

PRACTICE EXAM 7: SAFETY TRAINED SUPERVISOR CONSTRUCTION (100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice exam is aligned to the BCSP STSC7 blueprint. Allow 2 hours. Select the single best answer for each question. This is an unofficial study resource and does not reproduce live examination content.

1. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: workers are exposed to a rotating shaft during setup. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Tell workers not to reach toward the shaft
- B. Allow access only for experienced employees before work proceeds
- C. Install or maintain guarding that prevents contact with the rotating part
- D. Increase production speed to reduce setup time before work proceeds

2. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a spill of an unknown liquid occurs at a worksite. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Wash the liquid into the nearest drain before work proceeds
- B. Absorb the liquid with any available material before work proceeds
- C. Continue working until the odor becomes stronger before work proceeds
- D. Isolate the area and use the site's spill-response process and information

3. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a task exposes workers to flying particles and chemical splash. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Select eye and face protection matched to both identified hazards
- B. Use safety glasses for every exposure before work proceeds
- C. Provide face shields without eye protection before work proceeds
- D. Allow workers to choose protection based on comfort

4. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew will work near an unprotected edge. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Start work and add protection after materials arrive
- B. Use a feasible fall-protection system before exposure begins
- C. Mark the edge with paint and caution tape
- D. Require workers to stay several steps from the edge

5. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a scaffold platform has materials blocking its access route. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Ask workers to step over the stored materials
- B. Use the guardrail as a handhold while climbing
- C. Leave materials until the next material delivery before work proceeds
- D. Remove obstructions and maintain safe access to the platform

6. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a power tool has a damaged guard. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use the tool only for a small remaining cut
- B. Assign it to the most experienced worker before work proceeds
- C. Remove the tool from service until it is repaired or replaced
- D. Add a warning label and store it near other tools

7. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a loader is operating where ground personnel are working. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Establish an exclusion zone and clear communication controls
- B. Rely solely on the equipment's backup alarm before work proceeds
- C. Allow workers to pass behind the loader quickly

D. Tell the operator to watch all directions at once

8. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crane lift approaches the rated capacity for the planned configuration. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Proceed because the load appears stable before work proceeds
- B. Verify the lift plan, configuration, and capacity before the lift
- C. Add workers to guide the load by hand
- D. Lift the load faster to reduce time suspended

9. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a rigger finds a sling with visible damage. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use the sling for one light load only
- B. Remove the sling from service and obtain an acceptable sling
- C. Place the damaged area away from the load
- D. Add a tag noting that inspection is needed later

10. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a signal person and operator cannot clearly see each other. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use a reliable agreed communication method before moving the load
- B. Have several workers give signals at once before work proceeds
- C. Start the lift and adjust signals as needed
- D. Allow the operator to interpret hand motions independently

11. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a site layout places a material staging area beside a vehicle route. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Add more workers to the staging area before work proceeds
- B. Rely on high-visibility clothing alone before work proceeds

- C. Redesign the layout to separate staging activity from traffic
- D. Schedule staging only when vehicles are moving before work proceeds

12. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor must reduce exposure to a recurring noise source. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Issue hearing protection as the sole long-term control
- B. Tell workers to work closer to the noise source
- C. Rotate workers without measuring the noise before work proceeds
- D. Prioritize engineering or administrative controls before relying on PPE

13. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker repeatedly twists while lifting materials from a low pallet. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Tell the worker to lift faster with the same posture
- B. Require a tighter grip on each item before work proceeds
- C. Raise or reposition the work to reduce bending and twisting
- D. Use a heavier belt instead of changing the task

14. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew is working during unusually hot and humid conditions. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Encourage workers to avoid drinking until breaks before work proceeds
- B. Require workers to wear extra clothing for sweating
- C. Move the most strenuous work to midday before work proceeds
- D. Provide heat-stress controls such as water, rest, shade, and acclimatization

15. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker reports ringing in the ears after using a high-noise tool. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Assume ringing will resolve without any follow-up before work proceeds

- B. Evaluate the noise exposure and ensure appropriate hearing protection controls
- C. Move the worker to another loud task before work proceeds
- D. Issue earplugs only after the project finishes before work proceeds

16. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a coating task may expose workers to solvent vapors. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use hazard information to select ventilation and protective measures
- B. Judge the vapor hazard only by odor before work proceeds
- C. Use ordinary dust masks for all vapor exposures
- D. Keep containers open to reduce pressure buildup before work proceeds

17. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker has skin contact with an unfamiliar chemical. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Follow the product emergency information and begin appropriate decontamination
- B. Wait for symptoms before taking action before work proceeds
- C. Use a dry rag as the first response in every case
- D. Send the worker back to finish the task

18. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a grinding task creates airborne dust in an enclosed area. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Open a nearby door and continue without other controls
- B. Control dust at the source and limit worker exposure
- C. Issue PPE without considering ventilation before work proceeds
- D. Clean up only after visible dust settles before work proceeds

19. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an emergency plan has changed because the site layout changed. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Keep the old plan because emergencies are unlikely
- B. Post the revision after the next drill before work proceeds
- C. Let each crew create its own informal response
- D. Update the plan and communicate the revised procedures to workers

20. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a fire extinguisher is blocked by stored material. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Leave the material until an inspection is scheduled
- B. Move the extinguisher to an unmarked storage area
- C. Clear access and maintain the extinguisher in its designated location
- D. Tell workers to use another extinguisher if needed

21. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a small fire starts in an energized electrical panel. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use an extinguisher appropriate for energized electrical equipment if safe to do so
- B. Apply water directly to the panel before work proceeds
- C. Use any extinguisher nearest to the fire before work proceeds
- D. Open the panel before assessing the hazard before work proceeds

22. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an injured worker requires emergency medical assistance. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Drive the worker away without notifying the site
- B. Wait for the supervisor's next routine visit before work proceeds
- C. Activate the site emergency response process and obtain prompt medical help
- D. Ask the worker to decide after continuing work

23. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a drill reveals that workers do not know the assembly location. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Accept the result because the drill was only a practice
- B. Correct the communication and repeat practice as needed
- C. Change the assembly point without telling workers before work proceeds
- D. Record attendance but do not discuss the outcome

24. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a hot-work area needs fire prevention controls. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Rely on the welder to notice a fire
- B. Use a permit only after the work is completed
- C. Stack combustibles farther from the welding machine before work proceeds
- D. Inspect the area, control combustibles, and provide required monitoring

25. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor sees a worker excluded from a safety discussion because of language. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Continue because the worker can observe others before work proceeds
- B. Ask another worker to summarize later if convenient
- C. Use communication methods that allow the worker to understand and participate
- D. Limit the discussion to workers fluent in one language

26. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor is pressured to omit a near miss from records. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Document the event accurately and follow the reporting process
- B. Omit the event to protect the project schedule
- C. Record the event only if property was damaged
- D. Tell workers not to discuss the event before work proceeds

27. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a manager asks a supervisor to ignore a known safety deficiency. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Ignore the deficiency to preserve the relationship before work proceeds
- B. Wait for an injury before raising the issue
- C. Ask workers to accept the risk without documentation
- D. Maintain professional integrity and escalate the concern appropriately

28. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a new worker asks why a control is required. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. State that compliance is required without explanation before work proceeds
- B. Explain the hazard, the control's purpose, and the expected safe behavior
- C. Tell the worker to learn by watching others
- D. Delay the answer until the end of the project

29. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor wants workers to report hazards promptly. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Discourage reports that could delay work before work proceeds
- B. Respond constructively to reports and communicate corrective follow-up
- C. Accept reports only in writing after a shift
- D. Ask workers to solve hazards without supervisor involvement

30. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a toolbox talk is planned for a crew with varied experience. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use technical terms without checking comprehension before work proceeds
- B. Provide a handout instead of discussing the topic
- C. Limit participation to the most experienced workers before work proceeds
- D. Use clear, relevant examples and verify understanding before work proceeds

31. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker raises a concern that conflicts with the supervisor's initial view. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Dismiss the concern because the supervisor decides before work proceeds
- B. Assign the worker to a less desirable task
- C. Listen, evaluate the evidence, and avoid retaliatory treatment
- D. Avoid documenting the concern to prevent questions before work proceeds

32. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an inspection identifies several hazards of different severity. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Prioritize immediate serious hazards while planning remaining corrections
- B. Correct only the easiest hazards first before work proceeds
- C. Wait until every hazard can be corrected at once
- D. Treat all hazards as having identical urgency before work proceeds

33. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: workers need to use a ladder near a doorway. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Place the ladder directly behind the door before work proceeds
- B. Control the doorway or relocate the ladder to prevent contact
- C. Ask workers to use the ladder only during busy periods
- D. Leave the door unlocked and rely on caution signs

34. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker is cutting material that may contain hazardous dust. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Assume all dust is harmless if it is not visible
- B. Start cutting and assess exposure afterward before work proceeds
- C. Identify the material and use appropriate exposure controls before cutting
- D. Use a fan to blow dust toward other work areas

35. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew must lift a load with an irregular center of gravity. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Plan the rigging and control the load before lifting
- B. Lift immediately to discover the balance point before work proceeds
- C. Use a damaged sling because the load is short-distance
- D. Allow workers to stand beneath the load to guide it

36. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an employee wants to clean a moving machine. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Clean quickly while the machine is running before work proceeds
- B. Use a longer rag while the machine remains energized
- C. Ask a coworker to watch while cleaning occurs
- D. Stop and isolate the machine before cleaning hazardous parts

37. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worksite has repeated vehicle-pedestrian near misses. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Add one general reminder at the next meeting
- B. Require pedestrians to yield in every situation before work proceeds
- C. Analyze routes and physically separate or control the interactions
- D. Assume equipment operators will see all workers before work proceeds

38. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker uses a chemical without the label being present. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Stop use until the container is properly identified and information is available
- B. Allow use if the worker remembers the product
- C. Mark the container only with a color code
- D. Move the product to another work area without labeling

39. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor reviews an incident involving a hand injury. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Focus only on which worker made the final mistake
- B. Close the case after first aid is completed
- C. Repeat the task to see whether the injury happens again
- D. Identify contributing factors and implement controls that address the causes

40. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker is using a respirator with facial hair interfering with the seal. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Tighten the straps until the respirator feels secure
- B. Prevent use until the worker can meet the required seal conditions
- C. Use the same respirator for a short exposure
- D. Cover the facial hair with a cloth before work proceeds

41. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a project introduces a new subcontractor to the site. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Assume the subcontractor will use its own rules
- B. Orient the subcontractor to site hazards, rules, and coordination procedures
- C. Wait until the subcontractor has a safety issue
- D. Give instructions only to the subcontractor's newest worker

42. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a work crew notices a guardrail has been removed for material access. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Continue work if workers promise to stay alert
- B. Use caution tape as a substitute for the guardrail
- C. Restore an effective fall-protection control before allowing exposure
- D. Delay replacement until the next material delivery before work proceeds

43. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker complains that a hand tool is causing vibration discomfort. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Tell the worker vibration is unavoidable before work proceeds
- B. Require the worker to grip the tool more tightly
- C. Replace the tool only after an injury is diagnosed
- D. Evaluate the task and implement controls to reduce vibration exposure

44. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an emergency exit route is narrowed by stored equipment. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Remove the obstruction and maintain the route for immediate use
- B. Keep the equipment until the end of the shift
- C. Post a sign telling workers to use another route
- D. Allow the obstruction if it leaves a narrow passage

45. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor needs to communicate a critical change during a noisy operation. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Shout the message once from a distance before work proceeds
- B. Use a reliable method that confirms workers received and understood the message
- C. Assume workers will see a posted notice later
- D. Wait until after the operation to provide the change

46. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker is observed bypassing a required permit step to save time. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Stop the task and restore compliance with the permit process
- B. Allow completion if the task is almost finished
- C. Document the shortcut as an efficiency improvement before work proceeds
- D. Ask the worker to finish before discussing the issue

47. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew must work adjacent to a public roadway. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Rely only on workers wearing high-visibility clothing before work proceeds
- B. Allow vehicles to choose their path through the work area
- C. Implement work-zone controls that separate and guide traffic and workers
- D. Set materials close to traffic to save space

48. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker is handling a sharp material with unsuitable gloves. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use the thinnest gloves to improve dexterity before work proceeds
- B. Require no gloves when handling is brief before work proceeds
- C. Use any available glove without evaluating the hazard
- D. Select hand protection based on the identified cut hazard and task

49. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor sees stacked materials leaning toward a walkway. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Place a caution sign near the leaning stack
- B. Tell workers to avoid the walkway temporarily before work proceeds
- C. Restack or secure the materials to prevent collapse into the walkway
- D. Wait for the materials to settle naturally before work proceeds

50. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a scaffold user needs to reach beyond the platform edge. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Stand on the guardrail to extend reach before work proceeds
- B. Reposition the scaffold or work platform to keep work within safe reach
- C. Use a loose object as a platform extension
- D. Lean farther while another worker holds the scaffold

51. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker operates a saw with a dull blade. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Push the material harder through the saw before work proceeds
- B. Continue if the cut will be short before work proceeds
- C. Ask a coworker to hold the material more tightly
- D. Remove the saw from use until the blade is properly maintained

52. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a site has a high number of slips after rain. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Improve drainage, walking surfaces, cleanup, and footwear controls
- B. Tell workers to walk more slowly without other action
- C. Stop recording slip incidents during wet weather before work proceeds
- D. Use only additional warning signs for the entire season

53. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker reports symptoms consistent with heat illness. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Tell the worker to finish the current task first
- B. Give the worker a heavy jacket to prevent chills
- C. Send the worker alone to a distant work area
- D. Move the worker to a cooler area and initiate the site's response procedures

54. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew is using a powder-actuated tool. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Allow any worker to use the tool after watching once
- B. Use the tool near bystanders without controlling the area
- C. Ensure users are trained and the tool is used according to its safety requirements
- D. Store the loaded tool between tasks for convenience

55. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an employee reports a possible confined-space atmospheric problem. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Continue entry if the space has no obvious odor
- B. Stop entry and evaluate the atmosphere using the required process
- C. Send a worker in briefly to check conditions
- D. Use a portable fan without making an evaluation

56. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor is reviewing whether PPE is adequate. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Base PPE selection on the task hazard assessment and equipment limitations
- B. Choose the PPE most workers prefer before work proceeds
- C. Use the same PPE for every task on the site
- D. Replace hazard controls with PPE whenever possible before work proceeds

57. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker wants to use a damaged ladder for a quick job. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Allow use if another worker steadies it before work proceeds
- B. Use the ladder only on level ground before work proceeds
- C. Mark the damage with tape and continue before work proceeds
- D. Remove the ladder from service and use an acceptable alternative

58. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a manager wants a safety metric that drives improvement. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Track meaningful leading and lagging information and use it for action
- B. Count only injuries and avoid reviewing causes before work proceeds
- C. Use a metric that discourages reporting before work proceeds
- D. Publish numbers without discussing trends or controls before work proceeds

59. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor must deliver corrective feedback after an unsafe act. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Criticize the worker publicly without specifics before work proceeds
- B. Describe the observed behavior, expected standard, and safer alternative
- C. Wait several weeks so the worker is less defensive
- D. Focus on personality rather than the behavior before work proceeds

60. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a contractor proposes changing a lift procedure on the day of the lift. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Accept the change because the contractor is experienced
- B. Proceed first and document the change afterward before work proceeds
- C. Review the change for hazards and update the plan before proceeding
- D. Let the signal person decide without a review

61. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor encounters a potential ethical conflict involving a vendor. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Accept the vendor benefit if it does not seem large
- B. Disclose the conflict and follow organizational ethics requirements
- C. Keep the arrangement private to avoid questions before work proceeds
- D. Let a subordinate make the decision without disclosure

62. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker reports that a safety rule is applied inconsistently. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Apply the rule only to newer workers before work proceeds
- B. Ignore the concern if productivity remains high before work proceeds
- C. Investigate the concern and apply standards fairly and without bias
- D. Make an exception for workers the supervisor knows well

63. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew needs to handle a suspected hazardous material release. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Attempt cleanup before identifying the material before work proceeds
- B. Allow workers to smell the material to classify it
- C. Wash the release toward a storm drain before work proceeds
- D. Isolate the area, protect people, and use the established response plan

64. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a work group is planning a crane lift near overhead lines. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Identify the electrical hazard and implement required separation and controls
- B. Assume the crane boom will not contact the lines
- C. Use a taller signal person instead of planning controls
- D. Proceed if the operator has previous experience before work proceeds

65. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker is assigned repetitive overhead work. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Tell the worker to work faster before fatigue occurs
- B. Modify the task, tools, or work height to reduce ergonomic stress
- C. Require the worker to stretch only after the shift
- D. Ignore the exposure because no pain has been reported

66. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor receives an incomplete incident report. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Obtain the necessary facts and preserve accurate documentation
- B. Approve the report to avoid delaying the project
- C. Delete the report and begin a new project file
- D. Use assumptions to fill missing facts without verification

67. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a task requires use of a fire extinguisher during a drill. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Teach workers that water is appropriate for every fire
- B. Tell workers to use the largest extinguisher only
- C. Avoid extinguisher training because evacuation is always required
- D. Train workers to select the extinguisher type appropriate to the fuel hazard

68. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker is exposed to a potential silica-generating task. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Assume outdoor work eliminates all exposure concerns before work proceeds
- B. Use a general cloth covering as the control
- C. Identify the exposure and implement task-appropriate dust controls
- D. Wait for visible dust accumulation before acting before work proceeds

69. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor learns that an inspection finding was corrected temporarily. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Close the finding because it is not visible today
- B. Accept a verbal promise that it will stay corrected
- C. Move the finding to the next quarterly report
- D. Verify a durable correction and evaluate whether the hazard can recur

70. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew is preparing to use a chain hoist. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use the hoist if it operated properly last month
- B. Ignore damaged hooks if the load is light
- C. Inspect the equipment and verify the planned use is within its capability
- D. Ask workers to stand beneath the load to steady it

71. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker has a splash exposure risk while transferring liquid. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use controls and protective equipment suitable for splash and chemical hazards
- B. Wear only a hard hat during the transfer
- C. Open the container faster to reduce transfer time
- D. Stand directly over the opening to see the level

72. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an evacuation drill shows that a supervisor's crew is missing accountability. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Assume absent workers will report themselves later before work proceeds
- B. Improve the accountability method and practice it with the crew
- C. Eliminate the assembly process to save time before work proceeds
- D. Keep the same method because the drill was not real

73. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker wants to alter a machine safeguard to make access easier. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Allow the alteration for experienced workers before work proceeds
- B. Remove the safeguard during busy periods before work proceeds
- C. Replace the safeguard with a verbal warning before work proceeds
- D. Keep the safeguard effective and seek a safer engineered solution

74. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor must decide how to correct a fall hazard. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use the hierarchy of controls to select the most effective feasible control
- B. Choose PPE first because it is easiest to issue
- C. Use signs as the only control for every fall hazard
- D. Delay action until a worker requests equipment before work proceeds

75. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker reports a chemical odor near a storage area. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Ignore the odor if no one has symptoms
- B. Investigate the source and control potential exposure before continuing work
- C. Mask the odor with a stronger fragrance before work proceeds
- D. Move workers closer to determine the source before work proceeds

76. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a site orientation is being conducted for visitors. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Allow visitors to follow workers without an orientation
- B. Provide only a site map without discussing hazards
- C. Communicate relevant hazards, restrictions, and emergency expectations before access
- D. Tell visitors safety rules apply only to employees

77. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor finds that workers are not using a required control. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Repeat the rule without asking questions before work proceeds
- B. Determine why the control is not working in practice and correct the system
- C. Assume workers intentionally ignore every control before work proceeds
- D. Remove the control to avoid noncompliance before work proceeds

78. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a superintendent is assigning a worker to operate unfamiliar mobile equipment. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Verify the worker's required training and authorization before assignment
- B. Assign the worker if a coworker is available to help
- C. Allow operation after a verbal reminder about hazards
- D. Wait until the end of the shift to review qualifications

79. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker appears drowsy and reports taking a medication that causes dizziness. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Ask the worker to drink water and continue working
- B. Move the worker to a faster-paced task for alertness
- C. Document the report only after the project is complete
- D. Remove the worker from safety-sensitive tasks and follow the fitness-for-duty process

80. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an inspection finds an unguarded floor opening near a material path. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Post a general caution sign beside the opening
- B. Tell experienced workers to watch their footing before work proceeds
- C. Block access and install an effective cover or guardrail before work continues
- D. Schedule correction during the next weekly meeting before work proceeds

81. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a near miss involves a suspended load passing over a travel route. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Resume the lift because no injury occurred before work proceeds
- B. Secure the area and correct the lift plan before repeating the operation
- C. Ask workers to walk faster through the route
- D. Record the event without changing the operation before work proceeds

82. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a task requires entry into an area governed by a permit system. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Begin work while the permit is being prepared
- B. Use a toolbox talk instead of the permit
- C. Confirm the required permit and its controls are in place before entry
- D. Allow entry when the crew has done similar work before

83. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew begins a new task with changing site conditions. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use the last project's hazard analysis without revision
- B. Delay hazard review until an incident occurs before work proceeds
- C. Ask only the most experienced worker about hazards
- D. Conduct a task-specific hazard analysis with the affected workers

84. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an employee reports a damaged extension cord at a work area. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Remove the cord from service and provide a safe replacement
- B. Wrap the damaged section with tape and continue
- C. Use the cord only for low-power tools before work proceeds
- D. Place a warning label on the cord for the next shift

85. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a supervisor learns that a worker was not fitted for assigned respiratory protection. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Stop the respirator-required task until proper selection and fit requirements are met
- B. Issue a different size without completing required steps
- C. Let the worker use the respirator for a short task
- D. Require the worker to work farther from the source

86. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a recurring housekeeping issue is creating trip hazards in a corridor. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Increase the number of warning signs in the corridor
- B. Tell workers to walk around the debris before work proceeds
- C. Set a clear cleanup responsibility and promptly remove the hazards
- D. Wait for a scheduled cleanup at the end of the week

87. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker reports a potential hazard outside the supervisor's authority to resolve. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Ignore the issue until management visits the site
- B. Ask the worker to solve the issue independently
- C. Send an informal message without documenting the concern
- D. Escalate the issue through the established chain of command

88. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a corrective action from an incident investigation is overdue. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Close the investigation because the report is complete
- B. Verify completion and effectiveness of the corrective action
- C. Repeat the original work without any review before work proceeds
- D. Move the action to a future project file

89. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew is unsure which chemical controls apply to a new product. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Use the product only outdoors without further review
- B. Assume gloves alone control all chemical hazards before work proceeds
- C. Wait to seek information after an exposure occurs
- D. Review the safety data information and obtain competent guidance

90. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a work area lacks ready access to potable drinking water and sanitation. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Tell workers to bring all needed supplies from home
- B. Treat the issue as a comfort concern only
- C. Correct the sanitation deficiency before normal work proceeds
- D. Address it only if a worker files a complaint

91. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a safety audit identifies repeated bypassing of a machine guard. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Investigate the cause and implement a control that prevents bypassing
- B. Discipline every worker without examining the task before work proceeds
- C. Remove the audit finding from the report before work proceeds
- D. Tell workers to be more careful near the machine

92. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a contractor provides a training card that does not match the task assigned. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Accept the card because it shows prior training
- B. Confirm task-specific qualifications before allowing the work before work proceeds
- C. Assign the task with additional verbal coaching only
- D. Let the contractor decide whether qualification is needed

93. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew member continues unsafe behavior after coaching. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Wait until the project ends to discuss the behavior
- B. Assume peer pressure will correct the behavior before work proceeds
- C. Address the behavior promptly using the site's corrective process
- D. Transfer the worker without recording the concern before work proceeds

94. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: hot work is planned near combustible packaging. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Start welding and keep a hose nearby before work proceeds
- B. Remove or protect combustibles and establish required fire controls
- C. Ask workers to watch for smoke during the task
- D. Complete the work more quickly to reduce exposure time

95. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a temporary electrical panel has an open knockout. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Protect the opening and ensure the panel enclosure remains intact
- B. Cover the opening with ordinary paper tape before work proceeds
- C. Keep the panel energized but post a warning sign
- D. Ignore the opening if no conductors are visible

96. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: an excavation shows loose soil and workers need to enter. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Allow entry for a brief inspection only before work proceeds
- B. Use a spotter instead of a protective system
- C. Tell workers to stay near the center of the excavation
- D. Provide the required protective system before entry before work proceeds

97. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a worker must enter a space with limited entry and possible atmospheric hazards. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Send in one worker quickly before conditions change
- B. Determine whether the space is permit-required and follow entry controls
- C. Use a fan without evaluating the atmosphere before work proceeds
- D. Rely on a coworker's sense of smell to judge safety

98. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: maintenance is planned on equipment with stored hydraulic energy. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Turn off the control switch and begin work
- B. Ask an operator to remain at the controls
- C. Isolate, lock out, and dissipate or restrain stored energy
- D. Place a verbal warning at the equipment before work proceeds

99. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a delivery truck must back through an active pedestrian area. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Tell pedestrians to listen for the backup alarm
- B. Have the driver back faster to minimize exposure
- C. Allow pedestrians to choose their own route before work proceeds
- D. Use a traffic-control plan that separates pedestrians and vehicles

100. A supervisor is reviewing a construction-work scenario: a crew is manually moving awkward sheet material. Which action most effectively controls the situation?

- A. Plan the lift and use mechanical assistance or team handling as needed
- B. Require one worker to carry each sheet alone
- C. Move the material faster to shorten the lift
- D. Use gloves as the only handling control before work proceeds

Practice Exam 7: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — The strongest response is to install or maintain guarding that prevents contact with the rotating part. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

2. D — The strongest response is to isolate the area and use the site's spill-response process and information. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

3. A — The strongest response is to select eye and face protection matched to both identified hazards. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

4. B — The strongest response is to use a feasible fall-protection system before exposure begins. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

5. D — The strongest response is to remove obstructions and maintain safe access to the platform. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction,

rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

6. C — The strongest response is to remove the tool from service until it is repaired or replaced. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

7. A — The strongest response is to establish an exclusion zone and clear communication controls. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

8. B — The strongest response is to verify the lift plan, configuration, and capacity before the lift. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

9. B — The strongest response is to remove the sling from service and obtain an acceptable sling. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

10. A — The strongest response is to use a reliable agreed communication method before moving the load. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

11. C — The strongest response is to redesign the layout to separate staging activity from traffic. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

12. D — The strongest response is to prioritize engineering or administrative controls before relying on ppe. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

13. C — The strongest response is to raise or reposition the work to reduce bending and twisting. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

14. D — The strongest response is to provide heat-stress controls such as water, rest, shade, and acclimatization. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other

choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

15. B — The strongest response is to evaluate the noise exposure and ensure appropriate hearing protection controls. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

16. A — The strongest response is to use hazard information to select ventilation and protective measures. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

17. A — The strongest response is to follow the product emergency information and begin appropriate decontamination. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

18. B — The strongest response is to control dust at the source and limit worker exposure. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

19. D — The strongest response is to update the plan and communicate the revised procedures to workers. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

20. C — The strongest response is to clear access and maintain the extinguisher in its designated location. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

21. A — The strongest response is to use an extinguisher appropriate for energized electrical equipment if safe to do so. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

22. C — The strongest response is to activate the site emergency response process and obtain prompt medical help. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

23. B — The strongest response is to correct the communication and repeat practice as needed. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction,

rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

24. D — The strongest response is to inspect the area, control combustibles, and provide required monitoring. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

25. C — The strongest response is to use communication methods that allow the worker to understand and participate. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

26. A — The strongest response is to document the event accurately and follow the reporting process. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

27. D — The strongest response is to maintain professional integrity and escalate the concern appropriately. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

28. B — The strongest response is to explain the hazard, the control's purpose, and the expected safe behavior. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

29. B — The strongest response is to respond constructively to reports and communicate corrective follow-up. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

30. D — The strongest response is to use clear, relevant examples and verify understanding. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

31. C — The strongest response is to listen, evaluate the evidence, and avoid retaliatory treatment. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

32. A — The strongest response is to prioritize immediate serious hazards while planning remaining corrections. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices

delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

33. B — The strongest response is to control the doorway or relocate the ladder to prevent contact. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

34. C — The strongest response is to identify the material and use appropriate exposure controls before cutting. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

35. A — The strongest response is to plan the rigging and control the load before lifting. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

36. D — The strongest response is to stop and isolate the machine before cleaning hazardous parts. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

37. C — The strongest response is to analyze routes and physically separate or control the interactions. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

38. A — The strongest response is to stop use until the container is properly identified and information is available. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

39. D — The strongest response is to identify contributing factors and implement controls that address the causes. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

40. B — The strongest response is to prevent use until the worker can meet the required seal conditions. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

41. B — The strongest response is to orient the subcontractor to site hazards, rules, and coordination procedures. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices

delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

42. C — The strongest response is to restore an effective fall-protection control before allowing exposure. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

43. D — The strongest response is to evaluate the task and implement controls to reduce vibration exposure. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

44. A — The strongest response is to remove the obstruction and maintain the route for immediate use. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

45. B — The strongest response is to use a reliable method that confirms workers received and understood the message. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

46. A — The strongest response is to stop the task and restore compliance with the permit process. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

47. C — The strongest response is to implement work-zone controls that separate and guide traffic and workers. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

48. D — The strongest response is to select hand protection based on the identified cut hazard and task. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

49. C — The strongest response is to restack or secure the materials to prevent collapse into the walkway. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

50. B — The strongest response is to reposition the scaffold or work platform to keep work within safe reach. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay

correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

51. D — The strongest response is to remove the saw from use until the blade is properly maintained. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

52. A — The strongest response is to improve drainage, walking surfaces, cleanup, and footwear controls. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

53. D — The strongest response is to move the worker to a cooler area and initiate the site's response procedures. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

54. C — The strongest response is to ensure users are trained and the tool is used according to its safety requirements. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

55. B — The strongest response is to stop entry and evaluate the atmosphere using the required process. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

56. A — The strongest response is to base ppe selection on the task hazard assessment and equipment limitations. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

57. D — The strongest response is to remove the ladder from service and use an acceptable alternative. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

58. A — The strongest response is to track meaningful leading and lagging information and use it for action. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

59. B — The strongest response is to describe the observed behavior, expected standard, and safer alternative. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices

delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

60. C — The strongest response is to review the change for hazards and update the plan before proceeding. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

61. B — The strongest response is to disclose the conflict and follow organizational ethics requirements. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

62. C — The strongest response is to investigate the concern and apply standards fairly and without bias. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

63. D — The strongest response is to isolate the area, protect people, and use the established response plan. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

64. A — The strongest response is to identify the electrical hazard and implement required separation and controls. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

65. B — The strongest response is to modify the task, tools, or work height to reduce ergonomic stress. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

66. A — The strongest response is to obtain the necessary facts and preserve accurate documentation. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

67. D — The strongest response is to train workers to select the extinguisher type appropriate to the fuel hazard. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

68. C — The strongest response is to identify the exposure and implement task-appropriate dust controls. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay

correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

69. D — The strongest response is to verify a durable correction and evaluate whether the hazard can recur. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

70. C — The strongest response is to inspect the equipment and verify the planned use is within its capability. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

71. A — The strongest response is to use controls and protective equipment suitable for splash and chemical hazards. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

72. B — The strongest response is to improve the accountability method and practice it with the crew. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

73. D — The strongest response is to keep the safeguard effective and seek a safer engineered solution. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

74. A — The strongest response is to use the hierarchy of controls to select the most effective feasible control. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

75. B — The strongest response is to investigate the source and control potential exposure before continuing work. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

76. C — The strongest response is to communicate relevant hazards, restrictions, and emergency expectations before access. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

77. B — The strongest response is to determine why the control is not working in practice and correct the system. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices

delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

78. A — The strongest response is to verify the worker's required training and authorization before assignment. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

79. D — The strongest response is to remove the worker from safety-sensitive tasks and follow the fitness-for-duty process. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

80. C — The strongest response is to block access and install an effective cover or guardrail before work continues. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

81. B — The strongest response is to secure the area and correct the lift plan before repeating the operation. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

82. C — The strongest response is to confirm the required permit and its controls are in place before entry. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

83. D — The strongest response is to conduct a task-specific hazard analysis with the affected workers. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

84. A — The strongest response is to remove the cord from service and provide a safe replacement. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

85. A — The strongest response is to stop the respirator-required task until proper selection and fit requirements are met. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

86. C — The strongest response is to set a clear cleanup responsibility and promptly remove the hazards. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay

correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

87. D — The strongest response is to escalate the issue through the established chain of command. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

88. B — The strongest response is to verify completion and effectiveness of the corrective action. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

89. D — The strongest response is to review the safety data information and obtain competent guidance. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

90. C — The strongest response is to correct the sanitation deficiency before normal work proceeds. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

91. A — The strongest response is to investigate the cause and implement a control that prevents bypassing. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

92. B — The strongest response is to confirm task-specific qualifications before allowing the work. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

93. C — The strongest response is to address the behavior promptly using the site's corrective process. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

94. B — The strongest response is to remove or protect combustibles and establish required fire controls. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

95. A — The strongest response is to protect the opening and ensure the panel enclosure remains intact. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay

correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

96. D — The strongest response is to provide the required protective system before entry. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

97. B — The strongest response is to determine whether the space is permit-required and follow entry controls. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

98. C — The strongest response is to isolate, lock out, and dissipate or restrain stored energy. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

99. D — The strongest response is to use a traffic-control plan that separates pedestrians and vehicles. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.

100. A — The strongest response is to plan the lift and use mechanical assistance or team handling as needed. It reduces the hazard before exposure and supports safe construction work. Other choices delay correction, rely on warnings, or accept avoidable risk. The supervisor should explain the control, verify proper use, and check that it remains effective under actual site conditions.