

SAUDI ARAMCO SAFETY OFFICER APPROVAL: COMPLETE EXAM PREPARATION GUIDE



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SAUDI ARAMCO

SAFETY OFFICER ARAMCO APPROVAL

EXAM PREPARATION GUIDE

Series	Saudi Aramco Safety Officer Exam Preparation
Document	Complete Study Guide — HSE Awareness, Standards & 200 Questions
Reference Standard	GI-2.100 / SAES-B-067 / GI-6.012 / Saudi Labour Law / OSHA
Level	Safety Officer / HSE Officer / HSE Supervisor
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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide is designed for engineers, supervisors, and technicians preparing for the Saudi Aramco Safety Officer Approval examination. It is also a practical reference for HSE interviews and on-site competence assessments.

Section	Content
Part 1 — HSE Awareness	Core duties of a Safety Officer, Stop Work Authority, incident reporting, legal responsibilities, and what Aramco expects
Part 2 — Standards & Technical Knowledge	Key standards: SAES-B-067, GI-2.100, GI-6.012, Saudi Labour Law, fire protection, gas testing, PPE, permit system, incident investigation
Part 3 — 200 Exam Questions	9 topic areas, 3 options per question (A/B/C), answer key on last page only
Passing Score	Aim for 180+/200 (90%) before sitting the real exam
How to Study	Read Part 1 and Part 2 first. Then attempt all 200 questions without looking at answers. Score yourself. Re-study weak areas.

HSE AWARENESS & RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1 WHAT IS A SAFETY OFFICER?



A Safety Officer is the designated person responsible for monitoring, advising, and enforcing health, safety, and environmental standards on a construction or industrial site. On Saudi Aramco projects, the Safety Officer role is formally defined and requires specific Aramco approval — a certification that demonstrates the individual has the knowledge, skills, and authority to perform the role to Aramco's standards.

The Safety Officer does not simply observe and report. They have active authority and active responsibility. They are the last line of defence between a hazardous condition and an incident. Every day on site, the Safety Officer's knowledge and judgement directly determines whether workers go home safely.

EXAM WEIGHT

The Safety Officer's role, responsibilities, and authority appears in approximately 20-25% of all exam questions.

Know exactly what a Safety Officer CAN do, what they MUST do, and what they CANNOT do.

The boundary between advising and enforcing — and when to escalate — is a key exam topic.

1.2 CORE DUTIES OF A SAFETY OFFICER

The Saudi Aramco Safety Officer has seven core duties. Every duty must be understood in full — including its boundaries.

Duty 1 — Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

The Safety Officer must identify hazards before work begins — not during or after. This means reviewing the work scope, the work area, the materials, the equipment, and the crew competencies before issuing any safety clearance. Every identified hazard must be assessed for likelihood and severity using the risk matrix, and appropriate controls must be specified before work proceeds.

Duty 2 — Work Permit Monitoring

The Safety Officer does not issue Work Permits — that is the Permit Issuer's role. The Safety Officer monitors compliance with Work Permit conditions during work. They confirm that the crew is working within the permit scope, that all required PPE is in use, that gas testing is occurring at required intervals, and that no conditions have changed since the permit was issued.

Duty 3 — Site Safety Inspections

The Safety Officer conducts regular, documented site safety inspections — covering all active work areas. Inspections are not random walks. They follow a defined inspection checklist and result in a written report that is submitted to the project HSE Manager and retained as a project document. Inspection frequency is specified in the project HSE Plan — typically daily for high-risk activities.

Duty 4 — Safety Inductions and Toolbox Talks

Every new worker must receive a site safety induction before commencing work — covering site hazards, emergency procedures, PPE requirements, muster points, and the Work Permit System. The Safety Officer conducts or coordinates the induction. Toolbox Talks (TBTs) are conducted daily before work begins — briefing the crew on the specific hazards and controls for that day's tasks.

Duty 5 — Incident Reporting and Investigation

The Safety Officer is the first responder to any incident — injury, near-miss, dangerous occurrence, or environmental release. They secure the scene, ensure the injured are receiving medical attention, and preserve evidence for investigation. They then conduct or coordinate the formal incident investigation — identifying root causes, contributing factors, and corrective actions.

Duty 6 — Emergency Response Coordination

The Safety Officer is responsible for the site Emergency Response Plan — ensuring it is documented, communicated to all workers, practised through drills, and current. In an emergency, the Safety Officer coordinates the response — directing evacuation, accounting for all personnel at the muster point, liaising with emergency services, and communicating with project management.



Duty 7 — Stop Work Authority.

The Safety Officer has unconditional Stop Work Authority. They may stop any activity — regardless of schedule, contract status, or instruction from any supervisor or manager — when they determine that continuing creates an unacceptable risk to life, health, or the environment. Stopping work is never wrong. The Safety Officer who stops unsafe work is protected by Aramco policy.

CRITICAL — Stop Work Authority is Non-Negotiable

The Safety Officer **MUST** stop work when a serious hazard is identified.

No supervisor, manager, or contractor representative can override Stop Work Authority.

A Safety Officer who fails to stop unsafe work when aware of the hazard shares responsibility for any resulting incident.

In the exam — if Stop Work Authority applies, the answer is always STOP. No exceptions.

1.3 WHAT ARAMCO EXPECTS — THE SAFETY OFFICER STANDARD

Saudi Aramco's expectations of a Safety Officer go beyond general HSE knowledge. The Aramco Safety Officer is expected to demonstrate competence in six specific areas:

1. Knowledge of GI-2.100 — the Work Permit System — in full detail, including permit types, roles, validity, extensions, suspensions, and cancellations.
2. Knowledge of SAES-B-067 — the Fire Protection Standard — covering fire alarm systems, suppression systems, gas detection, emergency egress, and maintenance requirements.
3. Knowledge of GI-6.012 — the Electrical Safety Standard — covering LOTO, isolation procedures, energised work restrictions, and electrical hazard controls.
4. Incident investigation methodology — using root cause analysis tools including the 5-Why method and the Cause-and-Effect (Fishbone) diagram.
5. Emergency response planning and execution — including muster point management, head counts, and liaison with Saudi Aramco Emergency Services.
6. Saudi Labour Law requirements for safety — including employer obligations, worker rights, and reportable incident categories.

INTERVIEW PREPARATION — TOP 5 QUESTIONS ARAMCO ASKS

1. A supervisor tells you to ignore a hazard because the schedule is tight. What do you do?
 Answer: Stop work. Document the hazard. Escalate to the HSE Manager and project manager. Never ignore a reported hazard.
2. An incident occurs. What is your first action?
 Answer: Secure the area. Ensure injured persons receive medical attention. Preserve evidence. Notify the HSE Manager.
3. What is the difference between a near-miss and an incident?
 Answer: A near-miss has no injury or damage but had the potential to cause both. Both must be reported and investigated.
4. What standards govern your work as a Safety Officer on Aramco?
 Answer: GI-2.100, SAES-B-067, GI-6.012, and the Saudi Labour Law as a minimum.
5. How do you handle a worker who refuses to wear PPE?
 Answer: Stop the worker. Brief on the requirement and the hazard. Document the refusal. Escalate to the supervisor and HSE Manager.

1.4 INCIDENT REPORTING, INVESTIGATION & ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS



Incident reporting and investigation is one of the highest-weighted topics in the Safety Officer exam. Every aspect must be understood — from the definition of incident types to the full investigation process.

Incident Classification

Type	Definition	Aramco Requirement
Fatality	Any work-related death	Immediate notification. Full investigation. Saudi Labour Law report.
Lost Time Injury (LTI)	Injury causing worker to miss one or more working days	Report within 24 hours. Full investigation within 72 hours.
Recordable Injury	Injury requiring medical treatment beyond first aid	Report and document. Investigation required.
First Aid Case	Minor injury treated on site with first aid only	Record in site first aid log.
Near-Miss	Unplanned event with potential to cause injury/damage	Report and investigate — same as a recordable incident.
Dangerous Occurrence	Structural collapse, explosion, fire, or major spill without injury	Immediate notification. Full investigation.
Property Damage	Equipment or facility damage — no injury	Document and investigate root cause.

The 5-Why Root Cause Analysis Method

The 5-Why method is the most commonly used root cause analysis tool for field incidents on Aramco projects. It works by asking 'Why?' repeatedly — each answer becomes the next question — until the root cause is identified.

5-Why Example — Worker Burns Hand on Hot Pipe

Event: Worker burns hand on hot pipe during maintenance.

Why 1: Worker touched the pipe without testing temperature first.

Why 2: Worker was not aware the pipe was hot.

Why 3: The hot pipe was not labelled or barricaded.

Why 4: The pre-job hazard assessment did not identify the hot pipe as a hazard.

Why 5 (Root Cause): The JSA was completed by the supervisor without walking the work area.

Corrective Action: All JSAs for maintenance work must include a physical walk-down of the work area before the JSA is signed.

1.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE — SAFETY OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Safety Officer is the primary coordinator of site emergency response. The role has specific, defined actions that must be performed in sequence.

1. Activate the site alarm system — fire alarm, gas alarm, or emergency siren as appropriate.
2. Notify the site emergency coordinator, project HSE Manager, and Saudi Aramco Emergency Services (telephone number confirmed at site induction).
3. Direct all personnel to evacuate to the designated muster point via the safest available route.
4. Conduct a head count at the muster point — confirm all personnel are accounted for against the site attendance register.
5. If any personnel are unaccounted for — notify emergency services immediately with last known location and description.
6. Ensure no one re-enters the site until the all-clear is given by the emergency response commander.
7. Document all actions taken during the emergency — times, decisions, personnel accounted for, and communications.

KEY NUMBERS — KNOW BEFORE YOUR EXAM

Saudi Aramco Emergency: Confirm site-specific number at induction (commonly 1222 on Aramco facilities)

Saudi Civil Defence: 998

Saudi Ambulance: 997

Saudi Police: 999

Muster point: Identified at site induction — Safety Officer must know and verify before work begins

STANDARDS, NORMS & CORE TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

2.1 KEY STANDARDS — WHAT GOVERNS YOUR WORK

Standard	Title	What It Covers
GI-2.100	Work Permit System	All aspects of the Saudi Aramco Work Permit System — 7 permit types, roles, permit cycle, validity, extensions, suspensions, cancellations
SAES-B-067	Fire Protection	Fire alarm systems, suppression systems, gas detection, hydrants, firewater, escape routes, fire safety signage on Aramco facilities
GI-6.012	Electrical Safety	Electrical isolation, LOTO, energised work restrictions, AEP qualification, electrical PPE requirements
GI-0002.100	Contractor HSE Requirements	HSE obligations of all Aramco contractors — HSE Plan submission, safety performance KPIs, incident reporting requirements
GI-1781.002	Security and Access	Access control, visitor procedures, ID requirements on Aramco facilities
Saudi Labour Law	Saudi Ministry of HR	Worker rights, employer obligations, working hours, overtime, leave, safety obligations, reportable injuries
NFPA 72	National Fire Alarm Code	Fire alarm system design, detector spacing, notification requirements — referenced by SAES-B-067
NFPA 101	Life Safety Code	Emergency egress, exit signage, occupant load, travel distance — referenced for camp and building occupancy
ISO 45001:2018	OH&S Management	Occupational health and safety management system requirements — increasingly required on Aramco vendor lists

2.2 WORK PERMIT SYSTEM — SAFETY OFFICER'S ROLE

The Safety Officer does not issue Work Permits. The Permit Issuer (PI) — who must be a Saudi Aramco employee — issues the permit. The Safety Officer's role in the Work Permit System is monitoring, enforcement, and escalation.

Safety Officer vs Permit Issuer — Key Differences

Permit Issuer: Issues the permit, signs the permit, owns the permit, closes the permit. Must be Saudi Aramco employee.

Safety Officer: Monitors compliance with the permit during work. Does NOT issue, extend, or close permits.

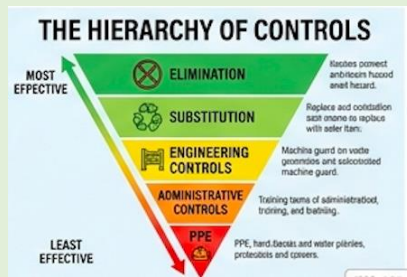
Safety Officer CAN: Stop work if permit conditions are violated. Report violations to HSE Manager. Request Issuer to suspend permit.

Safety Officer CANNOT: Issue a permit. Sign as Permit Issuer. Extend a permit. Allow work to continue in violation of permit conditions.

The 7 Types of Work Permit — Safety Officer Must Know All

Permit Type	When Required	Key Safety Officer Check
Cold Work	Non-ignition work — cleaning, inspection, mechanical, painting	Gas test completed if in hydrocarbon area. PPE correct. JSA signed.
Hot Work	Welding, grinding, cutting, brazing — any ignition source	Gas test done by qualified GT. Fire watch in place. 30-foot clearance confirmed. Combustibles removed.
Electrical Work	Work on or near electrical equipment or circuits	LOTO applied and verified. AEP present. Isolation certificate in place.
Excavation	Any digging or ground disturbance to 300mm or deeper	Underground services survey done. Shoring in place. Edge protection confirmed.
Confined Space Entry	Entry into vessels, tanks, manholes, pits, ducts	O2/LEL/H2S tested. Standby man in place. Rescue plan ready. Continuous monitoring confirmed.
Radiography	Use of radioactive sources or X-ray equipment	Controlled area established. Radiation survey completed. Authorised radiographer confirmed.
Vehicle Entry	Entry of vehicles into restricted process areas	Vehicle inspected. Spark arrestor fitted. Speed limit enforced.

2.3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION & RISK ASSESSMENT



The Job Safety Analysis (JSA)

The JSA is the primary hazard assessment tool on Saudi Aramco projects. It must be completed before any hazardous work begins. The JSA is completed jointly by the Permit Issuer and the Work Permit Receiver — with input from the Safety Officer for high-risk activities.

The four steps of a JSA:

1. Break the job into individual steps — list every distinct action from start to finish.
2. Identify hazards for each step — what could go wrong? What could cause injury, damage, or environmental harm?
3. Assess the risk for each hazard — using the risk matrix (likelihood x severity).
4. Specify controls for each hazard — following the hierarchy of controls.

The Hierarchy of Controls — In Order of Effectiveness

#	Control Level	What It Means
1	Elimination	Remove the hazard completely — redesign the job so the hazardous activity is not required
2	Substitution	Replace the hazard with a less dangerous alternative — use a safer chemical, lower-voltage equipment
3	Engineering Controls	Physically separate workers from the hazard — guarding, enclosures, ventilation, barriers
4	Administrative Controls	Change how work is done — procedures, training, supervision, permit systems, job rotation
5	PPE	Provide personal protective equipment — LAST RESORT. PPE only protects the wearer if all other controls fail

EXAM CRITICAL — PPE is NEVER the First Control

The most common wrong answer in HSE exams is selecting PPE as the primary control.

PPE is always the LAST resort — it protects only the wearer and only when all other controls have been applied.

The correct sequence: eliminate first. If not possible, substitute. If not possible, engineer. Administer. Then PPE.

2.4 GAS TESTING — SAFETY OFFICER MUST KNOW

	NORMAL LEVEL	ACTION LEVEL	IDLH / STOP WORK
Oxygen	20.9%	<18.5%	1 ppm
LEL	<10% LL	>10% LEL	>10% LEL
H ₂ S	1 ppm	10 ppm	100 ppm H ₂ S
CO	2 ppm	<1 ppm	2 ppm

Gas	Normal Level	Action Level	IDLH / Stop Work
Oxygen (O₂)	20.9% in air	Below 19.5% — insufficient. Above 23% — enriched, fire risk	Below 16% or above 25% — immediate evacuation
LEL (Combustible Gas)	0% LEL — no gas present	Above 10% LEL — stop all Hot Work	Above 10% LEL — evacuate and investigate
H₂S (Hydrogen Sulphide)	0 ppm	Above 1 ppm — Aramco action level	100 ppm — IDLH — immediate evacuation, SCBA required
CO (Carbon Monoxide)	0 ppm	Above 25 ppm — action required	200 ppm — IDLH — evacuate immediately

Gas Testing Rules — Safety Officer Must Enforce

Only a qualified Gas Tester (GT) holding current Aramco certification may perform gas testing.

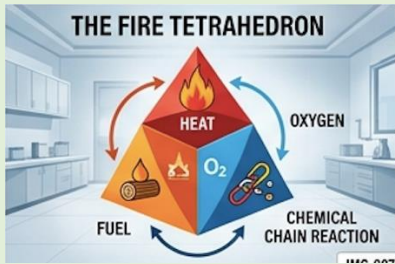
Gas testing must be performed before any Hot Work or Confined Space Entry — not after work begins.

For Hot Work: gas test must be repeated if work is interrupted for more than 30 minutes.

For Confined Space Entry: atmospheric testing must be repeated every hour or as specified in the permit.

If the GT's instrument fails during work — stop all gas-dependent work immediately.

2.5 FIRE PROTECTION — SAES-B-067 CORE REQUIREMENTS



SAES-B-067 is the Saudi Aramco Engineering Standard for Fire Protection. As a Safety Officer, you must know its core requirements for fire detection, suppression, and emergency response.

Fire Classes and Extinguisher Types

Class	Fire Type	Correct Extinguisher	NEVER Use
Class A	Ordinary combustibles — wood, paper, cloth	Water, foam, dry powder	CO2 alone is not ideal
Class B	Flammable liquids — oil, fuel, paint	CO2, dry powder, foam	NEVER water — spreads the fire
Class C / E	Electrical equipment	CO2, dry powder	NEVER water — electrocution risk
Class D	Combustible metals — magnesium, sodium	Specialist dry powder only	Never water, CO2, or standard dry powder
Class F / K	Cooking oils and fats — kitchen fires	Wet chemical extinguisher	Never water — violent reaction

Fire Triangle and Fire Tetrahedron

Fire Triangle: Heat + Fuel + Oxygen. Remove any one element to extinguish the fire.

Fire Tetrahedron: Adds the chemical chain reaction as the fourth element — relevant to understanding how chemical suppressants (Halon, clean agent) work by interrupting the chain reaction without removing heat, fuel, or oxygen.

SAES-B-067 Key Requirements for Safety Officers

All addressable fire alarm systems must have battery backup — minimum 24 hours standby, 30 minutes alarm.

Fire detectors in kitchen areas must be heat detectors — smoke detectors produce constant false alarms from cooking.

Fire alarm systems must be tested before commissioning and annually thereafter.

Automatic gas cutoff valves (solenoid valves) in kitchen safety systems must be normally-closed — fail-safe on power loss.

Fire extinguishers must be inspected monthly and maintained annually.

Emergency exits must be clear of obstruction at all times — this is a stop-work condition.

2.6 ELECTRICAL SAFETY — GI-6.012 CORE REQUIREMENTS



GI-6.012 governs electrical safety on Saudi Aramco facilities. Key topics for the Safety Officer exam:

LOTO — Lockout/Tagout

1. Purpose: Prevent accidental energisation of equipment during maintenance or repair.
2. Each worker performing the work applies their own personal LOTO lock to every isolation point.
3. A tag without a lock is NOT acceptable as a sole means of isolation — tags alone do not physically prevent energisation.
4. Only the person who applied the lock may remove it — except through a formal emergency procedure.
5. After applying LOTO, the worker must verify isolation by attempting to energise — confirming zero energy state before touching any equipment.

Electrical Work Permit Requirements

- All work on or near electrical equipment requires an Electrical Work Permit.
- Energised work above 50 volts AC is not permitted under normal conditions — requires special authorisation.
- An Authorised Electrical Person (AEP) must verify that isolation is complete before any electrical work begins.
- Electrical isolation must be confirmed with a calibrated voltage tester — not assumed from the position of a switch.

Arc Flash — Safety Officer Must Know

Arc flash is a sudden, violent release of electrical energy through the air.

Arc flash can cause severe burns, blindness, and fatality even without direct contact with the conductor.

Arc-rated PPE is required for any work with arc flash risk — standard cotton overalls do not protect against arc flash.

The arc flash boundary — the safe approach distance — must be established by the AEP before work begins.

2.7 PPE REQUIREMENTS — WHAT THE SAFETY OFFICER MUST ENFORCE

PPE Item	When Required	Inspection / Replacement
Hard Hat (Class E)	All times on construction site	Replace if struck, cracked, or deformed — even if damage not visible
Safety Glasses	All times — minimum standard	Replace if scratched, cracked, or damaged
Safety Boots (S3)	All times — impact and penetration protection	Inspect daily — replace if sole separation or toe cap damage
High-Visibility Vest	Any area with vehicle or equipment movement	Inspect before use — no torn reflective strips
Hearing Protection	Areas above 85 dB — immediately on entry	Earplugs single use. Earmuffs — inspect cushions monthly
Chemical Goggles	Any chemical handling with splash risk	Replace if pitting, cracking, or fogging is permanent
Full Face Shield	Grinding, chemical handling, arc flash risk	Replace if damaged — use with safety glasses underneath
Safety Harness	Any work above 1.8 metres	Inspect before each use — retire after any shock load
SCBA	Confined space with IDLH atmosphere, H ₂ S above IDLH	Cylinder pressure check before each use. Annual hydrostatic test.
FR/Arc-Rated Coveralls	Electrical arc flash risk, Hot Work	Inspect for holes, burns, or damage — do not wash with fabric softener

2.8 SAUDI LABOUR LAW — KEY HSE OBLIGATIONS

The Saudi Labour Law (Royal Decree M/51) imposes specific obligations on employers and rights on workers that the Safety Officer must know for both the exam and for on-site practice.

Employer Obligations (Key Articles)

- Provide a safe working environment free from recognised hazards — employer has primary legal duty of care.
- Provide all required PPE at no cost to the worker — the worker may not be charged for safety equipment.
- Conduct regular safety training and inductions — documented.
- Report work-related fatalities and serious injuries to the Ministry of Human Resources within defined timeframes.
- Maintain workers' compensation insurance — GOSI covers all Saudi and expatriate workers.
- Prohibit workers from performing tasks they have not been trained for — particularly hazardous activities.

Worker Rights (Key Articles)

- Every worker has the right to refuse work they reasonably believe presents an imminent risk to their life or health — without penalty.
- Workers must receive safety training before commencing hazardous work.
- Working hours: maximum 8 hours per day / 48 hours per week. Overtime limited to 12 hours per day total.
- Workers must be provided with medical care for work-related injuries — at no cost.

EXAM NOTE — Refuse Unsafe Work

Any worker — not just the Safety Officer or WPR — has the right to refuse unsafe work. This is both a Saudi Labour Law right and a Saudi Aramco policy requirement. Refusal of unsafe work cannot be grounds for dismissal or disciplinary action. In the exam: if a question asks whether a worker CAN refuse unsafe work — the answer is YES.

EXAM QUESTION BANK — 200 QUESTIONS

Total Questions	200
Answer Options	3 per question (A, B, C)
Topic Areas	9 sections covering all Safety Officer exam topics
Answer Key	Last page only — do not look until finished
Passing Score	Aim for 180+ (90%) before sitting the real exam
Reference	GI-2.100, SAES-B-067, GI-6.012, Saudi Labour Law, NFPA

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all 200 questions before checking the answer key.
2. Write your answer (A, B, or C) next to each question number.
3. Time yourself — allow approximately 1.5 minutes per question.
4. The answer key is on the LAST PAGE ONLY — do not look until you have finished.
5. Score your answers. Any topic below 70% — re-read the relevant Part 2 section.

Q	Question	Options
1	Who has the authority to stop work on a Saudi Aramco project when a serious hazard is identified?	A The project manager only B Any worker — Stop Work Authority applies to all C The HSE Manager only
2	What is the Safety Officer's primary role in the Work Permit System?	A Issue Work Permits B Monitor compliance with permit conditions during work C Sign the permit as Permit Issuer
3	A supervisor instructs a Safety Officer to ignore a hazard due to schedule pressure. What must the Safety Officer do?	A Follow the supervisor's instruction B Stop work, document the hazard, and escalate to HSE Manager C Continue work and report at end of shift
4	A Safety Officer discovers workers operating without a Work Permit. What is the correct action?	A Allow work to continue and report later B Stop work immediately and require a valid permit before resumption C Reduce the number of workers and continue
5	The Safety Officer role on an Aramco project requires which qualification?	A General safety certificate B Current Saudi Aramco Safety Officer Approval C Any international safety certification
6	How often must a Safety Officer conduct documented site safety inspections for high-risk activities?	A Weekly B Daily C Monthly
7	What must happen before any new worker begins work on a Saudi Aramco site?	A They must receive a site safety induction B They must sign the work permit C They must obtain a hard hat
8	A Toolbox Talk (TBT) is conducted:	A Once per week B Before starting work each day C At the beginning of each new project
9	What does Stop Work Authority protect the Safety Officer from when stopping unsafe work?	A Overtime claims B Disciplinary action for stopping the work C Legal liability for the hazard
10	The Safety Officer identifies a near-miss. What must happen?	A Document and investigate — same as a recordable incident B File in the safety log without investigation C Notify the crew and continue work
11	Which document defines the HSE obligations of all Saudi Aramco contractors?	A GI-2.100 B GI-0002.100 C SAES-B-067
12	A Safety Officer's site inspection identifies an emergency exit blocked by materials. What action is required?	A Note it for the weekly report B Stop work — clear the exit immediately. This is a stop-work condition. C Ask the crew to move the materials when convenient
13	The correct sequence for emergency response after activating the alarm is:	A Wait, investigate, then notify B Activate alarm, notify emergency coordinator, direct evacuation to muster point, conduct head count C Evacuate, then activate alarm

14	A worker is missing from the muster point after evacuation. Who must be notified immediately?	<p>A The project manager only</p> <p>B Emergency response team and Saudi Aramco Emergency Services</p> <p>C The worker's supervisor only</p>
15	Which of the following is classified as a Lost Time Injury (LTI)?	<p>A A cut requiring a plaster</p> <p>B An injury causing the worker to miss one or more working days</p> <p>C An injury treated on-site with first aid</p>
16	The 5-Why root cause analysis method is used to:	<p>A Document the incident timeline</p> <p>B Identify the underlying root cause of an incident by repeatedly asking why</p> <p>C Assign blame for the incident</p>
17	Which Saudi Aramco standard governs the Work Permit System?	<p>A SAES-B-067</p> <p>B GI-2.100</p> <p>C GI-6.012</p>
18	Which Saudi Aramco standard governs fire protection?	<p>A GI-2.100</p> <p>B GI-6.012</p> <p>C SAES-B-067</p>
19	Which Saudi Aramco standard governs electrical safety?	<p>A SAES-B-067</p> <p>B GI-6.012</p> <p>C GI-2.100</p>
20	A Safety Officer may issue a Cold Work Permit if:	<p>A The Permit Issuer is unavailable</p> <p>B They hold the PI qualification — but only if they are a Saudi Aramco employee</p> <p>C Never — the Safety Officer cannot be the Permit Issuer</p>
21	ISO 45001:2018 is the standard for:	<p>A Fire protection systems</p> <p>B Occupational health and safety management systems</p> <p>C Electrical safety</p>
22	What is the first action when an incident occurs on site?	<p>A Complete the incident report</p> <p>B Secure the area, ensure injured receive medical attention, preserve evidence</p> <p>C Call the project manager</p>
23	Which type of incident MUST be reported and investigated even if no injury occurred?	<p>A First aid cases only</p> <p>B Near-misses</p> <p>C Minor property damage only</p>
24	The site Emergency Response Plan must be:	<p>A Kept in the site manager's office</p> <p>B Communicated to all workers, practised through drills, and maintained current</p> <p>C Submitted to Aramco and not distributed to workers</p>
25	When must the Safety Officer confirm the muster point location?	<p>A At the first safety inspection</p> <p>B Before work begins — confirmed at site induction and verified for all workers</p> <p>C At the end of the first week on site</p>
26	How many types of Work Permit are used in the Saudi Aramco Work Permit System?	<p>A Five</p> <p>B Seven</p> <p>C Ten</p>

27	Can a contractor employee be a Permit Issuer on a Saudi Aramco project?	A Yes, if qualified B No — the Permit Issuer must be a Saudi Aramco employee C Yes, with Safety Officer approval
28	What is the standard validity of most Work Permits (excluding Excavation)?	A 24 hours B Up to 8 hours (one shift) C One working week
29	What is the standard validity of an Excavation Permit?	A 8 hours B 7 days C Up to 30 days
30	How often must an Excavation Permit be re-endorsed?	A Daily B Every 7 days by the Area Authority C Every 14 days
31	Who can extend the validity of a Work Permit?	A The Work Permit Receiver B The Permit Issuer only C The Safety Officer
32	A Hot Work Permit is interrupted for 45 minutes. Before work resumes, what must happen?	A The WPR must re-brief the crew B A fresh gas test must be performed C The Issuer must re-sign the permit
33	A job involves entry into a vessel AND welding repairs inside. Which permits are required?	A Hot Work Permit only B Confined Space Entry Permit AND Hot Work Permit C Cold Work Permit only
34	Who has authority to cancel a Work Permit immediately?	A The WPR only B Any Saudi Aramco employee C The Permit Issuer or the Area Authority
35	A cancelled Work Permit can be reactivated after the emergency is resolved. True or false?	A True — the Issuer can reactivate B False — a completely new permit must be obtained C True — if the Safety Officer approves
36	Who is responsible for the safety of the crew during work under a Work Permit?	A The Permit Issuer B The Work Permit Receiver C The Safety Officer
37	What must the WPR do when their shift ends and work is not complete?	A Hand the permit to the next crew member B Suspend the permit, brief the incoming WPR, return permit to Issuer — new permit for next shift C Ask the Issuer to extend the permit by phone
38	A grinding job (Hot Work) involves a mechanical fitter working in the same area on a Cold Work task. Which permit applies to the entire area?	A Cold Work Permit — most of the work is cold B Hot Work Permit — one ignition source covers the entire area C Two separate permits
39	What must be displayed at the work site throughout all work activities?	A The JSA only B The Work Permit C The Safety Officer's site inspection report
40	The pre-job safety meeting must be attended by:	A Supervisors only B The Permit Issuer, WPR, and all crew members C The Safety Officer only

41	What is the minimum advance notice recommended for submitting a Work Permit request?	A 1 hour B 24 hours C 4 hours
42	Which permit type requires a standby man outside the work area at all times?	A Hot Work Permit B Excavation Permit C Confined Space Entry Permit
43	What must be confirmed before a vehicle enters a restricted process area on an Aramco facility?	A The driver has a licence B Vehicle is inspected, spark arrestor fitted, and a Vehicle Entry Permit is in place C The speed limit is posted
44	Which permit type requires a controlled exclusion zone to protect personnel from radiation?	A Hot Work Permit B Electrical Work Permit C Radiography Permit
45	Gas testing for a Confined Space Entry must be performed by:	A Any experienced worker B A qualified Gas Tester holding current Aramco certification C The WPR
46	The Area Authority on a Saudi Aramco project is:	A The contractor project manager B The Saudi Aramco proponent responsible for the area C The Safety Officer
47	What must the Safety Officer confirm during a Hot Work inspection?	A That the welder has the correct rod type B That gas testing has been completed, fire watch is in place, and 30-foot clearance is confirmed C That the welding machine has been calibrated
48	Can a Safety Officer sign as the Gas Tester on a Work Permit they are monitoring?	A Yes — Safety Officers can hold multiple roles B No — the Gas Tester cannot be the Safety Officer on the same permit C Yes, if qualified
49	A confined space atmospheric test shows 18% O ₂ . Entry is:	A Safe — oxygen is present B Not permitted — oxygen is below the safe minimum of 19.5% C Safe if the work is brief
50	What must the WPR do if conditions change during work and the change is not covered by the permit?	A Use professional judgement and continue B Stop work and notify the Permit Issuer immediately C Ask the most senior crew member
51	What does JSA stand for?	A Job Safety Audit B Job Safety Analysis C Job Site Assessment
52	The hierarchy of controls lists PPE as:	A The most effective control B The first control to apply C The last resort — least effective control
53	What is the MOST effective control in the hierarchy of controls?	A PPE B Engineering controls C Elimination of the hazard
54	A risk matrix assesses risk by combining:	A Probability and frequency B Likelihood and severity C Frequency and consequence

55	A risk rated HIGH on the risk matrix must be:	A Accepted with documentation B Reduced before work begins or work must not proceed C Reported to management only
56	Which of the following is a chemical hazard?	A Working at height B Exposure to H ₂ S gas C Noise above 85 dB
57	Which of the following is a physical hazard?	A Benzene vapour B Stress from long hours C Working at height — fall risk
58	What is the purpose of a Toolbox Talk?	A Train workers on equipment B Brief the crew on specific hazards and controls before starting the task C Review project schedule
59	Who is responsible for completing the JSA before work begins?	A The Permit Issuer alone B The WPR and Permit Issuer together C Any crew member
60	A crew member identifies a hazard not on the JSA during work. What should happen?	A Continue — JSA covers all likely hazards B Stop and update the JSA before continuing C Report after shift
61	An engineering control is best described as:	A Issuing PPE to workers B Physically removing or reducing the hazard at source C A training programme
62	An administrative control includes:	A Installing machine guards B A written procedure and shift rotation C Providing ear defenders
63	A near-miss must be reported because:	A It is a legal requirement only B Near-misses identify hazards that could cause future injuries — root cause must be identified C It is required by the project schedule
64	What is substitution as a hazard control?	A Removing the hazard completely B Replacing a hazardous material or process with a less dangerous one C Providing training
65	The primary purpose of a site safety inspection is:	A To find workers to discipline B To identify hazardous conditions and unsafe acts before they cause an incident C To satisfy the Aramco audit requirement
66	A fall from height above how many metres requires full body harness on Aramco projects?	A 3.0 metres B 1.8 metres C 2.4 metres
67	What document records the specific hazards, controls, and responsible parties for a task?	A Method Statement B Job Safety Analysis (JSA) C Inspection and Test Plan
68	Which hazard type includes ergonomic risks such as repetitive strain and manual handling?	A Chemical B Biological C Physical
69	What does HAZID stand for?	A Hazardous Identification

		B Hazard Identification Study C Hazard and Incident Database
70	A flammable liquid spill in a work area is classified as:	A Physical hazard B Chemical and fire hazard C Biological hazard
71	Stop Work Authority on a Saudi Aramco project belongs to:	A Supervisors and managers only B Every worker on site C The Safety Officer only
72	The minimum recommended distance between Hot Work and flammable material is:	A 10 metres B 20 metres C 30 feet (approximately 9 metres)
73	What is the FIRST step in completing a JSA?	A Identify controls B Break the job into individual steps C Start work and observe hazards
74	A risk assessment identifies a residual risk after controls. What must happen?	A The residual risk is accepted automatically B The residual risk must be reviewed and approved before work proceeds C The JSA must be rewritten
75	Which of the following represents an immediate stop-work condition?	A A worker wearing a damaged high-visibility vest B A blocked emergency exit C A missing permit display board
76	What does LEL stand for?	A Lower Explosive Limit B Least Exposure Level C Lower Energy Level
77	What is the normal oxygen level in air?	A 15% B 21% C 25%
78	At what % LEL must all work stop and the area be evacuated?	A 5% B 10% C 25%
79	What is the safe oxygen range for confined space entry?	A 15% to 21% B 19.5% to 23% C 18% to 25%
80	What is the IDLH value for H2S?	A 10 ppm B 50 ppm C 100 ppm
81	H2S is heavier than air and accumulates at:	A High points — roof level B Low points — floor level and trenches C Mid-height — breathing zone
82	Methane (natural gas) is lighter than air and accumulates at:	A Low points B High points — roof and top of vessels C Evenly distributed
83	Carbon monoxide is dangerous because:	A It has a strong smell that gives warning B It is colourless and odourless — no warning before incapacitation C It is heavier than air
84	A 4-gas detector measures:	A O2 only B O2, LEL, CO, and H2S

		C H2S and CO2 only
85	Gas testing must be performed by:	A The WPR B A qualified Gas Tester with current Aramco certification C Any experienced worker
86	For Hot Work, gas testing must be repeated if work is interrupted for more than:	A 15 minutes B 30 minutes C 1 hour
87	For Confined Space Entry, atmospheric testing must be repeated:	A Once at the start of entry B Every hour or as specified in the permit — continuously if possible C At start and end of each shift
88	A gas tester records 0% LEL and 20.9% O2 before Hot Work begins. This means:	A More testing is needed B The atmosphere is clear — safe to proceed with Hot Work C The area has some gas present
89	If a gas monitor fails during work, what must happen?	A Continue with visual observation B Stop all gas-dependent work immediately — notify WPR and Issuer C Use another worker's monitor temporarily
90	At what H2S concentration must SCBA be worn?	A Any reading above 1 ppm B When H2S approaches or exceeds the IDLH of 100 ppm C 5 ppm
91	A gas reading of 15% LEL means:	A The atmosphere is safe B The atmosphere contains 15% of the concentration required for ignition — immediate stop work C Only reduced working hours are needed
92	How often must a gas monitor be calibrated?	A Once a year B Per the manufacturer's schedule — typically daily or before each use C Monthly
93	During a confined space entry, the O2 reading drops to 18%. Workers must:	A Continue with increased air supply inside B Evacuate immediately — oxygen below 19.5% is not safe C Reduce the number of entrants
94	A confined space entry gas test shows H2S at 5 ppm. What is required?	A Normal entry can proceed B Entry requires SCBA — H2S is above the Aramco action level of 1 ppm C No special precaution needed if work is brief
95	What type of lighting is required inside a confined space in a hydrocarbon area?	A Any available torch B Intrinsically safe (Ex-rated) lighting only C Standard 230VAC LED lighting
96	Which gas settles at the bottom of a confined space?	A Methane B Carbon monoxide C H2S (Hydrogen Sulphide)
97	What is the Aramco action level for H2S?	A 5 ppm B 1 ppm — above this, additional controls are required

		C 10 ppm
98	Before a confined space is entered for the first time, a visual inspection must confirm:	A The space is large enough B All isolation points are complete, the space is clean, and no visible hazards exist C The lighting is adequate
99	A worker inside a confined space stops responding to communication. The FIRST action is:	A Enter immediately to assist B Activate the rescue plan — call for emergency response — DO NOT enter without rescue equipment C Try communicating louder
100	Can the Standby Man enter a confined space to rescue a worker in distress?	A Yes — immediately B No — the Standby Man must initiate the rescue plan and NOT enter unequipped C Only if they have their own gas monitor
101	What standard governs fire protection on Saudi Aramco facilities?	A NFPA 101 B SAES-B-067 C GI-2.100
102	Which fire class involves flammable liquids?	A Class A B Class B C Class C
103	Which extinguisher must NEVER be used on an electrical fire?	A CO2 B Dry powder C Water
104	The fire triangle consists of:	A Heat, fuel, and smoke B Heat, fuel, and oxygen C Fuel, spark, and air
105	What is the purpose of a Manual Call Point (MCP) in a fire alarm system?	A To reset the fire alarm panel B To allow a person discovering a fire to manually activate the alarm C To test the detector
106	An addressable fire alarm system identifies:	A Only the zone of activation B The exact device address and location C Only that an alarm has occurred
107	What type of fire detector is required in a commercial kitchen?	A Standard smoke detector B Heat detector — smoke detectors false alarm from cooking C Beam smoke detector
108	The minimum battery backup for a fire alarm system is:	A 4 hours standby and 10 minutes alarm B 24 hours standby and 30 minutes alarm C 8 hours standby only
109	What is the purpose of a solenoid valve in a kitchen gas safety system?	A To regulate gas pressure B To automatically cut off the gas supply on fire or gas alarm activation C To monitor gas flow
110	A solenoid valve in a safety system should be normally-closed (NC). What happens when power is lost?	A The valve opens — gas flows B The valve stays closed — gas is cut off (fail-safe) C The valve partially opens
111	What does FACP stand for?	A Fire Alarm Control Panel B Fire and Alarm Control Procedure

		C Facility Alarm and Control Point
112	The colour of a Manual Call Point on a Saudi Aramco project is:	A Green B Yellow C Red
113	A fire alarm activates during work. The Safety Officer's first action is:	A Investigate the alarm before evacuating B Stop work, direct evacuation, confirm muster point head count C Call the control room first
114	For how long must a fire watch remain after Hot Work is complete?	A 15 minutes B 30 minutes C 1 hour
115	What is the minimum 30-foot (9 metre) rule in Hot Work?	A No workers within 30 feet during welding B No flammable material within 30 feet of the ignition source C Fire watch must stand 30 feet from the welder
116	A rate-of-rise heat detector activates when:	A Temperature exceeds a fixed threshold B Temperature rises rapidly above a set rate of increase per minute C Smoke is detected
117	Which class of fire involves cooking oils?	A Class B B Class D C Class F (or K)
118	What is the purpose of a fire damper in a ductwork system?	A To improve airflow B To close automatically on alarm and prevent fire spreading through ductwork C To filter air particles
119	When must a fire alarm system be functionally tested after installation?	A Only at final commissioning B Before commissioning and annually thereafter C Every 5 years
120	What gas detection level triggers an automatic gas shutdown on a kitchen safety system?	A 5% LEL B 25% LEL C 50% LEL
121	The fire watch's primary responsibility during Hot Work is:	A To hold the fire extinguisher at all times B To monitor for fire during and after Hot Work and extinguish immediately if fire starts C To perform gas testing
122	What does a cause and effect matrix show in a fire alarm system?	A A list of all detectors B Which inputs activate which outputs — e.g., which detector zones trigger which sounders and outputs C A wiring diagram
123	Before Hot Work begins on or near a pipe, what must be confirmed?	A The pipe is painted B The pipe has been properly isolated, drained, purged, and gas-tested C The pipe is made of steel
124	Can grinding be classified as Cold Work if done slowly to avoid sparks?	A Yes — slow grinding does not generate sparks B No — any grinding is classified as Hot Work regardless of technique C Only on cold metal surfaces

125	What type of suppression is required for a Class B flammable liquid fire?	A Water jet B CO2 or dry powder extinguisher C Water mist
126	What does LOTO stand for?	A Lock Out Tag Out B Level One Test Operation C Line Out and Test Off
127	A tag without a lock (Tag Out only) is considered:	A Fully safe — the tag prevents energisation B A temporary measure — tags alone cannot physically prevent energisation C Standard Aramco practice for all isolations
128	Who may remove a personal LOTO lock?	A Any supervisor B Only the worker who applied it — except via a formal emergency procedure C The Permit Issuer
129	What must be done after applying LOTO before starting electrical work?	A Start work immediately B Verify isolation by attempting to energise — confirm zero energy state C Check the work permit only
130	Electrical work on live equipment above 50V requires:	A Standard PPE only B Special authorisation — live work not permitted under normal conditions C A Cold Work Permit
131	Who must verify that an electrical isolation is complete and safe to work on?	A Any crew member B An Authorised Electrical Person (AEP) only C The WPR
132	What is arc flash?	A A lightning strike near equipment B A sudden release of electrical energy — capable of causing severe burns and fatality C A type of electrical grounding
133	Arc-rated PPE includes:	A Standard cotton overalls B Arc-rated coveralls, face shield, and insulated gloves rated for the voltage C Hard hat only
134	What colour is an Aramco LOTO danger tag?	A Yellow B Blue C Red
135	What is an isolation certificate?	A A training certificate B A document confirming all energy sources are isolated and locked out C A type of Work Permit
136	A maintenance electrician is working on a motor. Another crew opens the circuit breaker remotely. What should have prevented this?	A A verbal warning B LOTO applied to the circuit breaker — physical lock prevents remote operation C The WPR being present
137	At what voltage does electrical shock become immediately life-threatening?	A 50 volts AC and above B 100 volts only C 240 volts only
138	A worker receives an electric shock. The FIRST action is:	A Touch the worker to check responsiveness B Do NOT touch the worker — isolate the power source first, then provide first aid

		C Call for help and wait
139	What is the purpose of insulated tools for electrical work?	A Provide a better grip B Prevent electrical current from passing through the tool to the worker C Reduce tool weight
140	An Electrical Work Permit authorises work on:	A Any electrical equipment in the area B Only the specific equipment and tasks listed in the permit C All equipment of the same voltage level
141	Before opening an electrical panel, the WPR must confirm:	A The panel is painted B The panel is de-energised, isolated, and isolation is verified — not assumed C The panel is labelled
142	What is the purpose of equipotential bonding during pipeline maintenance?	A Identify pipe material B Prevent static buildup and electrostatic discharge during fluid movement C Support pipe weight
143	The minimum approach distance for unqualified workers near live HV equipment is:	A 0.5 metres B As specified by the AEP — maintain the established exclusion zone C 2 metres always
144	GI-6.012 covers:	A Work Permit System B Electrical safety — isolation, LOTO, energised work restrictions C Fire protection
145	CPR for an electric shock victim should begin:	A After the doctor arrives B As soon as the power is isolated and area is safe — do not delay C After 5 minutes of observation
146	What is the first step before any electrical isolation work begins?	A Apply LOTO locks B Obtain the Electrical Work Permit C Switch off the nearest isolator
147	An earthing strap in electrical work is used to:	A Ground portable tools B Provide equipotential bond and prevent dangerous voltage differences during maintenance C Hold cables in position
148	Which standard governs electrical safety on Saudi Aramco facilities?	A SAES-B-067 B GI-6.012 C NFPA 70E
149	What is the purpose of a personal LOTO lock?	A To lock the tool storage B To ensure only the person performing the work can restore energy — protecting their life C To comply with document control
150	Can an Electrical Work Permit authorise work on equipment added to the scope after the permit was issued?	A Yes, if the additional work is minor B No — work outside the permit scope requires a new or amended permit C Yes, with the WPR's agreement
151	What does PPE stand for?	A Personal Protective Equipment B Plant Protection Equipment C Process Protection Element

152	PPE is which level in the hierarchy of controls?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Most effective B Least effective — last resort C First to apply
153	The minimum mandatory PPE for all workers on an Aramco construction site is:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Safety glasses only B Hard hat, safety glasses, safety boots, and high-visibility vest C Hard hat only
154	A hard hat must be replaced when:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A After 5 years of use B If struck, cracked, or deformed — even if damage is not visible C Only when visibly broken
155	Hearing protection is required at noise levels above:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 70 dB B 85 dB C 100 dB
156	A safety harness must be connected to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Any fixed structure nearby B A certified anchor point — minimum rated load 2,270 kg (5,000 lbs) C A co-worker for support
157	Damaged or expired PPE must be:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Repaired with tape if possible B Removed from service and replaced immediately C Used for low-risk tasks only
158	Chemical splash goggles are required when:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Any chemical is present on site B Handling chemicals with splash risk — eyes must be fully enclosed C Only for concentrated acids
159	PPE must be inspected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Annually B Before each use — inspect for damage, expiry, and correct fit C Monthly
160	SCBA must be used when:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A H₂S is above 1 ppm B The atmosphere contains contaminants at or above the IDLH — no filter mask will protect C In all confined spaces
161	High-visibility vests are required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Only at night B In any area where vehicle or equipment movement poses a collision risk C Only in road construction
162	Safety footwear must protect against:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Rain only B Impact (toe protection), penetration (mid-sole), and electrical hazards C Cold temperatures only
163	A safety harness must be retired after:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 5 years of use B Any shock load — even if no visible damage C When it shows visible wear
164	The purpose of a face shield in welding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Block wind B Protect face and eyes from arc radiation, sparks, and spatter C General sun protection
165	FR (flame-resistant) coveralls must not be washed with:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Water B Fabric softener — it reduces flame resistance

		C Detergent
166	Under Saudi Labour Law, who has the primary duty of care for worker safety?	A The worker B The employer C The government inspector
167	PPE under Saudi Labour Law must be provided:	A At a subsidised cost B At no cost to the worker C The worker is responsible for their own PPE
168	A worker may legally refuse a task that presents an imminent risk to life or health:	A Only with supervisor approval B Yes — without penalty under Saudi Labour Law and Aramco policy C Only if they are a qualified Safety Officer
169	The maximum standard working hours under Saudi Labour Law are:	A 6 hours per day B 8 hours per day / 48 hours per week C 10 hours per day
170	Work-related fatalities must be reported to the Ministry of Human Resources:	A Within 7 days B Immediately — within 24 hours C Within 30 days
171	GOSI provides:	A Project insurance for contractors B Workers' compensation insurance for all workers in Saudi Arabia C Safety training certification
172	An employer must provide medical care for work-related injuries:	A If the worker has private insurance B At no cost to the worker C Only for injuries above first aid level
173	Under Saudi Labour Law, overtime is limited to a maximum of:	A 2 hours per day B 4 hours per day (12 hours total including regular hours) C No limit if agreed with the worker
174	Safety training must be provided to workers:	A After their first month B Before commencing hazardous work — documented C Annually as a minimum only
175	Which body oversees occupational safety in Saudi Arabia?	A Saudi Aramco B Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development (MHRSD) C Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO)
176	An incident report for a Lost Time Injury must be submitted within:	A 7 days B 24 hours C 30 days
177	A safety violation notice issued to a contractor by Aramco can result in:	A A verbal warning only B Project suspension, financial penalties, or contractor deregistration C A note in the project file only
178	The employer's obligation regarding hazard communication includes:	A Posting a general safety sign at site entrance B Informing workers of all known hazards in their work area — in a language they understand C Filing the MSDS in the site office only

179	Workers are entitled to which of the following under Saudi Labour Law?	A Unlimited overtime pay B A safe working environment, medical care for injuries, and the right to refuse unsafe work C Only the rights specified in their employment contract
180	Which body certifies Safety Officers for Saudi Aramco approval?	A Saudi Aramco directly B A Saudi Aramco approved training provider assessed by Aramco C Any international safety body
181	What is the purpose of a muster point?	A Storage for emergency equipment B A designated assembly area where workers gather after evacuation to be accounted for C The site first aid station
182	The correct action when the emergency siren sounds is:	A Wait for instructions B Proceed immediately to the nearest muster point following the site evacuation plan C Call the control room first
183	A chemical spill occurs in the work area. The first action is:	A Attempt to clean it up immediately B Evacuate the area, identify the chemical using the SDS, notify the emergency team C Continue working at a safe distance
184	What colour is a first aid box on a Saudi Aramco project?	A Red B Green with white cross C Yellow
185	How long must an eyewash station be used after a chemical splash to the eyes?	A 1 minute B 15 minutes minimum C 5 minutes
186	An eyewash station must be reachable within how many seconds after a chemical splash?	A 30 seconds B 10 seconds C 60 seconds
187	What does STOP stand for in emergency response decision-making?	A Stand, Talk, Observe, Proceed B Stop, Think, Observe, Plan C Stop, Test, Observe, Prevent
188	A worker is found unconscious. After confirming the area is safe, the FIRST step is:	A Start CPR immediately B Check responsiveness, call for help, check breathing, begin CPR if not breathing C Give oxygen from a cylinder
189	A worker receives a minor cut during work. The Safety Officer must:	A Apply a plaster and continue B Ensure first aid is provided, complete a near-miss or first aid incident report, notify supervisor C Ignore it if the worker wants to continue
190	The purpose of an emergency drill is:	A To satisfy the Aramco audit requirement B To practise the emergency response procedure so all workers know what to do when a real emergency occurs C To identify workers who cannot follow instructions
191	A fire extinguisher must be inspected:	A Annually only B Monthly — visual inspection, and annually — full maintenance service C Every 5 years

192	What is the minimum emergency access road width on an Aramco project?	A 4 metres B 6 metres C 3 metres
193	An injured worker should NOT be moved unless:	A The supervisor instructs it B They are in immediate danger from the environment and moving will reduce that danger C They are conscious and can walk
194	What information must the Safety Officer have ready when calling emergency services?	A Only the name of the injured worker B Location, nature of incident, number of casualties, and current condition C The project number only
195	Emergency exit signs must be:	A Installed at the main entrance B Illuminated at all times — including during power failure (battery backup) C Updated annually
196	What is the purpose of a fire barrier (fire wall) in building construction?	A To reduce construction cost B To limit the spread of fire between compartments and allow evacuation time C To improve acoustic performance
197	GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter) protection is required for:	A All electrical equipment B Portable electrical equipment used outdoors or in wet areas C Fixed electrical installations only
198	What is the Safety Officer's responsibility before work begins regarding emergency preparedness?	A It is the Permit Issuer's responsibility B Ensure all workers know the muster point, emergency numbers, and locations of first aid and firefighting equipment C Only the site manager needs this information
199	A Safety Officer finds that a contractor has not submitted their HSE Plan as required by GI-0002.100. The correct action is:	A Allow work to begin and request the plan later B Stop work — HSE Plan submission is a prerequisite for commencing work on Aramco projects C Request the plan but allow work to continue
200	What score should a Safety Officer candidate achieve on this question bank before sitting the real Aramco exam?	A 150+ B 180+ (90%) C 160+

ANSWER KEY

Safety Officer — Saudi Aramco Exam Preparation — 200 Questions

Q1–20	Q21–40	Q41–60	Q61–80	Q81–100	Q101–120	Q121–140	Q141–160	Q161–180	Q181–200
1 B	21 B	41 B	61 B	81 B	101 B	121 B	141 B	161 B	181 B
2 B	22 A	42 C	62 B	82 B	102 B	122 B	142 B	162 B	182 B
3 B	23 B	43 B	63 B	83 B	103 C	123 B	143 B	163 B	183 B
4 B	24 B	44 C	64 B	84 B	104 B	124 B	144 B	164 B	184 B
5 B	25 B	45 B	65 B	85 B	105 B	125 B	145 B	165 B	185 B
6 B	26 B	46 B	66 B	86 B	106 B	126 A	146 B	166 B	186 B
7 A	27 B	47 B	67 B	87 B	107 B	127 B	147 B	167 A	187 B
8 B	28 B	48 B	68 C	88 B	108 B	128 B	148 B	168 B	188 B
9 B	29 C	49 B	69 B	89 B	109 B	129 B	149 B	169 B	189 B
10 B	30 B	50 B	70 B	90 B	110 B	130 B	150 B	170 A	190 B
11 B	31 B	51 B	71 B	91 B	111 A	131 B	151 A	171 B	191 B
12 B	32 B	52 C	72 C	92 B	112 C	132 B	152 B	172 B	192 B
13 B	33 B	53 C	73 B	93 B	113 B	133 B	153 B	173 B	193 B
14 B	34 C	54 B	74 B	94 B	114 B	134 C	154 B	174 B	194 B
15 B	35 B	55 B	75 B	95 B	115 B	135 B	155 B	175 B	195 B
16 B	36 B	56 B	76 A	96 C	116 B	136 B	156 B	176 A	196 B
17 B	37 B	57 C	77 B	97 B	117 C	137 A	157 B	177 B	197 B
18 C	38 B	58 B	78 B	98 B	118 B	138 B	158 B	178 B	198 B
19 B	39 B	59 B	79 B	99 B	119 B	139 B	159 B	179 B	199 B
20 C	40 B	60 B	80 C	100 B	120 B	140 B	160 B	180 B	200 B

Your Score	Result	Action Required
180–200 / 200	Excellent	Ready for the Aramco Safety Officer exam. Review any incorrect answers from weak topic areas.
160–179 / 200	Good	Review weak sections and re-attempt those question banks before sitting the real exam.
140–159 / 200	Needs Work	Re-study Part 2 sections for all topics scored below 70% before reattempting.
Below 140 / 200	Not Ready	Complete full re-study of Parts 1 and 2 before attempting the question bank again.

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SAFETY OFFICER — ARAMCO APPROVAL EXAM PREPARATION

2.9 HSE ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following table lists all standard abbreviations and acronyms used in HSE, Saudi Aramco standards, and industrial safety documentation. A Safety Officer must be able to recognise and correctly use every abbreviation listed. Exam questions frequently test knowledge of standard codes and their meanings.

EXAM TIP — Abbreviations Are Tested

Questions often include the full form as one of three answer options. Know every abbreviation in this table. Pay special attention to: GI-2.100, SAES-B-067, GI-6.012, LEL, IDLH, LOTO, JSA, WPR, PI, TBT, LTI, TRIR.

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM	CONTEXT / WHERE USED
SECTION 1 — ROLES, PERSONNEL & DESIGNATIONS		
AEP	Authorised Electrical Person	GI-6.012 — must verify electrical isolation
AA	Area Authority	Saudi Aramco proponent responsible for the work area
AO	Area Operations	Aramco operations department for the area
CO	Construction Oversight	Aramco representative overseeing contractor work
CSD	Construction Safety Department	Aramco internal safety department
GT	Gas Tester	Aramco-certified; required for all atmospheric testing
HM	HSE Manager	Senior HSE authority on the project
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment	Core discipline governing site safety
HSO	HSE Supervisor / Safety Officer	Aramco-approved site safety representative
PI	Permit Issuer	Must be Saudi Aramco employee; issues Work Permits
PM	Project Manager	Overall project responsibility
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control	Document and inspection quality functions
SO	Safety Officer	Designated HSE enforcement representative
WPR	Work Permit Receiver	Contractor representative accepting permit responsibility
SECTION 2 — PERMITS, PROCEDURES & SYSTEMS		
CSE	Confined Space Entry	Permit type — vessels, tanks, manholes, pits, ducts
EWP	Electrical Work Permit	Permit type — all work on/near electrical equipment
CWP	Cold Work Permit	Non-ignition work — cleaning, inspection, painting
HWP	Hot Work Permit	Welding, grinding, cutting — any ignition source
ICP	Isolation Certificate / Permit	Confirms all energy sources are locked out
JSA	Job Safety Analysis	Primary hazard assessment tool on Aramco projects
JSEA	Job Safety & Environment Analysis	Extended version of JSA including environmental hazards
LOTO	Lockout / Tagout	GI-6.012 — energy isolation procedure
MoC	Management of Change	Formal process to assess changes to scope/design
MSR	Method Statement Review	Review of contractor's planned work method
PTW	Permit to Work	Formal document authorising specific work activities
RA	Risk Assessment	Systematic evaluation of hazards before work
SWA	Stop Work Authority	Right of any worker to stop unsafe work
TBT	Toolbox Talk	Daily pre-work safety briefing for the crew
WPS	Work Permit System	GI-2.100 — governing standard for all permits

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM	CONTEXT / WHERE USED
SECTION 3 — STANDARDS, CODES & REFERENCES		
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	<i>Referenced for equipment and safety standards</i>
ATEX	ATmosphères EXplosibles (EU Directive)	<i>Classification of equipment for hazardous areas</i>
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health	<i>Chemical hazard management standard</i>
GI	General Instruction	<i>Saudi Aramco internal governing instruction document</i>
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission	<i>Standards for electrical and electronic equipment</i>
IECEX	IEC Explosive Atmospheres Certification	<i>International certification for Ex-rated equipment</i>
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation	<i>Global standards body</i>
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association	<i>US-based fire safety standards body</i>
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	<i>US safety regulatory body — referenced globally</i>
SAES	Saudi Aramco Engineering Standard	<i>Technical standard series — e.g. SAES-B-067</i>
SBC	Saudi Building Code	<i>Saudi national construction and fire code</i>
SDS	Safety Data Sheet	<i>Chemical hazard and handling information (replaces MSDS)</i>
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet	<i>Older term for SDS — still used on some sites</i>
SECTION 4 — GAS TESTING & ATMOSPHERIC HAZARDS		
CO	Carbon Monoxide	<i>Colourless/odourless gas — IDLH 200 ppm</i>
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide	<i>Asphyxiant in confined spaces</i>
H₂S	Hydrogen Sulphide	<i>Toxic/flammable — IDLH 100 ppm — Aramco action level 1 ppm</i>
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	<i>Concentration requiring immediate evacuation and SCBA</i>
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit	<i>Minimum gas concentration for ignition — action level 10%</i>
O₂	Oxygen	<i>Normal 20.9% — safe entry range 19.5%–23%</i>
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit	<i>OSHA maximum allowable airborne concentration</i>
ppm	Parts Per Million	<i>Unit of measurement for gas concentration</i>
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	<i>Full respiratory protection — required at IDLH levels</i>
TLV	Threshold Limit Value	<i>ACGIH guideline for safe airborne exposure</i>
TWA	Time-Weighted Average	<i>Average exposure over an 8-hour shift</i>
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit	<i>Maximum gas concentration for ignition — above = too rich</i>
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound	<i>Evaporating chemicals — fire and health hazard</i>
SECTION 5 — FIRE PROTECTION & DETECTION		
ABC	ABC Dry Powder Extinguisher	<i>Class A, B, C fires — multi-purpose</i>
AFFF	Aqueous Film-Forming Foam	<i>Foam suppression for Class B fires</i>
FACP	Fire Alarm Control Panel	<i>Central fire alarm processor and annunciator</i>
FAS	Fire Alarm System	<i>Detection, notification and suppression system</i>
FD	Fire Damper	<i>Closes on alarm to prevent fire spread through ductwork</i>
FP	Fire Protection	<i>SAES-B-067 scope</i>
FW	Fire Watch	<i>Person monitoring for fire during/after Hot Work — 30 min post-work</i>
GD	Gas Detector	<i>Fixed or portable — monitors for flammable/toxic gas</i>
MCP	Manual Call Point	<i>Red wall-mounted device — manual fire alarm activation</i>
NC	Normally Closed	<i>Valve/contact position in de-energised state — fail-safe</i>
NO	Normally Open	<i>Valve/contact position in de-energised state</i>

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM	CONTEXT / WHERE USED
SV	Solenoid Valve	Electrically operated valve — NC type in kitchen safety systems
WD	Water Detector / Waterflow Device	Detects water flow in sprinkler system
SECTION 6 — ELECTRICAL SAFETY		
AC	Alternating Current	Standard power supply — 50 Hz in Saudi Arabia
ARC	Arc Flash	Sudden violent electrical energy release — burn/fatality risk
CB	Circuit Breaker	Overcurrent protection device
DC	Direct Current	Battery and control circuit power supply
GFCI	Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter	Protects against ground faults — required outdoors/wet areas
HV	High Voltage	Above 1,000V AC — restricted access, AEP required
KV	Kilovolt	1,000 volts — unit for high voltage systems
LV	Low Voltage	50V to 1,000V AC range
MCCB	Moulded Case Circuit Breaker	Branch circuit protection — shunt trip used in safety systems
MV	Medium Voltage	1 kV to 36 kV range
V	Volt	Unit of electrical potential
SECTION 7 — PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		
APF	Assigned Protection Factor	Level of respiratory protection provided by RPE
FR	Flame Resistant / Flame Retardant	Coveralls required for Hot Work and arc flash risk
HH	Hard Hat	Class E — construction site mandatory PPE
HiVis	High-Visibility Vest / Clothing	Required in all vehicle and equipment movement areas
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	Last resort in hierarchy of controls
RPE	Respiratory Protective Equipment	Filter mask, half-mask, full-face, or SCBA
SH	Safety Harness	Full body harness — required above 1.8 m — retire after shock load
SECTION 8 — INCIDENTS, INVESTIGATIONS & REPORTING		
BBS	Behaviour-Based Safety	Observation programme targeting unsafe acts
FAC	First Aid Case	Minor injury treated on-site — record in first aid log
HIPO	High Potential Incident	Near-miss with potential for fatality or serious injury
HSEMS	HSE Management System	Structured framework for managing HSE risks
IIF	Incident and Injury Free	Aramco safety culture programme
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	Metric for measuring HSE performance
LTI	Lost Time Injury	Injury causing one or more lost working days
LTIR	Lost Time Injury Rate	LTIs per 200,000 man-hours worked
MTC	Medical Treatment Case	Recordable injury requiring treatment beyond first aid
NM	Near-Miss	Unplanned event — no injury but potential existed
OSHA RIR	OSHA Recordable Incident Rate	Recordables per 200,000 man-hours
RCA	Root Cause Analysis	5-Why / Fishbone — identifies fundamental cause
RI	Recordable Injury	Injury requiring medical treatment beyond first aid
RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations	UK standard — referenced globally
TRC	Total Recordable Case	All OSHA recordable incidents combined
TRIR	Total Recordable Incident Rate	TRCs per 200,000 man-hours worked
SECTION 9 — EMERGENCY RESPONSE & FIRST AID		

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM	CONTEXT / WHERE USED
AED	Automated External Defibrillator	<i>Device for cardiac arrest treatment</i>
ALS	Advanced Life Support	<i>Emergency medical care beyond basic first aid</i>
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	<i>Life-saving technique for cardiac/respiratory arrest</i>
ERP	Emergency Response Plan	<i>Documented site emergency procedure — must be drilled</i>
ERT	Emergency Response Team	<i>Trained personnel for site emergency response</i>
EVC	Evacuation	<i>Organised exit of all personnel to muster point</i>
FA	First Aid	<i>Immediate treatment — does not constitute an MTC</i>
FAP	First Aid Point	<i>Designated first aid station on site</i>
GAS	General Alarm Signal	<i>Site-wide evacuation signal — all personnel to muster point</i>
MP	Muster Point	<i>Assembly area for head count after evacuation</i>
SECTION 10 — LEGAL, COMPLIANCE & MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS		
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health	<i>Framework for managing chemical hazards</i>
EMS	Environmental Management System	<i>ISO 14001 — environmental control framework</i>
GOSI	General Organisation for Social Insurance	<i>Saudi workers' compensation insurance body</i>
HSE Plan	Health, Safety and Environment Plan	<i>GI-0002.100 — mandatory submission before work starts</i>
IMS	Integrated Management System	<i>Combined QMS, EMS and OHSMS framework</i>
ISO 14001	ISO 14001 Environmental Management	<i>International EMS standard</i>
ISO 45001	ISO 45001 OH&S; Management System	<i>Replaces OHSAS 18001 — increasingly required by Aramco</i>
MHRSD	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development	<i>Saudi regulatory authority for occupational safety</i>
MOL	Ministry of Labour	<i>Older term — now MHRSD in Saudi Arabia</i>
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series	<i>OHSAS 18001 — superseded by ISO 45001</i>
QMS	Quality Management System	<i>ISO 9001 framework</i>
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment	<i>Alternative acronym to HSE — same meaning</i>
SLA	Service Level Agreement	<i>Contractual performance commitment</i>