

1. All incidents, whether a near miss or an actual injury-related event, should be investigated.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. The investigative reports should list the ways to "foolproof" the condition or activity as to insure a reoccurrence will not happen.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. It is ok to ask a leading question during an investigation if the person being interviewed has an obvious misunderstanding of the facts.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Root Cause Analysis seeks to identify the origin of a problem.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The Safety Manager should be solely responsible for conducting all accident investigations
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. The Hierarchy of Controls refers to;
 - a. _____ Engineering controls
 - b. _____ Administrative Controls - Work Practice
 - c. _____ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

6. A means of systematically identifying workplace hazards as they are planned to occur is known as a _____ . Job Hazard Analysis

7. A _____ is an unplanned event that did not result in injury, illness, or damage - but had the potential to do so. NEAR MISS

8. The _____ compares your specific payrolls and losses to the industry average losses for like businesses. Experience Modification Rate

9. Safety programs fail when Safety is a _____ and not a _____. Priority / Value

10. D.A.R.T cases refer to _____ or _____.
Days Away Restricted Transferred