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