not fit Class IA.*

10. Which classification describes any carbon-containing compound with two adjacent oxygen atoms joined together?

- A. Organic peroxide
- B. Inorganic peroxide
- C. Organic oxide
- D. Peroxide compound

*Two adjacent oxygen atoms bonded together form a peroxide linkage (an O–O bond). When the molecule also contains carbon-containing groups, this becomes an organic peroxide. That combination—a carbon-containing structure with an O–O linkage—is exactly what defines an organic peroxide, making it the best description for a carbon-containing compound with two adjacent oxygens joined together. An inorganic peroxide would lack carbon (for example, hydrogen peroxide), so it doesn't fit. An organic oxide isn't the standard term for describing a peroxide linkage, and a peroxide compound is too broad, since it could be inorganic as well.*

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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://oshacompliancetraining.examzify.com>

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

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