

PRACTICE EXAM 13: 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 large industrial construction project, 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 scheduled safety walkthrough, 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. Before work resumes after a weather delay, 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. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, 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. At a utility-installation site, during an inspection, a supervisor finds a missing guard on a saw. What should occur?

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

6. During a shift handoff, why are corrective actions tracked after an incident?

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

7. When the project scope changes, which item is most useful when communicating a chemical hazard to a crew?

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

8. At a busy materials-handling area, 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. Send the most experienced worker inside
- C. Delay discussion until after entry
- D. Consult the established entry program

9. At a large industrial construction project, 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 scheduled safety walkthrough, when should a safety concern be elevated through the chain of command?

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

11. Before work resumes after a weather delay, which inspection finding requires the most immediate action?

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

12. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, 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. At a utility-installation site, 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. During a shift handoff, 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. When the project scope changes, 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. At a busy materials-handling area, 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 large industrial construction project, which practice best supports sanitation on a construction site?

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

18. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, 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. Before work resumes after a weather delay, 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. Replace it with a production schedule
- D. Review and update it for the changed work

20. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, which action best demonstrates fit-for-duty evaluation?

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

21. At a utility-installation site, 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. During a shift handoff, what is the best use of a safety audit?

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

23. When the project scope changes, when reviewing an incident, what is a root cause?

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

24. At a busy materials-handling area, which control is most effective for a recurring slip hazard at a doorway?

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

25. At a large industrial construction project, before hot work begins, what is essential?

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

26. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, a temporary power cord has damaged insulation. What should the supervisor do?

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

27. Before work resumes after a weather delay, what is the preferred control for a fall hazard at an open-sided floor?

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

28. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, before entering an excavation, what should be verified?

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

29. At a utility-installation site, which condition is a common warning sign of a confined-space hazard?

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

30. During a shift handoff, what is the first step in controlling hazardous energy for service work?

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

31. When the project scope changes, 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. At a busy materials-handling area, which rigging practice is safest?

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

D. Stand beneath a suspended load

33. At a large industrial construction project, what is the main purpose of a crane lift plan?

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

34. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, 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. Before work resumes after a weather delay, which action best controls a pinch-point hazard?

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

36. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, a spill of an unknown liquid occurs. What should the supervisor do first?

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

37. At a utility-installation site, what does the hierarchy of controls place above PPE?

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

38. During a shift handoff, which PPE decision is most appropriate?

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

39. When the project scope changes, a scaffold platform is missing a guardrail. What is the best action?

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

40. At a busy materials-handling area, which condition makes a ladder unsafe to use?

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

41. At a large industrial construction project, what is the safest response to an overhead-load hazard?

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

42. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, 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. Before work resumes after a weather delay, before using a powder-actuated tool, what must be confirmed?

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

44. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, what is the primary risk of using a defective abrasive wheel?

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

45. At a utility-installation site, how should traffic be controlled near construction equipment?

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

46. During a shift handoff, what is a key control for material handling by forklift?

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

47. When the project scope changes, why are load limits important for scaffolds?

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

48. At a busy materials-handling area, what is the safest way to handle compressed-gas cylinders?

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

49. At a large industrial construction project, 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 scheduled safety walkthrough, what is a critical control during demolition?

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

51. Before work resumes after a weather delay, why must portable electrical tools be inspected?

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

52. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, 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. At a utility-installation site, a worker reports wrist pain after repetitive fastening. What is the best first response?

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

54. During a shift handoff, 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. When the project scope changes, which control is most effective for silica dust from cutting masonry?

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

56. At a busy materials-handling area, why is hearing protection needed in high-noise areas?

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

57. At a large industrial construction project, which route of entry applies when a chemical is breathed into the lungs?

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

58. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, a worker uses a solvent in an enclosed area. What is the primary concern?

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

59. Before work resumes after a weather delay, what should be checked before using a respirator?

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

60. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, 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. At a utility-installation site, why is a safety data sheet important?

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

62. During a shift handoff, which control helps prevent cold stress?

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

63. When the project scope changes, 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. At a busy materials-handling area, 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 large industrial construction project, which practice best limits skin contact with chemicals?

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

66. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, 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. Before work resumes after a weather delay, which condition increases heat-stress risk?

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

68. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, 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. At a utility-installation site, why should chemical containers remain labeled?

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

70. During a shift handoff, what is the best control for a repetitive overhead task?

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

D. Require workers to stretch only after pain

71. When the project scope changes, what is the first priority in an emergency action plan?

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

72. At a busy materials-handling area, a fire extinguisher should be selected based primarily on what?

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

73. At a large industrial construction project, what should happen during an evacuation drill?

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

74. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, 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. Before work resumes after a weather delay, why are emergency assembly points designated?

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

76. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, 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. At a utility-installation site, when is a fire watch most appropriate?

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

78. During a shift handoff, 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. When the project scope changes, 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. At a busy materials-handling area, why must emergency equipment be inspected?

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

81. At a large industrial construction project, what is the most reliable way to account for evacuated workers?

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

82. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, what should a supervisor do if an evacuation route is blocked?

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

83. Before work resumes after a weather delay, which condition requires a rescue plan before work begins?

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

84. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, what is a key element of medical-emergency preparedness?

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

85. At a utility-installation site, 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. During a shift handoff, a worker notices smoke from electrical equipment. What is the safest response?

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

87. When the project scope changes, 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. Document lessons learned and correct gaps
- D. Cancel future drills if evacuation was quick

88. At a busy materials-handling area, how should a supervisor handle production pressure that conflicts with safety?

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

89. At a large industrial construction project, what is the purpose of a respectful safety conversation?

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

90. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, 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. Before work resumes after a weather delay, which practice supports an inclusive safety culture?

- A. Invite input from workers with different perspectives

- B. Allow only managers to raise hazards
- C. Use language that excludes new workers
- D. Discourage questions during training

92. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, what is the ethical use of incident data?

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

93. At a utility-installation site, why should a supervisor recognize safe work?

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

94. During a shift handoff, what makes a safety instruction most effective?

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

95. When the project scope changes, 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. At a busy materials-handling area, what is a supervisor's ethical duty when not competent to decide a hazard control?

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

97. At a large industrial construction project, why is consistent enforcement of site rules important?

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

98. During a scheduled safety walkthrough, what is the best response to a worker's good-faith stop-work action?

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

99. Before work resumes after a weather delay, a supervisor learns that a worker cannot understand a briefing. What should occur?

- A. Proceed because the briefing was delivered
- B. Ask a coworker to guess the meaning
- C. Provide fewer safety instructions

D. Use a communication method the worker can understand

100. While overseeing a subcontractor crew, which behavior best demonstrates integrity in safety leadership?

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

Practice Exam 13: 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. A — 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. C — 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. B — 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. D — 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. B — 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. D — 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. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. A — 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. C — 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. A — 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. B — 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. B — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. C — 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. A — 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. B — 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. D — 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. A — 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. A — 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. C — 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. B — 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. D — 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. C — 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. B — 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. B — 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. C — 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. A — 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. A — 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. C — 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. D — 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. C — 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. B — 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. B — 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. A — 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. B — 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. A — 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. C — 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. D — 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. C — 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. A — 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. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. A — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. C — 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. A — 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. C — 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. A — 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. B — 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. A — 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. B — 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. D — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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.