OSHA 510
Multiple-choice practice test

147 questions | Four choices each | Separate answer key

Name: _____ Date: _____

Select the single best answer for each question. Questions 1-83 retain the original quiz numbering. Questions 84-127 add Day 5-8 practice; Questions 128-147 add Day 8 toxic substances and PPE review. This is an independent study aid, not an official exam.

The answer key begins after question 147. It includes a quick letter key and explanations with important qualifications. Correct-answer positions are mixed.

Updated September 24, 2026. Based on the USF OSHA 510 Day 1-4 presentations and the supplied Day 5-8 student manuals. Source locations appear at the end. The supplied day labels and review-topic order are retained.

Day 1 - Standards, inspections and citations

1. When do horizontal standards apply?

Reference: 29 CFR 1910.5(c)(2) - Applicability of standards

A. Only to construction companies
B. Only to work on horizontal surfaces
C. Only when no state plan exists
D. Across industries when scope and hazard apply

2. What are vertical standards?

Reference: 29 CFR 1910.5(c)(1) - Applicability of standards

A. Rules covering all industries equally
B. Standards only for elevated work
C. Voluntary insurance requirements
D. Industry- or operation-specific standards

3. What are OSHA compliance directives?

Reference: OSHA compliance directives (CPL) - Enforcement policy and procedures; no single CFR provision defines the directive system

A. Only penalty schedules
B. Enforcement policy and procedure instructions
C. New laws enacted by Congress
D. Employer insurance policies

4. What is an other-than-serious violation?

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(c) - Penalties; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 4 - Violations

A. A technical condition unrelated to safety
B. An uncorrected prior citation
C. A safety-related violation unlikely to cause serious harm
D. An intentional disregard of a requirement

5. What is a serious violation?

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(k) - Penalties (serious-violation definition)

A. A violation only after a fatality occurs
B. Any injury requiring a bandage
C. A potentially fatal or seriously harmful hazard the employer knew or should have known about
D. Every violation involving a ladder

6. What is a willful violation?

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(a) - Penalties; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 4 - Violations

A. A hazard corrected before inspection
B. Intentional disregard or plain indifference
C. Any second injury
D. An accidental minor paperwork error

7. What is a repeat violation?

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(a) - Penalties; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 4 - Violations

A. Any two hazards at the same site
B. Any injury recurring in the same month
C. A substantially similar violation after a prior final order
D. Any citation with two affected workers

8. What is failure to abate?

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(d) - Penalties (failure to correct a violation)

A. Not correcting a cited violation by its abatement date
B. Not attending an optional conference
C. Disagreeing with an inspector
D. Correcting a hazard before inspection

9. What is a de minimis condition?

Reference: OSH Act Section 9(a) - Citations; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 4 - De Minimis Conditions

A. A violation causing a fatality
B. Any violation with a small penalty
C. A deliberate refusal to comply
D. A technical departure with no direct or immediate safety relationship

10. What must an employer do after receiving an OSHA citation?

Reference: 29 CFR 1903.16 - Posting of citations; 1903.17 - Employer and employee contests before the Review Commission; 1903.19 - Abatement verification

A. Wait for an informal conference before posting
B. Post for 3 working days or until corrected, whichever is longer; contest within 15 working days
C. Post for 1 day; contest within 30 calendar days
D. Post only if employees request it; contest within 60 days

11. Which employer created the hazard if its workers damaged a guardrail?

Reference: OSHA Directive CPL 02-00-124 - Multi-Employer Citation Policy (creating employer)

A. OSHA compliance officer
B. Exposing employer only
C. Creating employer
D. Equipment manufacturer only

12. What are the main stages of an OSHA inspection?

Reference: 29 CFR 1903.7 - Conduct of inspections; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 3 - Inspection Procedures

A. Worker vote, insurance audit, certification

B. Credentials, opening conference, walkaround, closing conference

C. Opening conference, fine payment, orientation

D. Penalty, hearing, permit, walkthrough

13. How can OSHA address a serious recognized hazard without a specific applicable standard?

Reference: OSH Act Section 5(a)(1) - Duties (General Duty Clause)

A. Only a company policy violation

B. General Duty Clause, when its elements are met

C. No enforcement is ever possible

D. Automatic citation under any unrelated standard

Day 2 - Health, fire, tools, falls and electrical

14. What is needed when medical treatment is not reasonably accessible?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.50(c) - Medical services and first aid

A. An unlocked office telephone alone
B. A first-aid kit without a trained responder
C. A certified first-aid provider available at the site
D. An employee with a driver's license

15. Which toxin can harm both male and female reproductive systems?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.62(l)(2)(iv) - Lead (employee information and training)

A. Nitrogen
B. Lead
C. Argon
D. Helium

16. What features must portable drinking-water containers have?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.51(a)(2) - Sanitation

A. Open top and shared ladle
B. Tight lid and tap
C. Loose lid and shared cup
D. Uncovered bucket with a handle

17. Which fires does a BC extinguisher cover?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1) - Fire protection; extinguisher classifications from the course manual

A. Combustible metals and electrical equipment
B. Wood and combustible metals
C. Flammable liquids and energized electrical equipment
D. Cooking oils and paper only

18. How close must a fire extinguisher be during work?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(i), (vi) - Fire protection

A. 2A within 300 ft generally; 10B within 150 ft for liquid/gas use
B. Any rating anywhere on the jobsite
C. 2A within 100 ft generally; 10B within 50 ft for specified liquid/gas use
D. 2A within 200 ft generally; 10B within 100 ft for liquid/gas use

19. What must you do before refueling equipment?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.152(g)(10) - Flammable liquids

A. Leave the engine idling
B. Shut off the engine
C. Increase engine speed
D. Disconnect only the headlights

20. How do you prevent static sparks between two metallic objects during liquid transfer?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.152(e)(2) - Flammable liquids

A. Electrically bond the objects
B. Paint both contact surfaces
C. Use a longer transfer hose only
D. Separate them with dry paper

21. What test should be performed before mounting an applicable abrasive wheel?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.303(c)(7) - Abrasive wheels and tools; 1910.215(d)(1) - Abrasive wheel machinery

A. Drop test from waist height
B. Ring test and inspection appropriate to wheel type
C. Maximum-speed test while holding the wheel
D. Water-soak test for every wheel

22. What pressure limit applies to compressed air used for cleaning?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.302(b)(4) - Power-operated hand tools

A. Any pressure with a face shield
B. 60 psi with safety glasses only
C. Less than 30 psi, with chip guarding and PPE
D. 90 psi with gloves only

23. Which electric tools do not require a grounding pin?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.302(a)(1) - Power-operated hand tools

A. Approved double-insulated tools
B. Any tool with a plastic handle
C. Any battery charger
D. Any tool under one horsepower

24. In what condition must all tools be maintained?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.300(a), (b) - General requirements (hand and power tools)

A. Operational only on inspection day
B. Safe condition with required guards and devices
C. Clean even if a guard is missing
D. Usable until complete failure

25. What is the usual top-edge height of a construction guardrail?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(b)(1) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

A. 36 inches plus or minus 6 inches
B. 42 inches plus or minus 3 inches
C. 30 inches exactly
D. 48 inches plus or minus 6 inches

26. What is the maximum height for a controlled decking zone?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(c) - Fall protection (steel erection; controlled decking zones)

A. 60 feet with training alone
B. 30 feet, subject to CDZ conditions
C. 75 feet with warning tape
D. 50 feet without restrictions

27. How far from roof edges must warning lines be when mechanical equipment is used?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(f)(1)(ii) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

A. 10 ft parallel and 6 ft perpendicular
B. 6 ft parallel and 10 ft perpendicular to travel
C. 6 ft from every edge regardless of equipment travel
D. 3 ft from every edge

28. What free-fall limit applies to a personal fall-arrest system?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(16)(ii), (iii) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

A. 10 feet if a harness is worn
B. 30 feet during construction
C. 15 feet if an anchor is overhead
D. 6 feet, with no contact with a lower level

29. What must a personal fall-arrest system prevent the worker from striking?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(16)(iii) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

A. Only electrical equipment
B. Only the roof edge
C. Only the ground outside the building
D. A lower level

30. What is the maximum deceleration distance?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(16)(iv) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

A. 6 feet
B. 15 feet
C. 3.5 feet
D. 10 feet

31. What should a flagger wear at night?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.201(a) - Signaling (flaggers; incorporated MUTCD requirements)

A. An ordinary white shirt
B. Dark clothing with a small name badge
C. Retroreflective high-visibility apparel
D. Any bright shirt without reflective material

32. When should flaggers be provided?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.201(a) - Signaling (flaggers; incorporated MUTCD requirements)

A. Only on interstate highways
B. Only after a collision
C. When other traffic controls do not provide adequate protection
D. Only when work lasts over one month

33. What sign identifies an immediate hazard?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.200(b) - Accident prevention signs and tags

A. CAUTION
B. EXIT
C. NOTICE
D. DANGER

34. How must required signs be displayed during work?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.200(a) - Accident prevention signs and tags

A. Visible throughout the work while needed
B. Displayed only at the main office
C. Visible only during inspections
D. Covered during active work

35. How should arc welding and cutting be shielded?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.351(e) - Arc welding and cutting

A. Ordinary cardboard barriers
B. Noncombustible or flameproof screens whenever practicable
C. No shielding if the welder wears a hood
D. Transparent plastic sheeting of any type

36. What can oil or grease on oxygen-cylinder fittings cause?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.350(i) - Gas welding and cutting

A. Only a cosmetic stain
B. Reduced oxygen-cylinder weight
C. Violent fire or explosion
D. Improved valve lubrication

37. At what voltage must exposed live parts generally be guarded against accidental contact?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.403(i)(2)(i) - General requirements (electrical)

A. 50 volts or more
B. 120 volts or more only
C. 240 volts or more only
D. 600 volts or more only

38. What does an assured equipment grounding conductor program cover?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii) - Wiring design and protection

A. Only extension cords longer than 100 ft

B. Only battery-powered equipment

C. Temporary cord sets/receptacles and grounded cord-and-plug equipment

D. Only permanent building wiring

39. When must Subpart V job briefings occur?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.952(a), (c) - Job briefing

A. Once each month

B. Before jobs; at least daily/shift for similar repetitive work; again for significant changes

C. Only after an injury

D. Only at project startup

Day 3 - Scaffolds, excavations, structures and cranes

40. When can scaffold cross bracing serve as a midrail?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xv) - General requirements (scaffolds)

A. Any crossing point if braces are steel
B. Crossing point 20-30 inches above the platform
C. Crossing point 10-15 inches above the platform
D. Crossing point 38-48 inches above the platform

41. Who must supervise scaffold alterations?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.451(f)(7) - General requirements (scaffolds)

A. Any employee using the scaffold
B. A competent person qualified in scaffold work
C. Only the delivery driver
D. Only the property owner

42. For scaffolds near an uninsulated power line rated 50 kV or less, what is the normal minimum clearance?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.451(f)(6) - General requirements (scaffolds)

A. 6 feet
B. 3 feet
C. 10 feet
D. 5 feet

43. At what trench depth is safe egress required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(c)(2) - Specific excavation requirements

A. 10 feet deep; 25 feet lateral travel
B. 5 feet deep; 50 feet lateral travel
C. 6 feet deep; 100 feet lateral travel
D. 4 feet deep; no more than 25 feet lateral travel

44. How far from the trench edge must spoil piles be kept?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2) - Specific excavation requirements

A. Directly at the edge if the pile is low
B. 6 inches without retaining protection
C. 2 feet, or effective retaining protection
D. 1 foot without retaining protection

45. What two analyses are used to classify soil?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A(c)(2) - Soil Classification

A. Color and odor checks only
B. Aerial and photographic surveys only
C. Visual and manual analyses
D. Moisture and temperature readings only

46. At what depth is cave-in protection required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.652(a)(1) - Requirements for protective systems

A. Only when a worker requests it
B. 10 feet in every soil
C. 20 feet unless rain is forecast
D. 5 feet, with stable-rock and shallow-excavation qualifications

47. What is the strength range for cohesive Type B soil?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A(b) - Soil Classification (Type B)

A. Exactly 2.0 tsf
B. 0.5 tsf or less
C. Greater than 0.5 and less than 1.5 tsf
D. 1.5 tsf or greater in every case

48. Who evaluates a damaged trench shield?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.652(d)(3) - Requirements for protective systems

A. Competent person first; engineer approval if safe use cannot be assured
B. Any operator may approve it alone
C. The purchasing clerk only
D. No evaluation until it fails

49. What protects workers from protruding rebar?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.701(b) - General requirements (concrete and masonry)

A. Ordinary mushroom caps in every situation
B. Plastic tape wrapped around the tip
C. Warning paint on the rebar
D. Impalement-resistant guards appropriate to the exposure

50. What PPE helps prevent wet-concrete burns and dermatitis?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.95(a) - Criteria for personal protective equipment; 1926.102(a) - Eye and face protection

A. Alkali-resistant waterproof protection and eye protection
B. Leather gloves alone
C. Cotton gloves and shorts
D. Ordinary fabric shoes alone

51. How is a masonry limited-access zone established?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.706(a) - Requirements for masonry construction

A. Half the wall length and 2 ft wide
B. Full length, unscaffolded side, width of wall height plus 4 ft
C. Either side with width equal to half the wall height
D. Scaffolded side only and 3 ft wide

52. When must a masonry wall be braced?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.706(b) - Requirements for masonry construction

A. Only if the wall has windows
B. Only over 20 feet
C. Over 8 feet unless otherwise adequately supported
D. Only after mortar cures fully

53. Who provides access and laydown areas for steel erection?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.752(c) - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence

A. Building inspector alone
B. Steel supplier alone
C. Delivery truck operator
D. Controlling contractor

54. What notification must precede steel erection?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.752(a) - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence

A. Written confirmation of adequate strength and compliant anchor-bolt changes
B. A weather report from the prior day
C. The delivery invoice only
D. A verbal statement that concrete looks dry

55. What is the connector fall-protection threshold?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(b) - Fall protection (steel erection; connectors)

A. Only above 60 ft
B. Only above 50 ft
C. Above two stories or 30 ft, whichever is greater
D. Above two stories or 30 ft, whichever is less

56. What is the general fall-protection threshold for other steel-erection workers?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(a)(1) - Fall protection (steel erection)

A. More than 15 feet, subject to specific exceptions
B. More than 6 feet under this steel-erection provision
C. More than 30 feet for all workers
D. More than 50 feet for all workers

57. What special arrangement can be used for qualifying initial decking up to 30 feet?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(c) - Fall protection (steel erection; controlled decking zones)

A. A controlled decking zone meeting its requirements
B. A general public-access area
C. An excavation shield
D. A caution-tape perimeter for any trade

58. What must be completed before demolition?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.850(a) - Preparatory operations (demolition)

A. Only a building-age estimate
B. Only a contractor's insurance certificate
C. A verbal assurance from the owner
D. Competent-person engineering survey with written evidence

59. When must a demolition chute be enclosed?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.852(a) - Chutes

A. More than 45 degrees from horizontal
B. More than 15 degrees from horizontal
C. Exactly horizontal only
D. Only at 90 degrees

60. Where does demolition of exterior walls and floors begin?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.850(j) - Preparatory operations (demolition)

A. At the top and progress downward
B. At any floor simultaneously without sequencing
C. At the middle and work both directions
D. At the bottom and progress upward

61. What percentage of floor area may be opened for debris removal?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.853 - Removal of materials through floor openings

A. 50% without qualifications
B. 25%, unless lateral supports remain
C. 75% without qualifications
D. 100% without qualifications

62. What clearance is required between a temporary handrail and a wall?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(11) - Stairways

A. 2 inches
B. 3 inches
C. 1.5 inches
D. 1 inch

63. What is the minimum clear width between portable-ladder side rails?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(4)(ii) - Ladders

A. 9 inches
B. 11.5 inches
C. 10 inches
D. 8 inches

64. What must happen to a damaged portable ladder?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16) - Ladders

A. Leave it available until the next inspection
B. Turn the damaged side away from the user
C. Use it only for short climbs
D. Identify or tag it and remove from service until repaired

65. When are stair handrails required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(1) - Stairways

A. 6 risers or rise over 48 inches
B. 4 or more risers or rise over 30 inches, whichever is less
C. 8 risers or rise over 60 inches
D. Only for permanent stairs

66. Which statement about ladder inspections is correct?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(15) - Ladders (competent-person inspections); course toolbox talk adds pre-use checks

A. Checks are needed only after an injury
B. Only new ladders need pre-use checks
C. Pre-use checks supplement competent-person inspections
D. Quarterly inspections eliminate pre-use checks

67. What is the correct response to a damaged ladder needed for a short climb?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16) - Ladders

A. Use it for climbs under 3 ft
B. Remove the damaged ladder from service
C. Use it with a reduced load
D. Use it if another worker holds it

68. Why can opaque paint create a ladder-inspection problem?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(12) - Ladders

A. Opaque paint is required on every wooden ladder
B. Opaque paint can conceal structural defects
C. Paint repairs structural cracks
D. Paint replaces an inspection

69. What is a qualified person?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1401 - Definitions (cranes); 1926.32(m) - Definitions (qualified)

A. Only a person with a college degree
B. Credentials or demonstrated knowledge, training, and experience relevant to the work
C. Anyone authorized to purchase equipment
D. Anyone employed more than one year

70. How often must rigging be inspected?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(1) - Rigging equipment for material handling

A. Before use each shift and as necessary during use
B. Once per year only
C. Only after an incident
D. Once per month only

71. What authority must a crane operator have?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1418 - Authority to stop operation

A. Stop only with the customer's permission
B. Refuse only if equipment has already failed
C. Stop and refuse loads when safety is in question
D. Continue until a supervisor arrives

72. When must crane operations stop?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1419(f), (g), (j) - Signals--general requirements; 1926.1417(y) - Operation

A. Only when the load is on the ground
B. Only when the assigned signal person gives a stop signal
C. Only when the workday ends
D. For safety problems, lost required signals, or anyone's stop signal

Day 4 - Equipment, rigging, disposal and PPE

73. What is required for equipment left unattended at night beside an active highway or construction area?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600(a)(1) - Equipment

A. Only the parking brake
B. A small unlit note on the windshield
C. Appropriate lights/reflectors or similarly equipped barricades
D. Only an employee's reflective vest on the seat

74. How must equipment parked on an incline be secured?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(ii) - Equipment

A. Parking brake set and wheels chocked
B. Transmission in neutral only
C. Engine idling only
D. Bucket raised to act as a counterweight

75. Which construction standard covers rough-terrain industrial trucks?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.602(c), (d) - Material handling equipment; 1910.178(l) - Powered industrial trucks

A. 1926.1053 only
B. 1926.706 only
C. 1926.602(c); operator training in 1926.602(d)
D. 1926.102 only

76. According to the course slide, what temperature capability is identified for ROPS materials (apart from its alternative impact-test criterion)?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1001 - Minimum performance criteria for rollover protective structures for designated scrapers, loaders, dozers, graders, crawler tractors, compactors, and rubber-tired skid steer equipment. Course temperature answer uses former 1926.1001(f)(2)(iv); current section incorporates consensus standards.

A. 100 degrees F
B. 32 degrees F
C. 50 degrees F
D. 0 degrees F

77. How often must rigging equipment be inspected?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(1) - Rigging equipment for material handling

A. Only on delivery
B. Only when the load changes
C. Every 90 days only
D. Before use each shift and as necessary during use

78. How often must slings and their attachments be inspected?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(6) - Rigging equipment for material handling

A. Only if the sling has no tag
B. Once per quarter only
C. Each day before use and additionally when conditions warrant
D. Only after storage

79. What is required for special custom-designed lifting accessories?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(4) - Rigging equipment for material handling

A. Use without testing if newly fabricated
B. Proof-test to 75% without marking
C. Mark safe working load and test to 50%
D. Mark safe working load and proof-test to 125% before use

80. At what drop height is an enclosed exterior trash chute required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.252(a) - Disposal of waste materials

A. More than 10 feet
B. More than 20 feet
C. More than 5 feet
D. More than 50 feet

81. What broken-wire percentage within eight rope diameters prohibits wire-rope use under the reviewed rule?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(c)(4)(iv) - Rigging equipment for material handling

A. More than 25%
B. More than 50%
C. More than 10%
D. Only when all wires are broken

82. Which construction standard covers eye and face protection?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.102 - Eye and face protection

A. 1926.102
B. 1926.106
C. 1926.101
D. 1926.100

83. Which standard covers respiratory protection in construction?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.103 - Respiratory protection; 1910.134 - Respiratory protection

A. 1926.1053 only
B. 1926.600 only
C. 1926.102, applying 1910.1200
D. 1926.103, applying 1910.134

Day 5 - Electrical and excavation review

84. Exposed live parts operate at 120 volts. Which is an allowed way to guard them against accidental contact?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.403(i)(2)(i) - General requirements (electrical)

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 85; related original question 37.

A. Allow anyone access if they wear ordinary work gloves
B. Wait until voltage exceeds 600 volts before guarding
C. Place them in a room or enclosure accessible only to qualified persons
D. Put a handwritten note beside unguarded parts

85. Which equipment belongs within the construction assured equipment grounding conductor program when required to be grounded?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii) - Wiring design and protection

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 85; related original question 38.

A. Only battery-operated hand tools
B. Cord sets, nonpermanent receptacles, and cord-and-plug-connected equipment available for employee use
C. Only extension cords longer than 100 feet
D. Only permanently installed building wiring

86. A Subpart V crew received its morning briefing, but work conditions change significantly in a way that affects safety. What is required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.952(a), (c) - Job briefing

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 85; related original question 39.

A. Only record the change after the shift
B. No briefing if the crew has experience
C. Wait until the next morning regardless of the hazard
D. An additional job briefing addressing the change

87. A worker in a 4-foot-deep trench must walk 40 feet laterally to reach the only ladder. What must change?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(c)(2) - Specific excavation requirements

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 183; related original question 43.

A. Replace the ladder with a warning sign
B. Nothing; ladders are required only at 6 feet
C. Provide safe egress within 25 feet of lateral travel
D. Increase the allowed travel distance to 50 feet

88. Excavated material sits 1 foot from a trench edge with no retaining protection. What meets the reviewed requirement?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2) - Specific excavation requirements

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 183; related original question 44.

A. Move it to 18 inches without other protection

B. Leave it in place if the trench is short

C. Place it directly on the edge and cover it with a tarp

D. Move it at least 2 feet back or use effective retaining protection

89. A competent person is classifying soil for an excavation. What is the minimum combination of analyses?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A(c)(2) - Soil Classification

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 183; related original question 45.

A. At least one visual and one manual analysis

B. Only a color comparison

C. Only a photograph

D. Only asking the equipment operator

90. Employees will enter a 6-foot-deep trench that is not entirely in stable rock. What is required for cave-in protection?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.652(a)(1) - Requirements for protective systems

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 183; related original question 46.

A. A ladder alone

B. No protection until the trench is 10 feet deep

C. An adequate protective system, such as appropriate sloping, shoring, or shielding

D. A hard hat and warning tape alone

91. A cohesive soil has an unconfined compressive strength of 1.0 ton per square foot, with no condition requiring Type C classification. Which strength category does it fit?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A(b) - Soil Classification (Type B)

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 183; related original question 47.

A. Type A solely because it holds its shape

B. Type C solely because it is cohesive

C. Type B

D. Stable rock

92. A competent person cannot assure that a damaged trench shield is safe for its intended loads. What is required before it returns to service?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.652(d)(3) - Requirements for protective systems

Manual: Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 183; related original question 48.

A. Reduce the crew size and keep using it

B. Let the operator approve it without further evaluation

C. Remove it and obtain evaluation and approval by a registered professional engineer

D. Use it only in the morning

Day 6 - Additional review practice

93. Workers could fall onto uncapped vertical rebar. Which protection addresses the hazard?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.701(b) - General requirements (concrete and masonry)

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 65; related original question 49.

A. A guard or trough capable of preventing impalement

B. Bright paint on the bar ends

C. Any thin plastic cap regardless of its rating

D. Caution tape alone

94. A worker kneels in wet concrete while wearing absorbent fabric trousers. Which change best reduces skin exposure?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.95(a) - Criteria for personal protective equipment; 1926.102(a) - Eye and face protection

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 65; related original question 50.

A. Use suitable alkali-resistant waterproof protection that keeps concrete off the skin

B. Add another layer of absorbent cotton

C. Wait until the concrete dries on the clothing

D. Use hearing protection instead of skin protection

95. A masonry wall will be 12 feet high with no intermediate support. What limited-access-zone width should be planned on its unscaffolded side?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.706(a) - Requirements for masonry construction

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 65; related original question 51.

A. 8 feet along the full wall length

B. 12 feet on the scaffolded side only

C. 4 feet along half the wall

D. 16 feet along the full wall length

96. A masonry wall is 10 feet high and has no other adequate support. What is required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.706(b) - Requirements for masonry construction

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 65; related original question 52.

A. Adequate bracing maintained until permanent supporting elements are in place

B. No bracing until it exceeds 20 feet

C. Remove all bracing when the mortar looks dry

D. Use a warning sign instead of bracing

97. The steel erector arrives and finds no firm, graded area for storing materials or operating equipment. Who must ensure that this area is provided?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.752(c) - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 137; related original question 53.

A. The controlling contractor

B. The steel delivery driver alone

C. The owner of the nearest road

D. The crane signal person alone

98. A concrete supplier verbally says the foundation is ready for steel erection. What notification is required before erection begins?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.752(a) - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 137; related original question 54.

A. Only the supplier's invoice

B. Only the erector's verbal approval

C. Only a photograph showing a dry surface

D. Written notification covering required strength and any compliant anchor-bolt repairs, replacements or modifications

99. A connector works 35 feet above a lower level. Which requirement applies?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(b) - Fall protection (steel erection; connectors)

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 137; related original question 55.

A. Use warning tape as the sole protection

B. Protect the connector using an allowed fall-protection system

C. Provide a harness but never require its use

D. Wait until the connector exceeds 50 feet

100. A steel-erection employee who is neither a connector nor working in a controlled decking zone faces an unprotected edge 18 feet above a lower level. What is required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(a)(1) - Fall protection (steel erection)

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 137; related original question 56.

A. A hard hat is the only required fall protection

B. Protection only after the first fall

C. No fall protection until 30 feet

D. Protection using an allowed fall-protection system

101. Who may enter a controlled decking zone during qualifying initial metal-deck installation?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(c) - Fall protection (steel erection; controlled decking zones)

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 137; related original question 57.

A. Only workers inspecting completed roofing

B. Every trade on the floor

C. Employees doing leading-edge work who have the required training

D. Any visitor wearing a hard hat

102. A demolition contractor has the owner's verbal assurance that a building is sound. What must still occur before employees begin demolition?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.850(a) - Preparatory operations (demolition)

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 182; related original question 58.

A. Only a visual check by an untrained worker

B. Only purchase of demolition insurance

C. A competent person's engineering survey, with written evidence that it was performed

D. Only removal of furniture

103. A demolition debris chute slopes 60 degrees from horizontal. How must it be constructed?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.852(a) - Chutes

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 182; related original question 59.

A. Open whenever workers below wear hard hats

B. Enclosed only if it is vertical

C. Open on all sides if debris is light

D. Enclosed on all sides except permitted material-receiving openings

104. In ordinary demolition sequencing, with the standard's exceptions addressed, where should exterior-wall and floor removal start?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.850(j) - Preparatory operations (demolition)

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 182; related original question 60.

A. On every floor at the same time

B. At the bottom and proceed upward

C. At the top and proceed downward

D. At whichever wall is easiest to reach

105. A 2,000-square-foot floor will have openings for demolition debris. If the removed flooring's lateral supports will not remain, what is the maximum total opening area under the reviewed rule?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.853 - Removal of materials through floor openings

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 182; related original question 61.

A. 1,000 square feet

B. 500 square feet

C. 1,500 square feet

D. 2,000 square feet

106. A temporary stair handrail is only 2 inches from a wall. What is the minimum required clearance?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(11) - Stairways

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 238; related original question 62.

A. 3 inches

B. No clearance is required

C. 1 inch

D. 2 inches

107. A proposed portable ladder has 10 inches of clear width between its side rails. Which minimum applies?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(4)(ii) - Ladders

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 238; related original question 63.

A. 10 inches
B. 11.5 inches
C. 9 inches
D. 8 inches

108. A portable ladder has a broken rung. What must be done before another worker can select it for use?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16) - Ladders

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 238; related original question 64.

A. Limit users to the lower rungs
B. Put it at the back of the storage rack without marking
C. Keep it available for light-duty work
D. Immediately identify or tag it as defective and remove it from service until repaired

109. A stairway has only three risers but rises 36 inches. Does the reviewed handrail rule apply?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(1) - Stairways

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 238; related original question 65.

A. Only if the stairway is outdoors
B. No, because it is temporary
C. Yes, because the rise exceeds 30 inches
D. No, because every stairway needs at least four risers first

110. The competent person inspected a ladder last week. What does the Day 6 toolbox talk advise the user to do today?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(15) - Ladders (competent-person inspections); course toolbox talk adds pre-use checks

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 240; related original question 66.

A. Check it before use; the earlier inspection does not replace that check
B. Check only its color
C. Wait until someone reports an injury
D. Skip checking it until the next quarterly inspection

111. A worker needs to climb only 2 feet using a ladder with a cracked rail. What is the correct response?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16) - Ladders

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 240; related original question 67.

A. Remove the defective ladder from service and use a suitable sound ladder
B. Use it because the climb is short
C. Have a coworker hold the crack closed
D. Reduce the load and continue

112. A wooden ladder's side rails are coated in opaque paint. Why is this a concern?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(12) - Ladders

Manual: Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 240; related original question 68.

A. Opaque paint automatically increases load capacity

B. The coating can hide defects; only the specified identification or warning-label exception applies

C. Every wooden ladder must have a full opaque coating

D. Paint eliminates the need for inspections

Day 7 - Additional review practice

113. Which person best fits the crane standard's definition of qualified for a particular technical problem?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1401 - Definitions (cranes); 1926.32(m) - Definitions (qualified)

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 90; related original question 69.

A. Any employee who has worked on site for one month

B. Any manager regardless of relevant expertise

C. Any person holding a driver's license

D. A person whose credentials or extensive knowledge, training and experience demonstrate an ability to resolve that problem

114. Rigging passed yesterday's inspection and is about to be used on today's shift. What must happen?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(1) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 90; related original question 70.

A. Inspect it only if the load is unusually expensive

B. Inspect it before use on this shift and as necessary during use

C. Wait until the monthly inventory

D. Rely solely on yesterday's inspection

115. A crane operator questions whether a lift is safe, but the schedule is tight. What authority must the operator have?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1418 - Authority to stop operation

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 90; related original question 71.

A. Refuse only if the load exceeds the chart

B. Stop only after the crane is damaged

C. Continue unless the customer agrees to stop

D. Stop and refuse the load until a qualified person determines safety is assured

116. During a crane lift, an employee who is not the assigned signal person gives an emergency-stop signal. What must the operator do?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1419(f), (g), (j) - Signals--general requirements; 1926.1417(y) - Operation

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 90; related original question 72.

A. Ask the customer whether to stop

B. Ignore it because it came from someone else

C. Finish moving the load before responding

D. Obey the stop signal

117. Construction equipment is left overnight beside an active roadway. Which arrangement identifies its location as required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600(a)(1) - Equipment

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 185; related original question 73.

A. Appropriate lights or reflectors, or barricades equipped with them

B. A parking brake alone

C. An unlit handwritten note inside the cab

D. A hard hat placed on the hood

118. A machine is parked on an incline. Which combination is required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(ii) - Equipment

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 185; related original question 74.

A. Leave it in neutral with no chocks

B. Set the parking brake and chock the wheels

C. Raise the bucket and release the brake

D. Keep the engine running and leave

119. Which reference pair connects construction industrial-truck requirements with operator training?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.602(c), (d) - Material handling equipment; 1910.178(l) - Powered industrial trucks

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 185; related original question 75.

A. 1926.102 and 1926.103 only

B. 1926.602(c) and (d), with training under 1910.178(l)

C. 1926.706(a) and (b)

D. 1926.1052 and 1926.1053 only

120. The Day 7 ROPS review expects a temperature answer from the course's older performance criteria. How should that answer be understood?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1001 - Minimum performance criteria for rollover protective structures for designated scrapers, loaders, dozers, graders, crawler tractors, compactors, and rubber-tired skid steer equipment. Course temperature answer uses former 1926.1001(f)(2)(iv); current section incorporates consensus standards.

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 185; related original question 76.

A. 32 degrees F is the stated course answer

B. 0 degrees F is the course answer; check current 1926.1001 for the applicable incorporated standards

C. The course answer replaces the manufacturer's instructions

D. 0 degrees F is a universal current rule for every type and age of machine

121. A rigging component becomes damaged during a shift after passing the initial inspection. What is required?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(1) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 233; related original question 77.

A. Wait until the next scheduled annual inspection

B. Use it at the same load if production is behind

C. Keep using it until the next shift

D. Remove defective rigging from service; inspect as necessary during use

122. Who must perform the daily pre-use inspection of slings, fastenings and attachments?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(6) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 233; related original question 78.

A. Only the sling manufacturer

B. Only an OSHA inspector

C. A competent person designated by the employer

D. Any visitor on the site

123. A custom lifting accessory has a 2,000-pound safe working load. What proof-test load corresponds to the reviewed 125 percent requirement?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(4) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 233; related original question 79.

A. 1,500 pounds with no marking

B. 2,500 pounds, with safe-working-load marking required

C. 1,000 pounds with no marking

D. 2,000 pounds with no marking

124. Waste will be dropped 25 feet to a point outside a building's exterior walls. What does the reviewed disposal rule require?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.252(a) - Disposal of waste materials

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 233; related original question 80.

A. A rope attached to an open bucket in every case

B. Only a hard hat for workers below

C. Only a warning sign

D. An enclosed chute of wood or equivalent material

125. Under 1926.251(c)(4)(iv), 12 percent of a wire rope's total wires are visibly broken within a length of eight rope diameters. What is the correct decision?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(c)(4)(iv) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Manual: Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 233; related original question 81.

A. Use it without inspection if it is new

B. Do not use the rope; the specified broken-wire limit is exceeded

C. Use it until 25 percent are broken

D. Use it until every wire is broken

Day 8 - Additional review practice

126. You need the construction standard specifically addressing eye and face protection. Which section should you open?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.102 - Eye and face protection

Manual: Day 8 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 130; related original question 82.

A. 1926.106
B. 1926.100
C. 1926.102
D. 1926.101

127. A construction employer needs the respiratory-protection program requirements incorporated by 1926.103. Which standard does that section apply?

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.103 - Respiratory protection; 1910.134 - Respiratory protection

Manual: Day 8 Student Manual- NC.pdf, PDF page 130; related original question 83.

A. 1910.134
B. 1926.1053
C. 1910.147
D. 1926.706

Day 8 - Expanded Review Practice

Questions 128-147

128. Under 1926.1101(c), what is the asbestos permissible exposure limit (PEL) as an 8-hour TWA?

A. 1.0 fiber per cubic centimeter
B. 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter
C. 5 micrograms per cubic meter
D. 2.5 micrograms per cubic meter

129. Who must conduct the initial asbestos exposure assessment immediately before or at the initiation of the operation?

A. Any employee assigned to the task
B. The project owner
C. A competent person
D. The equipment operator

130. Which asbestos work practice is prohibited?

A. Wet methods where possible
B. HEPA-filtered vacuuming
C. Prompt cleanup and disposal of waste
D. Dry sweeping or other dry cleanup

131. For asbestos housekeeping, waste must be collected and disposed of in:

A. Open metal carts
B. Sealed, labeled, impermeable containers
C. Standard trash bags without labels
D. Uncovered dumpsters

132. The employer must maintain specified asbestos objective data, exposure data, and medical surveillance records for:

A. 5 years
B. 10 years
C. Duration of employment plus 30 years
D. Duration of the project only

133. Under the silica construction standard, who must implement the written exposure control plan?

A. A competent person
B. The newest employee
C. The material supplier
D. The property owner

134. Table 1 of the silica standard is used to:

A. List medical surveillance providers
B. Match common construction methods with dust-control measures
C. Establish hard-hat classes
D. Determine ladder duty ratings

135. Which is identified in the Day 8 manual as a health effect of respirable crystalline silica exposure?

A. Silicosis
B. Hearing loss
C. Heat exhaustion
D. Carpal tunnel syndrome

136. What is the cadmium PEL listed in the Day 8 manual?

A. 0.1 fiber/cc
B. 2.5 ug/m3 as an 8-hour TWA
C. 5 ug/m3 as an 8-hour TWA
D. 50 ug/m3 as an 8-hour TWA

137. What is the cadmium action level listed in the Day 8 manual?

A. 0.1 ug/m3
B. 2.5 ug/m3
C. 5 ug/m3
D. 25 ug/m3

138. When cadmium exposure is at or above the action level, periodic monitoring must be performed at least:

A. Every month
B. Every three months
C. Every six months
D. Every year

139. Which housekeeping method is prohibited for cadmium contamination?

A. HEPA vacuuming
B. Sealing contaminated waste in impermeable bags
C. Using compressed air
D. Maintaining surfaces free of accumulation

140. Hexavalent chromium exposure results above the PEL must be communicated to affected employees no later than:

A. 24 hours
B. 3 calendar days
C. 5 working days
D. 30 days

141. Which method is NOT allowed as a means of achieving compliance with the hexavalent chromium PEL?

A. Engineering controls
B. Work practice controls
C. Respiratory protection when required
D. Employee rotation

142. Under the revised construction PPE requirement discussed in Day 8, PPE must:

A. Be supplied only in one standard size
B. Properly fit employees
C. Be replaced every six months
D. Be employee-owned

143. When is head protection required under 1926.100?

A. Only during crane operations
B. Where there is possible danger of head injury from impact, falling or flying objects, or electrical shock/burns
C. Only when working above 6 feet
D. Only when required by a general contractor

144. According to the Day 8 noise table, what sound level corresponds to an 8-hour exposure?

A. 85 dBA
B. 90 dBA
C. 95 dBA
D. 100 dBA

145. When a face shield is used for an eye-and-face hazard, the Day 8 manual states that:

A. The face shield alone protects the eyes
B. Eye protection must also be worn under the face shield
C. Side protection is never required
D. Corrective lenses replace safety glasses

146. A construction respiratory protection program under 1926.103 must include which of the following?

A. Only respirator purchase records
B. Medical evaluations and fit testing procedures
C. Only annual air monitoring
D. A requirement that all employees use the same respirator model

147. How often does the Day 8 manual state respirator training must be provided?

A. At least annually
B. Every two years
C. Every three years
D. Only at initial assignment

Answer key

One point per correct answer. Maximum score: 147. Explanations follow the quick key.

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	D	44	C	87	C
2	D	45	C	88	D
3	B	46	D	89	A
4	C	47	C	90	C
5	C	48	A	91	C
6	B	49	D	92	C
7	C	50	A	93	A
8	A	51	B	94	A
9	D	52	C	95	D
10	B	53	D	96	A
11	C	54	A	97	A
12	B	55	D	98	D
13	B	56	A	99	B
14	C	57	A	100	D
15	B	58	D	101	C
16	B	59	A	102	C
17	C	60	A	103	D
18	C	61	B	104	C
19	B	62	B	105	B
20	A	63	B	106	A
21	B	64	D	107	B
22	C	65	B	108	D
23	A	66	C	109	C
24	B	67	B	110	A
25	B	68	B	111	A
26	B	69	B	112	B
27	B	70	A	113	D
28	D	71	C	114	B
29	D	72	D	115	D
30	C	73	C	116	D

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
31	C	74	A	117	A
32	C	75	C	118	B
33	D	76	D	119	B
34	A	77	D	120	B
35	B	78	C	121	D
36	C	79	D	122	C
37	A	80	B	123	B
38	C	81	C	124	D
39	B	82	A	125	B
40	B	83	D	126	C
41	B	84	C	127	A
42	C	85	B		
43	D	86	D		

Day 8 expanded review | Questions 128-147

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
128	B	138	C
129	C	139	C
130	D	140	C
131	B	141	D
132	C	142	B
133	A	143	B
134	B	144	B
135	A	145	B
136	C	146	B
137	B	147	A

Explanations for Questions 128-147 appear on pages 54-55.

Day 1 - Standards, inspections and citations | Explanations

1. D - Across industries when scope and hazard apply

Reference: 29 CFR 1910.5(c)(2) - Applicability of standards

Across industries or operations when the hazard and scope apply. A more specific applicable standard takes precedence.

2. D - Industry- or operation-specific standards

Reference: 29 CFR 1910.5(c)(1) - Applicability of standards

Standards specific to a particular industry, operation, or process.

3. B - Enforcement policy and procedure instructions

Reference: OSHA compliance directives (CPL) - Enforcement policy and procedures; no single CFR provision defines the directive system

Instructions explaining enforcement policies and procedures to promote consistent application by OSHA offices.

4. C - A safety-related violation unlikely to cause serious harm

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(c) - Penalties; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 4 - Violations

A violation related to safety or health that is unlikely to cause death or serious physical harm.

5. C - A potentially fatal or seriously harmful hazard the employer knew or should have known about

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(k) - Penalties (serious-violation definition)

A hazard capable of causing death or serious physical harm that the employer knew, or should have known, existed.

6. B - Intentional disregard or plain indifference

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(a) - Penalties; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 4 - Violations

Intentional disregard of OSHA requirements or plain indifference to employee safety and health.

7. C - A substantially similar violation after a prior final order

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(a) - Penalties; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 4 - Violations

A substantially similar violation after a prior citation became a final order.

8. A - Not correcting a cited violation by its abatement date

Reference: OSH Act Section 17(d) - Penalties (failure to correct a violation)

Failure to correct a previously cited violation by its required abatement date.

9. D - A technical departure with no direct or immediate safety relationship

Reference: OSH Act Section 9(a) - Citations; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 4 - De Minimis Conditions

A technical departure with no direct or immediate relationship to safety or health. OSHA does not issue a citation or penalty for it.

10. B - Post for 3 working days or until corrected, whichever is longer; contest within 15 working days

Reference: 29 CFR 1903.16 - Posting of citations; 1903.17 - Employer and employee contests before the Review Commission; 1903.19 - Abatement verification

Post it at or near the violation for 3 working days or until corrected, whichever is longer. Address correction requirements. File any written contest within 15 working days of receipt.

11. C - Creating employer

Reference: OSHA Directive CPL 02-00-124 - Multi-Employer Citation Policy (creating employer)

The creating employer. Other employers may also be cited depending on their roles, knowledge, exposure, and corrective actions.

12. B - Credentials, opening conference, walkaround, closing conference

Reference: 29 CFR 1903.7 - Conduct of inspections; OSHA Field Operations Manual, Chapter 3 - Inspection Procedures

Credentials, opening conference, walkaround with interviews and records review, and closing conference.

13. B - General Duty Clause, when its elements are met

Reference: OSH Act Section 5(a)(1) - Duties (General Duty Clause)

The General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1), when its required elements are met, including feasible means of abatement.

Day 2 - Health, fire, tools, falls and electrical | Explanations

14. C - A certified first-aid provider available at the site

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.50(c) - Medical services and first aid

A person with a valid first-aid training certificate available at the worksite. The course uses 3-4 minutes for serious-injury response. See 1926.50(c).

15. B - Lead

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.62(l)(2)(iv) - Lead (employee information and training)

Lead.

16. B - Tight lid and tap

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.51(a)(2) - Sanitation

A tightly closing lid and a tap. Do not dip water from the container. See 1926.51(a)(2).

17. C - Flammable liquids and energized electrical equipment

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1) - Fire protection; extinguisher classifications from the course manual

Flammable liquids and energized electrical equipment.

18. C - 2A within 100 ft generally; 10B within 50 ft for specified liquid/gas use

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(i), (vi) - Fire protection

General building coverage: at least 2A per 3,000 square feet or major fraction, within 100 feet of travel. Where more than 5 gallons of flammable/combustible liquid or 5 pounds of flammable gas are used: at least 10B within 50 feet, excluding integral vehicle fuel tanks. See 1926.150(c)(1).

19. B - Shut off the engine

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.152(g)(10) - Flammable liquids

Shut off the engine.

20. A - Electrically bond the objects

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.152(e)(2) - Flammable liquids

Electrically bond them together.

21. B - Ring test and inspection appropriate to wheel type

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.303(c)(7) - Abrasive wheels and tools; 1910.215(d)(1) - Abrasive wheel machinery

Inspect it and perform a ring test using the procedure appropriate to the wheel type.

22. C - Less than 30 psi, with chip guarding and PPE

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.302(b)(4) - Power-operated hand tools

Less than 30 psi, with effective chip guarding and PPE. The standard has an exception for concrete-form, mill-scale, and similar cleaning. See 1926.302(b)(4).

23. A - Approved double-insulated tools

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.302(a)(1) - Power-operated hand tools

Approved double-insulated tools.

24. B - Safe condition with required guards and devices

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.300(a), (b) - General requirements (hand and power tools)

A safe condition, including required guards and safety devices.

25. B - 42 inches plus or minus 3 inches

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(b)(1) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

42 inches, plus or minus 3 inches, above the walking/working level. See 1926.502(b)(1).

26. B - 30 feet, subject to CDZ conditions

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(c) - Fall protection (steel erection; controlled decking zones)

30 feet for qualifying initial steel decking. Protection is required above two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less. See 1926.760(c).

27. B - 6 ft parallel and 10 ft perpendicular to travel

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(f)(1)(ii) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

At least 6 feet from edges parallel to equipment travel and 10 feet from edges perpendicular to travel. See 1926.502(f)(1)(ii).

28. D - 6 feet, with no contact with a lower level

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(16)(ii), (iii) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

Rig it to prevent free fall exceeding 6 feet and prevent contact with a lower level. Maximum arresting force with a body harness is 1,800 pounds. See 1926.502(d)(16).

29. D - A lower level

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(16)(iii) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

A lower level.

30. C - 3.5 feet

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(16)(iv) - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

3.5 feet, separate from free-fall distance. See 1926.502(d)(16)(iv).

31. C - Retroreflective high-visibility apparel

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.201(a) - Signaling (flaggers; incorporated MUTCD requirements)

Appropriate retroreflective high-visibility apparel meeting applicable traffic-control requirements.

32. C - When other traffic controls do not provide adequate protection

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.201(a) - Signaling (flaggers; incorporated MUTCD requirements)

When signs, signals, and barricades do not provide adequate protection for work on or adjacent to streets.

33. D - DANGER

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.200(b) - Accident prevention signs and tags

A DANGER sign.

34. A - Visible throughout the work while needed

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.200(a) - Accident prevention signs and tags

Visible at all times while work is performed; remove or cover them when the hazard no longer exists.

35. B - Noncombustible or flameproof screens whenever practicable

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.351(e) - Arc welding and cutting

Whenever practicable, use noncombustible or flameproof screens to protect nearby people from direct arc rays. See 1926.351(e).

36. C - Violent fire or explosion

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.350(i) - Gas welding and cutting

A violent fire or explosion. Keep oxygen equipment free of oil and grease.

37. A - 50 volts or more

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.403(i)(2)(i) - General requirements (electrical)

50 volts or more. A room accessible only to qualified persons is one permitted guarding method. See 1926.403(i)(2)(i).

38. C - Temporary cord sets/receptacles and grounded cord-and-plug equipment

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii) - Wiring design and protection

Cord sets, receptacles not part of permanent building wiring, and cord-and-plug equipment required to be grounded. See 1926.404(b)(1)(iii).

39. B - Before jobs; at least daily/shift for similar repetitive work; again for significant changes

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.952(a), (c) - Job briefing

Before each job; for repetitive similar work, at least before the first job of each day or shift. Additional briefings are needed for significant safety-related changes. See 1926.952.

Day 3 - Scaffolds, excavations, structures and cranes | Explanations

40. B - Crossing point 20-30 inches above the platform

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xv) - General requirements (scaffolds)

Crossing point 20-30 inches above the platform; endpoints at each upright no more than 48 inches apart. See 1926.451(g)(4)(xv).

41. B - A competent person qualified in scaffold work

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.451(f)(7) - General requirements (scaffolds)

A competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling, or alteration.

42. C - 10 feet

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.451(f)(6) - General requirements (scaffolds)

Generally 10 feet through 50 kV. Insulated lines below 300 volts allow 3 feet. Above 50 kV: 10 feet plus 0.4 inch per additional kV, or twice the insulator length, never less than 10 feet. See 1926.451(f)(6), including its utility-controlled exception.

43. D - 4 feet deep; no more than 25 feet lateral travel

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(c)(2) - Specific excavation requirements

4 feet or deeper, with no more than 25 feet of lateral travel to an exit. See 1926.651(c)(2).

44. C - 2 feet, or effective retaining protection

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2) - Specific excavation requirements

At least 2 feet, or use effective retaining devices to prevent material falling in. See 1926.651(j)(2).

45. C - Visual and manual analyses

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A(c)(2) - Soil Classification

At least one visual and one manual analysis by a competent person.

46. D - 5 feet, with stable-rock and shallow-excavation qualifications

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.652(a)(1) - Requirements for protective systems

5 feet or deeper, unless entirely stable rock. Below 5 feet, protection is still required unless a competent person finds no indication of a potential cave-in. Sloping, shoring, or shielding may be appropriate. See 1926.652(a).

47. C - Greater than 0.5 and less than 1.5 tsf

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A(b) - Soil Classification (Type B)

Greater than 0.5 but less than 1.5 tons per square foot. Type B also includes qualifying disturbed, fissured, vibration-affected, and other soils unless classified as Type C.

48. A - Competent person first; engineer approval if safe use cannot be assured

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.652(d)(3) - Requirements for protective systems

A competent person initially. If safe use cannot be assured, remove it; a registered professional engineer must evaluate and approve it before reuse. See 1926.652(d)(3).

49. D - Impalement-resistant guards appropriate to the exposure

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.701(b) - General requirements (concrete and masonry)

Guards designed to prevent impalement, such as suitable reinforced caps or protective troughs. Ordinary mushroom caps alone are insufficient.

50. A - Alkali-resistant waterproof protection and eye protection

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.95(a) - Criteria for personal protective equipment; 1926.102(a) - Eye and face protection

Appropriate alkali-resistant waterproof gloves, boots, protective clothing, and eye protection. Keep concrete out of gloves and boots.

51. B - Full length, unscaffolded side, width of wall height plus 4 ft

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.706(a) - Requirements for masonry construction

Before construction, on the unscaffolded side, along the full wall length. Width equals wall height plus 4 feet. Entry is limited to workers constructing the wall. Maintain until adequate support is in place. See 1926.706(a).

52. C - Over 8 feet unless otherwise adequately supported

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.706(b) - Requirements for masonry construction

When over 8 feet high, unless otherwise adequately supported. Keep bracing until permanent supports are installed. See 1926.706(b).

53. D - Controlling contractor

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.752(c) - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence

The controlling contractor. See 1926.752(c).

54. A - Written confirmation of adequate strength and compliant anchor-bolt changes

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.752(a) - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence

Written confirmation of adequate concrete/mortar strength and compliant anchor-bolt repairs, replacements, or modifications. Strength must reach 75% of intended minimum design strength or be sufficient for erection loads, based on appropriate tests. See 1926.752(a).

55. D - Above two stories or 30 ft, whichever is less

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(b) - Fall protection (steel erection; connectors)

Above two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less. Over 15 through 30 feet, provide and wear equipment enabling tie-off, or another permitted protection method. See 1926.760(b).

56. A - More than 15 feet, subject to specific exceptions

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(a)(1) - Fall protection (steel erection)

More than 15 feet, subject to specific exceptions. See 1926.760(a).

57. A - A controlled decking zone meeting its requirements

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(c) - Fall protection (steel erection; controlled decking zones)

A controlled decking zone, with required access limits, training, and controls. Protection remains required above two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less.

58. D - Competent-person engineering survey with written evidence

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.850(a) - Preparatory operations (demolition)

An engineering survey by a competent person, with written evidence retained by the employer, addressing structural condition and possible unplanned collapse. See 1926.850(a).

59. A - More than 45 degrees from horizontal

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.852(a) - Chutes

When angled more than 45 degrees from horizontal, except permitted loading openings with closures. See 1926.852(a).

60. A - At the top and progress downward

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.850(j) - Preparatory operations (demolition)

At the top, progressing downward, subject to the standard's exceptions.

61. B - 25%, unless lateral supports remain

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.853 - Removal of materials through floor openings

Up to 25%, unless lateral supports of the removed flooring remain in place. See 1926.853.

62. B - 3 inches

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(11) - Stairways

At least 3 inches. See 1926.1052(c)(11).

63. B - 11.5 inches

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(4)(ii) - Ladders

11.5 inches. See 1926.1053(a)(4)(ii).

64. D - Identify or tag it and remove from service until repaired

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16) - Ladders

Immediately identify or tag it as defective and remove it from service until repaired.

65. B - 4 or more risers or rise over 30 inches, whichever is less

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(1) - Stairways

With 4 or more risers, or a rise greater than 30 inches, whichever is less. Provide at least one handrail and stairrails on unprotected sides. See 1926.1052(c)(1).

66. C - Pre-use checks supplement competent-person inspections

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(15) - Ladders (competent-person inspections); course toolbox talk adds pre-use checks

The toolbox talk calls for pre-use checks in addition to competent-person inspections.

67. B - Remove the damaged ladder from service

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16) - Ladders

Remove it from service.

68. B - Opaque paint can conceal structural defects

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(12) - Ladders

Wooden ladders must not have opaque coverings except permitted identification or warning labels.

69. B - Credentials or demonstrated knowledge, training, and experience relevant to the work

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1401 - Definitions (cranes); 1926.32(m) - Definitions (qualified)

Someone whose recognized credentials or extensive knowledge, training, and experience demonstrate an ability to resolve problems related to the work.

70. A - Before use each shift and as necessary during use

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(1) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Before use on each shift and as necessary during use. See 1926.251(a)(1).

71. C - Stop and refuse loads when safety is in question

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1418 - Authority to stop operation

Stop and refuse to handle loads when safety is in question until a qualified person determines safety is assured. See 1926.1418.

72. D - For safety problems, lost required signals, or anyone's stop signal

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1419(f), (g), (j) - Signals--general requirements; 1926.1417(y) - Operation

For a safety problem, loss of required signal communication, or a stop/emergency-stop signal from anyone. See 1926.1419.

Day 4 - Equipment, rigging, disposal and PPE | Explanations

73. C - Appropriate lights/reflectors or similarly equipped barricades

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600(a)(1) - Equipment

Appropriate lights, reflectors, or barricades equipped with lights or reflectors identifying its location. See 1926.600(a)(1).

74. A - Parking brake set and wheels chocked

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(ii) - Equipment

Set the parking brake and chock the wheels. See 1926.600(a)(3)(ii).

75. C - 1926.602(c); operator training in 1926.602(d)

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.602(c), (d) - Material handling equipment; 1910.178(l) - Powered industrial trucks

1926.602(c) for lifting/hauling equipment; operator training is addressed by 1926.602(d), incorporating 1910.178(l).

76. D - 0 degrees F

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1001 - Minimum performance criteria for rollover protective structures for designated scrapers, loaders, dozers, graders, crawler tractors, compactors, and rubber-tired skid steer equipment. Course temperature answer uses former 1926.1001(f)(2)(iv); current section incorporates consensus standards.

0 degrees F. The slide also gives an alternative: Charpy V-notch impact strength of 8 foot-pounds at -20 degrees F. This is the course-slide answer; current 1926.1001 instead references consensus testing standards and distinguishes equipment manufactured before versus on/after July 15, 2019.

77. D - Before use each shift and as necessary during use

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(1) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Before use on each shift and as necessary during use. See 1926.251(a)(1).

78. C - Each day before use and additionally when conditions warrant

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(6) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Each day before use by an employer-designated competent person, plus additional inspections during use when conditions warrant. See 1926.251(a)(6).

79. D - Mark safe working load and proof-test to 125% before use

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(4) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Mark their safe working load and proof-test to 125% of rated load before use. See 1926.251(a)(4).

80. B - More than 20 feet

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.252(a) - Disposal of waste materials

When materials are dropped more than 20 feet to a point outside the building's exterior walls. See 1926.252(a).

81. C - More than 10%

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(c)(4)(iv) - Rigging equipment for material handling

More than 10% of total wires visibly broken within that length. Other excessive wear, corrosion, or defects also prohibit use. See 1926.251(c)(4)(iv); this is not a universal limit for every crane rope or sling.

82. A - 1926.102

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.102 - Eye and face protection

1926.102.

83. D - 1926.103, applying 1910.134

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.103 - Respiratory protection; 1910.134 - Respiratory protection

1926.103, which applies the requirements of 1910.134.

Day 5 - Electrical and excavation review | Explanations

84. C - Place them in a room or enclosure accessible only to qualified persons

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.403(i)(2)(i) - General requirements (electrical)

50 volts or more. A room accessible only to qualified persons is one permitted guarding method. See 1926.403(i)(2)(i).

85. B - Cord sets, nonpermanent receptacles, and cord-and-plug-connected equipment available for employee use

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii) - Wiring design and protection

Cord sets, receptacles not part of permanent building wiring, and cord-and-plug equipment required to be grounded. See 1926.404(b)(1)(iii).

86. D - An additional job briefing addressing the change

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.952(a), (c) - Job briefing

Before each job; for repetitive similar work, at least before the first job of each day or shift. Additional briefings are needed for significant safety-related changes. See 1926.952.

87. C - Provide safe egress within 25 feet of lateral travel

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(c)(2) - Specific excavation requirements

4 feet or deeper, with no more than 25 feet of lateral travel to an exit. See 1926.651(c)(2).

88. D - Move it at least 2 feet back or use effective retaining protection

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2) - Specific excavation requirements

At least 2 feet, or use effective retaining devices to prevent material falling in. See 1926.651(j)(2).

89. A - At least one visual and one manual analysis

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A(c)(2) - Soil Classification

At least one visual and one manual analysis by a competent person.

90. C - An adequate protective system, such as appropriate sloping, shoring, or shielding

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.652(a)(1) - Requirements for protective systems

5 feet or deeper, unless entirely stable rock. Below 5 feet, protection is still required unless a competent person finds no indication of a potential cave-in. Sloping, shoring, or shielding may be appropriate. See 1926.652(a).

91. C - Type B

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A(b) - Soil Classification (Type B)

Greater than 0.5 but less than 1.5 tons per square foot. Type B also includes qualifying disturbed, fissured, vibration-affected, and other soils unless classified as Type C.

92. C - Remove it and obtain evaluation and approval by a registered professional engineer

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.652(d)(3) - Requirements for protective systems

A competent person initially. If safe use cannot be assured, remove it; a registered professional engineer must evaluate and approve it before reuse. See 1926.652(d)(3).

Day 6 - Additional review practice | Explanations

93. A - A guard or trough capable of preventing impalement

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.701(b) - General requirements (concrete and masonry)

Guards designed to prevent impalement, such as suitable reinforced caps or protective troughs. Ordinary mushroom caps alone are insufficient.

94. A - Use suitable alkali-resistant waterproof protection that keeps concrete off the skin

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.95(a) - Criteria for personal protective equipment; 1926.102(a) - Eye and face protection

Appropriate alkali-resistant waterproof gloves, boots, protective clothing, and eye protection. Keep concrete out of gloves and boots.

95. D - 16 feet along the full wall length

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.706(a) - Requirements for masonry construction

For the 12-foot unsupported wall: 12 + 4 = 16 feet. Before construction, on the unscaffolded side, along the full wall length. Width equals wall height plus 4 feet. Entry is limited to workers constructing the wall. Maintain until adequate support is in place. See 1926.706(a).

96. A - Adequate bracing maintained until permanent supporting elements are in place

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.706(b) - Requirements for masonry construction

When over 8 feet high, unless otherwise adequately supported. Keep bracing until permanent supports are installed. See 1926.706(b).

97. A - The controlling contractor

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.752(c) - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence

The controlling contractor. See 1926.752(c).

98. D - Written notification covering required strength and any compliant anchor-bolt repairs, replacements or modifications

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.752(a) - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence

Written confirmation of adequate concrete/mortar strength and compliant anchor-bolt repairs, replacements, or modifications. Strength must reach 75% of intended minimum design strength or be sufficient for erection loads, based on appropriate tests. See 1926.752(a).

99. B - Protect the connector using an allowed fall-protection system

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(b) - Fall protection (steel erection; connectors)

At 35 feet, the connector exceeds the 30-foot threshold. Above two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less. Over 15 through 30 feet, provide and wear equipment enabling tie-off, or another permitted protection method. See 1926.760(b).

100. D - Protection using an allowed fall-protection system

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(a)(1) - Fall protection (steel erection)

18 feet is more than 15 feet; this scenario excludes the connector and CDZ exceptions. More than 15 feet, subject to specific exceptions. See 1926.760(a).

101. C - Employees doing leading-edge work who have the required training

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.760(c) - Fall protection (steel erection; controlled decking zones)

Only trained employees engaged in leading-edge work may enter the CDZ. A controlled decking zone, with required access limits, training, and controls. Protection remains required above two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less.

102. C - A competent person's engineering survey, with written evidence that it was performed

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.850(a) - Preparatory operations (demolition)

An engineering survey by a competent person, with written evidence retained by the employer, addressing structural condition and possible unplanned collapse. See 1926.850(a).

103. D - Enclosed on all sides except permitted material-receiving openings

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.852(a) - Chutes

When angled more than 45 degrees from horizontal, except permitted loading openings with closures. See 1926.852(a).

104. C - At the top and proceed downward

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.850(j) - Preparatory operations (demolition)

At the top, progressing downward, subject to the standard's exceptions.

105. B - 500 square feet

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.853 - Removal of materials through floor openings

2,000 x 25% = 500 square feet. Up to 25%, unless lateral supports of the removed flooring remain in place. See 1926.853.

106. A - 3 inches

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(11) - Stairways

At least 3 inches. See 1926.1052(c)(11).

107. B - 11.5 inches

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(4)(ii) - Ladders

11.5 inches. See 1926.1053(a)(4)(ii).

108. D - Immediately identify or tag it as defective and remove it from service until repaired

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16) - Ladders

Immediately identify or tag it as defective and remove it from service until repaired.

109. C - Yes, because the rise exceeds 30 inches

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(1) - Stairways

The 36-inch rise exceeds 30 inches even though there are fewer than four risers. With 4 or more risers, or a rise greater than 30 inches, whichever is less. Provide at least one handrail and stairrails on unprotected sides. See 1926.1052(c)(1).

110. A - Check it before use; the earlier inspection does not replace that check

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(15) - Ladders (competent-person inspections); course toolbox talk adds pre-use checks

The toolbox talk calls for pre-use checks in addition to competent-person inspections.

111. A - Remove the defective ladder from service and use a suitable sound ladder

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16) - Ladders

Remove it from service.

112. B - The coating can hide defects; only the specified identification or warning-label exception applies

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(12) - Ladders

Wooden ladders must not have opaque coverings except permitted identification or warning labels.

Day 7 - Additional review practice | Explanations

113. D - A person whose credentials or extensive knowledge, training and experience demonstrate an ability to resolve that problem

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1401 - Definitions (cranes); 1926.32(m) - Definitions (qualified)

Someone whose recognized credentials or extensive knowledge, training, and experience demonstrate an ability to resolve problems related to the work.

114. B - Inspect it before use on this shift and as necessary during use

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(1) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Before use on each shift and as necessary during use. See 1926.251(a)(1).

115. D - Stop and refuse the load until a qualified person determines safety is assured

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1418 - Authority to stop operation

Stop and refuse to handle loads when safety is in question until a qualified person determines safety is assured. See 1926.1418.

116. D - Obey the stop signal

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1419(f), (g), (j) - Signals--general requirements; 1926.1417(y) - Operation

A stop or emergency-stop signal from anyone must be obeyed. For a safety problem, loss of required signal communication, or a stop/emergency-stop signal from anyone. See 1926.1419.

117. A - Appropriate lights or reflectors, or barricades equipped with them

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600(a)(1) - Equipment

Appropriate lights, reflectors, or barricades equipped with lights or reflectors identifying its location. See 1926.600(a)(1).

118. B - Set the parking brake and chock the wheels

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(ii) - Equipment

Set the parking brake and chock the wheels. See 1926.600(a)(3)(ii).

119. B - 1926.602(c) and (d), with training under 1910.178(l)

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.602(c), (d) - Material handling equipment; 1910.178(l) - Powered industrial trucks

1926.602(c) for lifting/hauling equipment; operator training is addressed by 1926.602(d), incorporating 1910.178(l).

120. B - 0 degrees F is the course answer; check current 1926.1001 for the applicable incorporated standards

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1001 - Minimum performance criteria for rollover protective structures for designated scrapers, loaders, dozers, graders, crawler tractors, compactors, and rubber-tired skid steer equipment. Course temperature answer uses former 1926.1001(f)(2)(iv); current section incorporates consensus standards.

0 degrees F. The slide also gives an alternative: Charpy V-notch impact strength of 8 foot-pounds at -20 degrees F. This is the course-slide answer; current 1926.1001 instead references consensus testing standards and distinguishes equipment manufactured before versus on/after July 15, 2019.

121. D - Remove defective rigging from service; inspect as necessary during use

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(1) - Rigging equipment for material handling

Defective rigging must be removed from service. Before use on each shift and as necessary during use. See 1926.251(a)(1).

122. C - A competent person designated by the employer

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(6) - Rigging equipment for material handling

The employer-designated competent person inspects slings, fastenings and attachments. Each day before use by an employer-designated competent person, plus additional inspections during use when conditions warrant. See 1926.251(a)(6).

123. B - 2,500 pounds, with safe-working-load marking required

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(a)(4) - Rigging equipment for material handling

2,000 x 1.25 = 2,500 pounds. Mark their safe working load and proof-test to 125% of rated load before use. See 1926.251(a)(4).

124. D - An enclosed chute of wood or equivalent material

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.252(a) - Disposal of waste materials

25 feet exceeds the 20-foot drop threshold. When materials are dropped more than 20 feet to a point outside the building's exterior walls. See 1926.252(a).

125. B - Do not use the rope; the specified broken-wire limit is exceeded

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251(c)(4)(iv) - Rigging equipment for material handling

12% is more than the 10% limit in this specific provision. More than 10% of total wires visibly broken within that length. Other excessive wear, corrosion, or defects also prohibit use. See 1926.251(c)(4)(iv); this is not a universal limit for every crane rope or sling.

Day 8 - Additional review practice | Explanations

126. C - 1926.102

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.102 - Eye and face protection

1926.102.

127. A - 1910.134

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.103 - Respiratory protection; 1910.134 - Respiratory protection

1926.103, which applies the requirements of 1910.134.

Sources and study distinctions

OSHA 510 Day 1 Presentations.pdf
Review sections on PDF pages 108, 158, 159.

OSHA 510 Day 2 Presentations.pdf
Review sections on PDF pages 57, 104, 165, 236-237, 277, 309, 387.

OSHA 510 Day 3 Presentations.pdf
Review sections on PDF pages 85, 183, 246, 311, 356, 412, 414, 496.

OSHA 510 Day 4 Presentations.pdf
Review sections on PDF pages 77, 125, 254.

Day 5 Student Manual- NC.pdf
Review sections on PDF pages 85, 183.

Day 6 Student Manual- NC.pdf
Review sections on PDF pages 65, 137, 182, 238, 240.

Day 7 Student Manual- NC.pdf
Review sections on PDF pages 90, 185, 233.

Day 8 Student Manual- NC.pdf
Review sections on PDF pages 130.

Day 5 review topics map to original questions 37-39 and 43-48, with new practice in questions 84-92. Day 6 new practice is questions 93-112; Day 7 is questions 113-125; Day 8 is questions 126-127. Questions 1-83 retain their original numbering.

Important distinctions

Steel-erection height thresholds are not allowable free-fall distances. The demolition chute rule uses an angle (more than 45 degrees); the exterior waste-disposal rule uses a drop height (more than 20 feet). Fire-extinguisher placement depends on the hazard.

The ROPS temperature item preserves the manual's expected answer. Current 1926.1001 instead incorporates consensus standards and distinguishes equipment manufactured before versus on or after July 15, 2019.

Selected official standards

1926.150 - Fire protection

1926.251 - Rigging

1926.403 - Electrical guarding

1926.451 - Scaffolds

1926.502 - Fall-protection criteria

1926.652 - Excavation protection

1926.760 - Steel erection

1926.952 - Job briefings

1926.1001 - ROPS

Day 8 - Expanded Review Practice | Answer Key

128. B. 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter

0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter as an 8-hour TWA.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 13; 1926.1101(c)

129. C. A competent person

A competent person must conduct the initial exposure assessment.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 16; 1926.1101(f)(2)

130. D. Dry sweeping or other dry cleanup

Dry sweeping or other dry cleanup is prohibited.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 20; 1926.1101(g)(3)

131. B. Sealed, labeled, impermeable containers

Asbestos waste must be collected and disposed of in sealed, labeled, impermeable containers.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 27; 1926.1101(l)

132. C. Duration of employment plus 30 years

The manual states duration of employment plus 30 years.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 28; 1926.1101(n)

133. A. A competent person

A competent person must be designated to implement the written exposure control plan.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 33; 1926.1153

134. B. Match common construction methods with dust-control measures

Table 1 matches common construction methods with specified dust-control methods.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 34; 1926.1153

135. A. Silicosis

The manual lists silicosis, lung cancer, COPD, and kidney disease.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 30

136. C. 5 ug/m3 as an 8-hour TWA

The cadmium PEL is 5 ug/m3 as an 8-hour TWA.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 44; 1926.1127(c)

137. B. 2.5 ug/m3

The cadmium action level is 2.5 ug/m3.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 44; 1926.1127(c)

138. C. Every six months

The manual requires monitoring at least every six months.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 46; 1926.1127(d)

139. C. Using compressed air

The manual states no compressed air is to be used for cadmium housekeeping.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 50; 1926.1127(k)

140. C. 5 working days

The employer must post or individually notify affected employees as soon as possible but no more than 5 working days later.

Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 57

141. D. Employee rotation

Employee rotation is not allowed as a means of achieving compliance with the PEL.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 61

142. B. Properly fit employees

The manual states that all PPE must properly fit employees.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 78; 1926.95

143. B. Where there is possible danger of head injury from impact, falling or flying objects, or electrical shock/burns

Head protection is required where those head-injury hazards are possible.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 86; 1926.100

144. B. 90 dBA

Table D-2 lists 90 dBA for 8 hours per day.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 96; 1926.52 Table D-2

145. B. Eye protection must also be worn under the face shield

Face shields protect the face, not the eyes; eye protection must be worn underneath.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 103; 1926.102

146. B. Medical evaluations and fit testing procedures

The written program includes medical evaluations, fit testing, selection, use, maintenance, and training procedures.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 112; 1926.103

147. A. At least annually

The manual states respirator training must be provided at least annually and documented.
Reference: Day 8 manual, p. 121; 1926.103

All added questions are based only on the uploaded Day 8 Student Manual - NC.pdf.