

PRACTICE EXAM 11: STSC SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice exam is aligned to the BCSP STSC examination blueprint. Allow 2 hours. Select the single best answer for each question. This independently written practice material is not an official BCSP examination.

1. At a multi-employer construction site, before a new roofing crew begins work, what is the supervisor's best first action?
 - A. Issue a warning after work begins
 - B. Wait for the weekly safety meeting
 - C. Review the task hazard analysis with the crew
 - D. Ask workers to use personal judgment

2. During a pretask planning meeting, an employee arrives showing signs of impairment. What should the supervisor do first?
 - A. Remove the employee from safety-sensitive work
 - B. Assign the employee a more difficult task
 - C. Ignore the condition if production is behind
 - D. Ask coworkers to monitor the employee

3. On a fast-moving commercial project, what is the primary purpose of an incident investigation?
 - A. Assign blame as quickly as possible
 - B. Identify causes and prevent recurrence
 - C. Document only property damage
 - D. Determine which worker should be disciplined

4. Before the crew starts the next phase, a worker will operate a forklift but cannot show required training documentation. What is the best response?

- A. Allow operation under a coworker's badge
- B. Assign the worker only after qualification is verified
- C. Let the worker operate during low traffic
- D. Verify qualification before assigning the task

5. While supervising field operations, during an inspection, a supervisor finds a missing guard on a saw. What should occur?

- A. Post a caution sign and continue use
- B. Tell only experienced workers to use it
- C. Remove the saw from service until corrected
- D. Use the saw only at the end of the shift

6. At a construction work area, why are corrective actions tracked after an incident?

- A. To ensure identified causes are addressed
- B. To increase the number of reports
- C. To replace required medical treatment
- D. To determine payroll deductions

7. During a routine safety walk, which item is most useful when communicating a chemical hazard to a crew?

- A. The supplier's sales brochure
- B. A production schedule
- C. A list of employee birthdays
- D. The applicable safety data sheet

8. When conditions change during a shift, a supervisor is unsure whether a confined-space entry requires a permit. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Allow entry if the space feels ventilated
- B. Consult the established entry program
- C. Send the most experienced worker inside
- D. Delay discussion until after entry

9. At a multi-employer construction site, what is the best indicator that a toolbox talk was effective?

- A. Workers can explain the key controls
- B. The supervisor spoke for ten minutes
- C. Every worker signed the attendance sheet
- D. The talk used technical terminology

10. During a pretask planning meeting, when should a safety concern be elevated through the chain of command?

- A. Only after an injury occurs
- B. Only at the end of the project
- C. Whenever a worker disagrees with a task
- D. When authority or resources needed exceed the supervisor's control

11. On a fast-moving commercial project, which inspection finding requires the most immediate action?

- A. A faded label on a storage bin
- B. An energized panel with its cover missing
- C. A clean break area table
- D. A completed inspection checklist

12. Before the crew starts the next phase, what is a key element of a job hazard analysis?

- A. Waiting for an incident to occur
- B. Listing only personal protective equipment
- C. Breaking the job into task steps
- D. Using a generic form without site review

13. While supervising field operations, a worker declines required respiratory protection because it is uncomfortable. What is the best response?

- A. Permit short-term work without protection
- B. Let the worker choose any mask available
- C. Stop exposure and address fit and use
- D. Require the worker to hold breath near hazards

14. At a construction work area, which record best documents a completed safety inspection?

- A. An informal verbal conversation
- B. A dated report with findings and follow-up
- C. A list of project costs
- D. A photo without location information

15. During a routine safety walk, what should a supervisor verify before assigning a worker to operate a crane?

- A. Whether the worker wants overtime
- B. The worker's preferred radio channel
- C. Whether the crew is ahead of schedule
- D. Required qualification and authorization

16. When conditions change during a shift, a subcontractor repeatedly bypasses a site rule. What is the most appropriate action?

- A. Address the violation and apply the site process
- B. Ignore it because the worker is not direct staff
- C. Discuss it only after project completion
- D. Ask another subcontractor to intervene

17. At a multi-employer construction site, which practice best supports sanitation on a construction site?

- A. Store drinking water beside chemical containers
- B. Provide accessible drinking water and toilet facilities
- C. Limit breaks to reduce restroom use
- D. Use open trenches for waste disposal

18. During a pretask planning meeting, what is the supervisor's role after a near miss?

- A. Report it and investigate contributing factors
- B. Ignore it because no one was injured
- C. Record it only if equipment was damaged
- D. Wait to see whether it happens again

19. On a fast-moving commercial project, a crew changes its work method during the shift. What should happen to the hazard analysis?

- A. Keep the original analysis unchanged
- B. Discard it because work already started
- C. Review and update it for the changed work
- D. Replace it with a production schedule

20. Before the crew starts the next phase, which action best demonstrates fit-for-duty evaluation?

- A. Ask whether the worker wants to work faster
- B. Assign the heaviest task to new employees
- C. Base assignment only on seniority
- D. Assess whether the worker can safely perform the task

21. While supervising field operations, a supervisor identifies a hazard outside the project boundary. What is the best action?

- A. Assume another employer will notice it
- B. Wait for the next monthly meeting
- C. Notify the responsible party and control exposure
- D. Direct workers to walk around it without notice

22. At a construction work area, what is the best use of a safety audit?

- A. Replace all daily pretask planning
- B. Evaluate whether the safety system is working
- C. Measure employee productivity
- D. Eliminate incident reporting

23. During a routine safety walk, when reviewing an incident, what is a root cause?

- A. The name of the injured employee
- B. The last action performed after the event
- C. The cost of damaged equipment
- D. An underlying system condition contributing to the event

24. When conditions change during a shift, which control is most effective for a recurring slip hazard at a doorway?

- A. Repair the leaking source and improve drainage
- B. Post a warning sign only
- C. Tell workers to walk more slowly
- D. Provide extra shoe covers

25. At a multi-employer construction site, before hot work begins, what is essential?

- A. Start cutting before completing preparation
- B. Disable nearby fire alarms
- C. Store fuel cylinders beside the work
- D. Remove combustibles and establish fire controls

26. During a pretask planning meeting, a temporary power cord has damaged insulation. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Wrap it with ordinary tape and continue
- B. Remove it from service immediately
- C. Use it only during dry weather
- D. Place it where no one can see it

27. On a fast-moving commercial project, what is the preferred control for a fall hazard at an open-sided floor?

- A. Install a compliant guardrail system
- B. Tell workers to be careful
- C. Place a warning sign at the entrance
- D. Require workers to work faster

28. Before the crew starts the next phase, before entering an excavation, what should be verified?

- A. The excavation is near the material storage

- B. Workers have brought personal tools
- C. Protective system and safe access are in place
- D. The spoil pile is close to the edge

29. While supervising field operations, which condition is a common warning sign of a confined-space hazard?

- A. Limited entry and potential hazardous atmosphere
- B. A large open work area
- C. A well-ventilated break room
- D. A paved access road

30. At a construction work area, what is the first step in controlling hazardous energy for service work?

- A. Ask workers to avoid touching equipment
- B. Identify all energy sources and isolate them
- C. Turn off only the nearest light switch
- D. Begin service before reading procedures

31. During a routine safety walk, why is a spotter used when equipment backs up?

- A. To improve the operator's production rate
- B. To replace equipment maintenance
- C. To direct unrelated pedestrian traffic
- D. To help keep people out of the equipment path

32. When conditions change during a shift, which rigging practice is safest?

- A. Use damaged slings for light loads
- B. Tie knots in slings to shorten them
- C. Use inspected rigging within its rated capacity

D. Stand beneath a suspended load

33. At a multi-employer construction site, what is the main purpose of a crane lift plan?

- A. Define the lift, controls, and responsibilities
- B. Eliminate the need for a qualified operator
- C. Allow workers to stand under the load
- D. Replace daily equipment inspections

34. During a pretask planning meeting, a worker is caught between moving equipment and a wall. This is classified as which hazard?

- A. Heat stress
- B. Chemical exposure
- C. Caught-in or between
- D. Noise exposure

35. On a fast-moving commercial project, which action best controls a pinch-point hazard?

- A. Mark it with a paper label
- B. Guard the point of operation
- C. Ask workers to use bare hands carefully
- D. Increase machine speed

36. Before the crew starts the next phase, a spill of an unknown liquid occurs. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Wash it into a storm drain
- B. Ask workers to absorb it without protection
- C. Resume work until a smell develops
- D. Isolate the area and identify the material

37. While supervising field operations, what does the hierarchy of controls place above PPE?

- A. Worker preference
- B. Production incentives
- C. Incident documentation
- D. Engineering controls

38. At a construction work area, which PPE decision is most appropriate?

- A. Issue identical PPE for every task
- B. Use PPE only after an injury
- C. Select PPE based on the task hazard assessment
- D. Let workers choose based on color

39. During a routine safety walk, a scaffold platform is missing a guardrail. What is the best action?

- A. Restrict use until the guardrail is installed
- B. Use it only for short tasks
- C. Allow use by experienced workers
- D. Place a caution ribbon nearby

40. When conditions change during a shift, which condition makes a ladder unsafe to use?

- A. A readable inspection label
- B. Damaged rungs or rails
- C. A stable, level base
- D. Three points of contact

41. At a multi-employer construction site, what is the safest response to an overhead-load hazard?

- A. Walk quickly beneath the load
- B. Hold the load by hand while it moves
- C. Stand close to observe the lift
- D. Keep personnel clear of the suspended load path

42. During a pretask planning meeting, why should housekeeping be addressed continuously?

- A. It increases paperwork requirements
- B. It replaces all other controls
- C. It reduces trips, fire load, and blocked access
- D. It removes the need for inspections

43. On a fast-moving commercial project, before using a powder-actuated tool, what must be confirmed?

- A. The operator is trained and authorized
- B. The tool has the highest available charge
- C. The work area has no supervision
- D. The tool can be used near anyone

44. Before the crew starts the next phase, what is the primary risk of using a defective abrasive wheel?

- A. Reduced hearing protection
- B. Improved cutting speed
- C. Wheel breakage and projectile injury
- D. Lower chemical exposure

45. While supervising field operations, how should traffic be controlled near construction equipment?

- A. Let pedestrians choose any route
- B. Use a planned route with separation and signals
- C. Park equipment in travel lanes
- D. Rely only on vehicle horns

46. At a construction work area, what is a key control for material handling by forklift?

- A. Keep loads stable and within rated capacity
- B. Raise loads while traveling at speed
- C. Allow riders on forks
- D. Turn sharply with elevated loads

47. During a routine safety walk, why are load limits important for scaffolds?

- A. They determine worker break times
- B. They eliminate inspection needs
- C. They replace fall protection
- D. They prevent overloading and structural failure

48. When conditions change during a shift, what is the safest way to handle compressed-gas cylinders?

- A. Store them loose in traffic areas
- B. Secure them upright and protect valves
- C. Roll them on their sides
- D. Lift them by the valve cap

49. At a multi-employer construction site, a work zone is adjacent to live traffic. What control best protects workers?

- A. Allow workers to direct traffic informally
- B. Place tools in the roadway

- C. Rely on drivers to slow down
- D. Use an approved traffic-control plan

50. During a pretask planning meeting, what is a critical control during demolition?

- A. Begin removal at random locations
- B. Verify the structure and sequence before work
- C. Work beneath unsupported members
- D. Ignore utility isolation

51. On a fast-moving commercial project, why must portable electrical tools be inspected?

- A. To increase their power output
- B. To avoid training operators
- C. To identify damage before it exposes users
- D. To eliminate ground-fault protection

52. Before the crew starts the next phase, which action best reduces manual-lifting risk?

- A. Use mechanical assistance when practical
- B. Twist while lifting to save time
- C. Lift loads beyond personal capacity
- D. Carry loads that block vision

53. While supervising field operations, a worker reports wrist pain after repetitive fastening. What is the best first response?

- A. Tell the worker pain is expected
- B. Increase repetition to build tolerance
- C. Evaluate the task for ergonomic controls
- D. Wait until the worker misses work

54. At a construction work area, what is a common early sign of heat stress?

- A. Improved concentration
- B. Cold, dry skin during exertion
- C. Increased coordination
- D. Heavy sweating and fatigue

55. During a routine safety walk, which control is most effective for silica dust from cutting masonry?

- A. Use wet methods or local exhaust
- B. Provide a paper dust mask only
- C. Sweep dry dust at shift end
- D. Move work closer to other crews

56. When conditions change during a shift, why is hearing protection needed in high-noise areas?

- A. To improve radio reception
- B. To reduce damaging sound exposure
- C. To replace equipment maintenance
- D. To block all verbal communication

57. At a multi-employer construction site, which route of entry applies when a chemical is breathed into the lungs?

- A. Ingestion
- B. Injection
- C. Skin absorption
- D. Inhalation

58. During a pretask planning meeting, a worker uses a solvent in an enclosed area. What is the primary concern?

- A. Vapor exposure and inadequate ventilation
- B. Excessive lighting
- C. Reduced noise exposure
- D. Improved housekeeping

59. On a fast-moving commercial project, what should be checked before using a respirator?

- A. Whether the respirator matches the uniform
- B. Whether coworkers use the same model
- C. Medical clearance, fit, and cartridge suitability
- D. Whether it can be shared without cleaning

60. Before the crew starts the next phase, what is the best approach to reduce whole-body vibration exposure?

- A. Increase vehicle speed over rough ground
- B. Maintain equipment and limit exposure time
- C. Remove seat suspension
- D. Ignore operator discomfort

61. While supervising field operations, why is a safety data sheet important?

- A. It sets employee wage rates
- B. It provides hazard and protective information
- C. It replaces container labels
- D. It is only used after a spill

62. At a construction work area, which control helps prevent cold stress?

- A. Encourage workers to skip fluids
- B. Require wet clothing during breaks
- C. Provide dry clothing and warm-up breaks
- D. Schedule the coldest tasks at night

63. During a routine safety walk, a worker shows confusion and hot, dry skin. What should be suspected?

- A. Normal acclimatization
- B. A minor housekeeping issue
- C. A hearing protection problem
- D. A heat-related medical emergency

64. When conditions change during a shift, what is the purpose of ergonomic neutral posture?

- A. Reduce strain on joints and muscles
- B. Increase lifting speed
- C. Eliminate need for task rotation
- D. Make tools heavier

65. At a multi-employer construction site, which practice best limits skin contact with chemicals?

- A. Use appropriate gloves and hygiene
- B. Wash hands with solvents
- C. Reuse contaminated gloves indefinitely
- D. Eat in the work area

66. During a pretask planning meeting, what does exposure monitoring help determine?

- A. Which workers are most productive
- B. How much material is in inventory
- C. Whether training can be canceled
- D. Whether controls are limiting harmful exposure

67. On a fast-moving commercial project, which condition increases heat-stress risk?

- A. Cool shade with light work
- B. High humidity with physical exertion
- C. Adequate water and rest
- D. Air movement with moderate temperatures

68. Before the crew starts the next phase, what is a key hearing-conservation practice?

- A. Remove protection to hear warnings
- B. Share disposable earplugs between workers
- C. Use properly fitted hearing protection
- D. Use cotton as a substitute

69. While supervising field operations, why should chemical containers remain labeled?

- A. To make containers look uniform
- B. To avoid using safety data sheets
- C. To permit storage with food
- D. To communicate identity and hazards

70. At a construction work area, what is the best control for a repetitive overhead task?

- A. Increase work pace
- B. Prohibit rest breaks
- C. Redesign the task or use an assist device

D. Require workers to stretch only after pain

71. During a routine safety walk, what is the first priority in an emergency action plan?

- A. Protect life through clear response procedures
- B. Assign blame for the emergency
- C. Continue production when possible
- D. Wait for a written complaint

72. When conditions change during a shift, a fire extinguisher should be selected based primarily on what?

- A. The color of the extinguisher
- B. The class of fire anticipated
- C. The number of nearby workers
- D. The project completion date

73. At a multi-employer construction site, what should happen during an evacuation drill?

- A. Test notification, routes, and accountability
- B. Allow workers to choose whether to participate
- C. Block exit routes to test reactions
- D. Use the drill only to inspect equipment

74. During a pretask planning meeting, a worker has a serious injury. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Complete incident paperwork
- B. Move the worker without assessing hazards
- C. Resume work to avoid delay
- D. Activate emergency medical response

75. On a fast-moving commercial project, why are emergency assembly points designated?

- A. To store materials during the shift
- B. To stage equipment repairs
- C. To account for personnel after evacuation
- D. To hold routine toolbox talks

76. Before the crew starts the next phase, what is a primary fire-prevention control for flammable liquids?

- A. Keep containers open for easy access
- B. Store them in approved containers away from ignition
- C. Store them beside welding operations
- D. Pour leftovers into drains

77. While supervising field operations, when is a fire watch most appropriate?

- A. Only after every minor first-aid case
- B. During and after hot work where required
- C. During routine office work
- D. Instead of removing combustibles

78. At a construction work area, what is the best way to prepare for a site-specific emergency?

- A. Use a generic plan without site review
- B. Wait until an event occurs
- C. Assign emergency duties without training
- D. Plan for credible hazards and practice the response

79. During a routine safety walk, a chemical release occurs. What is the supervisor's first protective action?

- A. Keep people away and assess the hazard
- B. Send workers in to identify it by smell
- C. Wash it toward storm drains
- D. Continue work until a manager arrives

80. When conditions change during a shift, why must emergency equipment be inspected?

- A. To reduce the need for training
- B. To eliminate evacuation plans
- C. To ensure it is available and functional
- D. To replace emergency drills

81. At a multi-employer construction site, what is the most reliable way to account for evacuated workers?

- A. Use a current roster at the assembly area
- B. Ask each supervisor to estimate
- C. Wait for workers to return
- D. Count only direct employees

82. During a pretask planning meeting, what should a supervisor do if an evacuation route is blocked?

- A. Tell workers to wait at the blockage
- B. Ask workers to move obstructions during evacuation
- C. Direct personnel to the planned alternate route
- D. Ignore the condition if alarms are sounding

83. On a fast-moving commercial project, which condition requires a rescue plan before work begins?

- A. Work in a finished office area
- B. Routine paperwork in a trailer
- C. A daily attendance meeting
- D. Work where a fall-arrest rescue may be needed

84. Before the crew starts the next phase, what is a key element of medical-emergency preparedness?

- A. Ask injured workers to drive themselves
- B. Know how to summon help and direct responders
- C. Store first-aid supplies off-site
- D. Delay response until a report is approved

85. While supervising field operations, why should emergency contacts be kept current?

- A. It reduces the need for drills
- B. Response information must be reliable when needed
- C. It removes the need for assembly points
- D. It prevents all emergencies

86. At a construction work area, a worker notices smoke from electrical equipment. What is the safest response?

- A. Stop work, isolate the area, and activate response
- B. Pour water on energized equipment
- C. Continue using equipment until flames appear
- D. Move the equipment while energized

87. During a routine safety walk, what is an essential step after an emergency drill?

- A. Treat the drill as complete without review
- B. Use the drill to assign blame
- C. Cancel future drills if evacuation was quick
- D. Document lessons learned and correct gaps

88. When conditions change during a shift, how should a supervisor handle production pressure that conflicts with safety?

- A. Continue work and discuss safety later
- B. Ask workers to accept the risk
- C. Stop or modify work until it is safe
- D. Remove safety controls temporarily

89. At a multi-employer construction site, what is the purpose of a respectful safety conversation?

- A. Publicly embarrass the worker
- B. Build understanding and improve safe behavior
- C. Avoid discussing the actual hazard
- D. Replace all written procedures

90. During a pretask planning meeting, a worker raises a safety concern. What is the best supervisor response?

- A. Dismiss it if no injury occurred
- B. Tell the worker to report only after hours
- C. Ask coworkers to vote on the concern
- D. Listen, assess it, and provide follow-up

91. On a fast-moving commercial project, which practice supports an inclusive safety culture?

- A. Allow only managers to raise hazards

- B. Use language that excludes new workers
- C. Invite input from workers with different perspectives
- D. Discourage questions during training

92. Before the crew starts the next phase, what is the ethical use of incident data?

- A. Use it to improve prevention without distorting facts
- B. Edit it to make performance look better
- C. Share personal details without need
- D. Use it only to assign blame

93. While supervising field operations, why should a supervisor recognize safe work?

- A. It replaces corrective action
- B. It allows hazards to remain uncorrected
- C. It eliminates the need for training
- D. It reinforces behaviors worth repeating

94. At a construction work area, what makes a safety instruction most effective?

- A. It is clear, specific, and verified for understanding
- B. It uses the longest possible technical terms
- C. It is delivered only by email
- D. It avoids asking questions

95. During a routine safety walk, a new worker is hesitant to speak up. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Tell the worker to wait until orientation ends
- B. Require concerns to be anonymous only
- C. Encourage questions and remove fear of retaliation
- D. Assume silence means understanding

96. When conditions change during a shift, what is a supervisor's ethical duty when not competent to decide a hazard control?

- A. Make a guess to avoid delay
- B. Seek qualified assistance before proceeding
- C. Delegate the decision to an untrained worker
- D. Ignore the hazard if it is unfamiliar

97. At a multi-employer construction site, why is consistent enforcement of site rules important?

- A. It allows exceptions for favored workers
- B. It eliminates the need for communication
- C. It supports fairness and credible expectations
- D. It makes inspections unnecessary

98. During a pretask planning meeting, what is the best response to a worker's good-faith stop-work action?

- A. Discipline the worker for delaying production
- B. Support the pause and evaluate the hazard
- C. Ignore the concern and continue work
- D. Require approval after the work resumes

99. On a fast-moving commercial project, a supervisor learns that a worker cannot understand a briefing. What should occur?

- A. Use a communication method the worker can understand
- B. Proceed because the briefing was delivered
- C. Ask a coworker to guess the meaning
- D. Provide fewer safety instructions

100. Before the crew starts the next phase, which behavior best demonstrates integrity in safety leadership?

- A. Hide minor hazards from management
- B. Change inspection dates to meet targets
- C. Avoid documenting corrective actions
- D. Report conditions accurately even when inconvenient

Practice Exam 11: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — The best answer is Review the task hazard analysis with the crew. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

2. A — The best answer is Remove the employee from safety-sensitive work. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

3. B — The best answer is Identify causes and prevent recurrence. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

4. D — The best answer is Verify qualification before assigning the task. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

5. C — The best answer is Remove the saw from service until corrected. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

6. A — The best answer is To ensure identified causes are addressed. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

7. D — The best answer is The applicable safety data sheet. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

8. B — The best answer is Consult the established entry program. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

9. A — The best answer is Workers can explain the key controls. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

10. D — The best answer is When authority or resources needed exceed the supervisor's control. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

11. B — The best answer is An energized panel with its cover missing. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

12. C — The best answer is Breaking the job into task steps. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

13. C — The best answer is Stop exposure and address fit and use. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

14. B — The best answer is A dated report with findings and follow-up. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

15. D — The best answer is Required qualification and authorization. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

16. A — The best answer is Address the violation and apply the site process. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

17. B — The best answer is Provide accessible drinking water and toilet facilities. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

18. A — The best answer is Report it and investigate contributing factors. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

19. C — The best answer is Review and update it for the changed work. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

20. D — The best answer is Assess whether the worker can safely perform the task. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

21. C — The best answer is Notify the responsible party and control exposure. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

22. B — The best answer is Evaluate whether the safety system is working. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

23. D — The best answer is An underlying system condition contributing to the event. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

24. A — The best answer is Repair the leaking source and improve drainage. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a

weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

25. D — The best answer is Remove combustibles and establish fire controls. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

26. B — The best answer is Remove it from service immediately. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

27. A — The best answer is Install a compliant guardrail system. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

28. C — The best answer is Protective system and safe access are in place. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

29. A — The best answer is Limited entry and potential hazardous atmosphere. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

30. B — The best answer is Identify all energy sources and isolate them. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

31. D — The best answer is To help keep people out of the equipment path. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

32. C — The best answer is Use inspected rigging within its rated capacity. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

33. A — The best answer is Define the lift, controls, and responsibilities. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

34. C — The best answer is Caught-in or between. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

35. B — The best answer is Guard the point of operation. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

36. D — The best answer is Isolate the area and identify the material. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

37. D — The best answer is Engineering controls. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

38. C — The best answer is Select PPE based on the task hazard assessment. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

39. A — The best answer is Restrict use until the guardrail is installed. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

40. B — The best answer is Damaged rungs or rails. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

41. D — The best answer is Keep personnel clear of the suspended load path. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

42. C — The best answer is It reduces trips, fire load, and blocked access. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

43. A — The best answer is The operator is trained and authorized. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

44. C — The best answer is Wheel breakage and projectile injury. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

45. B — The best answer is Use a planned route with separation and signals. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

46. A — The best answer is Keep loads stable and within rated capacity. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

47. D — The best answer is They prevent overloading and structural failure. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

48. B — The best answer is Secure them upright and protect valves. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

49. D — The best answer is Use an approved traffic-control plan. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

50. B — The best answer is Verify the structure and sequence before work. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

51. C — The best answer is To identify damage before it exposes users. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

52. A — The best answer is Use mechanical assistance when practical. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

53. C — The best answer is Evaluate the task for ergonomic controls. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

54. D — The best answer is Heavy sweating and fatigue. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

55. A — The best answer is Use wet methods or local exhaust. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

56. B — The best answer is To reduce damaging sound exposure. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

57. D — The best answer is Inhalation. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

58. A — The best answer is Vapor exposure and inadequate ventilation. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

59. C — The best answer is Medical clearance, fit, and cartridge suitability. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

60. B — The best answer is Maintain equipment and limit exposure time. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

61. B — The best answer is It provides hazard and protective information. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

62. C — The best answer is Provide dry clothing and warm-up breaks. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

63. D — The best answer is A heat-related medical emergency. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

64. A — The best answer is Reduce strain on joints and muscles. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

65. A — The best answer is Use appropriate gloves and hygiene. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

66. D — The best answer is Whether controls are limiting harmful exposure. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

67. B — The best answer is High humidity with physical exertion. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

68. C — The best answer is Use properly fitted hearing protection. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

69. D — The best answer is To communicate identity and hazards. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

70. C — The best answer is Redesign the task or use an assist device. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

71. A — The best answer is Protect life through clear response procedures. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

72. B — The best answer is The class of fire anticipated. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

73. A — The best answer is Test notification, routes, and accountability. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

74. D — The best answer is Activate emergency medical response. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

75. C — The best answer is To account for personnel after evacuation. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

76. B — The best answer is Store them in approved containers away from ignition. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

77. B — The best answer is During and after hot work where required. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

78. D — The best answer is Plan for credible hazards and practice the response. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a

weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

79. A — The best answer is Keep people away and assess the hazard. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

80. C — The best answer is To ensure it is available and functional. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

81. A — The best answer is Use a current roster at the assembly area. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

82. C — The best answer is Direct personnel to the planned alternate route. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

83. D — The best answer is Work where a fall-arrest rescue may be needed. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

84. B — The best answer is Know how to summon help and direct responders. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

85. B — The best answer is Response information must be reliable when needed. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

86. A — The best answer is Stop work, isolate the area, and activate response. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

87. D — The best answer is Document lessons learned and correct gaps. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

88. C — The best answer is Stop or modify work until it is safe. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

89. B — The best answer is Build understanding and improve safe behavior. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

90. D — The best answer is Listen, assess it, and provide follow-up. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

91. C — The best answer is Invite input from workers with different perspectives. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

92. A — The best answer is Use it to improve prevention without distorting facts. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

93. D — The best answer is It reinforces behaviors worth repeating. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

94. A — The best answer is It is clear, specific, and verified for understanding. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

95. C — The best answer is Encourage questions and remove fear of retaliation. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

96. B — The best answer is Seek qualified assistance before proceeding. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker

control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

97. C — The best answer is It supports fairness and credible expectations. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

98. B — The best answer is Support the pause and evaluate the hazard. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

99. A — The best answer is Use a communication method the worker can understand. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.

100. D — The best answer is Report conditions accurately even when inconvenient. It addresses the hazard before employees are exposed and fits construction-safety practice. The other choices either offer a weaker control, omit planning, or postpone action. A supervisor should communicate the control, confirm it is in place, and document needed follow-up with the crew on site.