

OHS Review Questions

Week 1: The Legal Framework for OHS in Turkey

1. According to OHS Law (No. 6331), which of the following is NOT within the scope of the law?
 - (a) Private sector workplaces
 - (b) Public sector jobs
 - (c) Household services
 - (d) Trainees
2. What is the minimum age for employment as defined by the Labor Law (No. 4857)?
 - (a) 15
 - (b) 14
 - (c) 16
 - (d) 18
3. It is mandatory to establish an OHS committee in workplaces that have how many employees (and where work is continuous for more than six months)?
 - (a) 10 or more
 - (b) 25 or more
 - (c) 50 or more
 - (d) 100 or more
4. For pregnant or lactating women, what is the maximum number of working hours allowed per day?
 - (a) 10 hours
 - (b) 9 hours
 - (c) 8 hours
 - (d) 7.5 hours
5. Which class of occupational safety specialist is authorized to be employed in "very dangerous" workplaces?
 - (a) Class A

- (b) Class B
- (c) Class C
- (d) Class D

Week 2: National OHS Institutions and Organizations

- 1. Which ministry is the main institution responsible for regulating and managing business life in Turkey?**
 - (a) Ministry of Health
 - (b) Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change
 - (c) Ministry of Labor and Social Security
 - (d) Ministry of Education
- 2. In what year were the Occupational Diseases Hospitals transferred from the Social Insurance Institution (SSI) to the Ministry of Health?**
 - (a) 2005
 - (b) 1998
 - (c) 2012
 - (d) 1980
- 3. What is the main function of the Occupational Health and Safety Research and Development Institute (OHSRDI)?**
 - (a) Providing laboratory support for inspections
 - (b) Paying worker compensation for accidents
 - (c) Writing all OHS legislation
 - (d) Representing workers in court
- 4. What is a primary duty of the General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety (İSGÜM)?**
 - (a) Paying worker salaries
 - (b) Market surveillance and inspection of personal protective equipment
 - (c) Conducting all workplace inspections directly
 - (d) Setting national standards for all consumer products

5. Which independent institution is tasked with applying standardization and conformity assessments in Turkey?

- (a) The Social Security Institution (SSI)
- (b) The Labor Inspection Board
- (c) The Turkish Standards Institution (TSI)
- (d) The Ministry of Health

Week 3: Workplace Inspections and Enforcement

1. Workplace inspections on OHS issues are carried out by which body?

- (a) The Social Security Institution (SSI)
- (b) Local Municipalities
- (c) The Labor Inspection Board
- (d) The Turkish Standards Institution (TSI)

2. An inspection carried out in response to a worker's complaint is classified as a:

- (a) Scheduled inspection
- (b) Administrative inspection
- (c) Non-scheduled inspection
- (d) Environmental inspection

3. Under which condition can a labor inspector stop work at a workplace, according to Article 25 of the OHS Law?

- (a) If the company is not profitable
- (b) In case of an imminent or life-threatening situation
- (c) If worker wages are below average
- (d) If the workplace has not had an inspection in 5 years

4. OHS inspectors on the Labor Inspection Board are most likely to have a background in:

- (a) Law
- (b) Engineering
- (c) Public Administration

- (d) Labor Economics
5. Which institution is mainly concerned with controlling the waste output of industrial facilities to protect the *environment*?
- (a) Labor Inspection Board
 - (b) Ministry of Health
 - (c) Municipalities
 - (d) Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change

Week 4: OHS Services and the Role of the Physician

1. What are the three basic *preventive* duties of an occupational physician?
- (a) Risk assessment, Accident investigation, and Compensation filing
 - (b) Writing legislation, Inspecting workplaces, and Fining employers
 - (c) Surgery, Prescription, and Emergency Care
 - (d) Pre-employment exams, Interval exams, and Health education
2. In addition to risk assessment and training, an Occupational Safety Specialist is responsible for investigating:
- (a) Work accidents and near misses
 - (b) Worker salary disputes
 - (c) Environmental pollution
 - (d) Union memberships
3. For a workplace in the "dangerous" class, how often must OHS training be provided?
- (a) At least once a year
 - (b) At least once every two years
 - (c) At least once every three years
 - (d) Only once at the time of hiring
4. What is the *minimum* training duration for employees in a "very dangerous" workplace?
- (a) 8 hours
 - (b) 12 hours

- (c) 16 hours
 - (d) 24 hours
5. Which of these institutions is NOT listed as authorized to diagnose occupational diseases?
- (a) Occupational Diseases Hospitals
 - (b) Medical faculties of state universities
 - (c) State training and research hospitals
 - (d) Private, for-profit health clinics

Week 5: Occupational Diseases (General)

1. Which body makes the final legal determination that a worker's illness is an occupational disease for insurance purposes?
- (a) The family doctor
 - (b) The Social Security Institution's (SSI) Health Board
 - (c) The employer's OHS committee
 - (d) The health board of the authorized hospital
2. Occupational lung diseases (Pneumoconiosis) fall under which group in the Turkish Occupational Diseases List?
- (a) Group A (Chemicals)
 - (b) Group B (Skin)
 - (c) Group C (Lung)
 - (d) Group E (Physical factors)
3. What is the main difference between an "occupational disease" and a "work-related disease"?
- (a) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
 - (b) ODs are only from chemicals; work-related are only from ergonomics.
 - (c) ODs have a strong, specific link to a single work factor, while work-related diseases are multifactorial.
 - (d) ODs are not compensable, but work-related diseases are.

4. According to the general acceptance mentioned, what is the *expected* number of occupational disease cases per 1,000 workers?
- (a) 0-1
 - (b) 1-2
 - (c) 2-3
 - (d) 4-12
5. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for including a disease on the ILO's list of occupational diseases?
- (a) A strong, scientifically proven relationship between exposure and disease
 - (b) Occurrence of the disease in certain, specific jobs
 - (c) The disease must be easily and quickly curable
 - (d) Inclusion of the disease on the national list of many countries

Week 6: Specific Occupational Diseases and Hazards

1. If an occupational disease is suspected, the employer is legally obliged to make a notification to the SSI within:
- (a) 24 hours
 - (b) 48 hours
 - (c) 72 hours
 - (d) 5 working days
2. What is the general name for diseases caused by dust inhalation?
- (a) Bronchitis
 - (b) Pneumoconiosis
 - (c) Byssinosis
 - (d) Siderosis
3. Byssinosis is a lung disease characterized by asthma-like attacks, which is caused by inhaling which type of dust?
- (a) Silica (quartz)
 - (b) Cotton, linen, and hemp
 - (c) Coal

- (d) Iron
4. Prolonged exposure to which heavy metal is known for causing irreversible kidney damage?
- (a) Lead
 - (b) Nickel
 - (c) Cadmium
 - (d) Iron
5. Exposure to which solvent is specifically linked to causing leukemia?
- (a) Benzene
 - (b) Toluene
 - (c) n-hexane
 - (d) Carbon disulfide
6. What is considered the threshold value at which noise becomes harmful to human health and hearing damage may occur?
- (a) 75 dB
 - (b) 85 dB
 - (c) 95 dB
 - (d) 110 dB
7. Headaches, burning eyes, and muscle/joint ailments resulting from poor working positions are associated with:
- (a) Heavy metal exposure
 - (b) Working with screened tools
 - (c) Hazardous gas exposure
 - (d) Working in cold conditions

Week 7: Work Accidents

1. According to the legal definition, which of the following is NOT considered a work accident?
- (a) An injury while at the workplace.
 - (b) An injury at home on a weekend, unrelated to work.

- (c) A fall during the commute in an employer-provided vehicle.
 - (d) An injury while on duty at a client's location.
2. The "Accident Pyramid" model shows that "Near Misses" are:
- (a) The most common type of event, forming the base.
 - (b) The least common type of event.
 - (c) Unrelated to fatal accidents.
 - (d) More serious than fatal accidents.
3. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines "employee health" as:
- (a) Only the non-existence of disease or infirmity.
 - (b) The ability to work 40 hours a week.
 - (c) Maximizing the physical, mental, and social status of employees.
 - (d) Having good physical strength and endurance.
4. Based on the 2010/2011 statistics provided (Table 1), which age group had the highest total number of work accidents?
- (a) 18-24
 - (b) 35-39
 - (c) 30-34
 - (d) 25-29
5. A work accident that requires 2 days of rest would be classified as:
- (a) Fatal
 - (b) An accident requiring rest for more than three days
 - (c) An accident requiring rest for less than three or three days
 - (d) An accident that does not require treatment
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Answer Key

Week 1

1. (c) Household services
2. (a) 15

3. (c) 50 or more
4. (d) 7.5 hours
5. (a) Class A

Week 2

1. (c) Ministry of Labor and Social Security
2. (a) 2005
3. (a) Providing laboratory support for inspections
4. (b) Market surveillance and inspection of personal protective equipment
5. (c) The Turkish Standards Institution (TSI)

Week 3

1. (c) The Labor Inspection Board
2. (c) Non-scheduled inspection
3. (b) In case of an imminent or life-threatening situation
4. (b) Engineering
5. (d) Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change

Week 4

1. (d) Pre-employment exams, Interval exams, and Health education
2. (a) Work accidents and near misses
3. (b) At least once every two years
4. (c) 16 hours
5. (d) Private, for-profit health clinics

Week 5

1. (b) The Social Security Institution's (SSI) Health Board
2. (c) Group C (Lung)
3. (c) ODs have a strong, specific link to a single work factor, while work-related diseases are multifactorial.
4. (d) 4-12
5. (c) The disease must be easily and quickly curable

Week 6

- 1. (c) 72 hours**
- 2. (b) Pneumoconiosis**
- 3. (b) Cotton, linen, and hemp**
- 4. (c) Cadmium**
- 5. (a) Benzene**
- 6. (b) 85 dB**
- 7. (b) Working with screened tools**

Week 7

- 1. (b) An injury at home on a weekend, unrelated to work.**
- 2. (a) The most common type of event, forming the base.**
- 3. (c) Maximizing the physical, mental, and social status of employees.**
- 4. (d) 25-29**
- 5. (c) An accident requiring rest for less than three or three days**