

PRACTICE EXAM 18: SAFETY TRAINED SUPERVISOR CONSTRUCTION (100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice exam is modeled on the STSC7 blueprint. Allow 2 hours. Select the single best answer for each question. This is an independent study resource, not an official BCSP examination.

1. On an airport terminal renovation, during a daily toolbox talk, a new worker is assigned to operate an aerial lift. What should the supervisor verify before the assignment begins?

- A. That the worker has used any powered tool before.
- B. That a coworker agrees to watch the worker.
- C. The worker has the required training and authorization for the lift.
- D. That the worker received the daily production target.

2. On an marine construction project, during a daily toolbox talk, during a pretask review, a crew identifies a change in soil conditions near its work area. What is the best next step?

- A. Continue because the original plan was approved.
- B. Wait until the weekly meeting to mention it.
- C. Ask workers to use extra caution without changes.
- D. Update the task hazard analysis and communicate the changed controls.

3. On an data-center build, during a daily toolbox talk, a supervisor observes a worker who appears impaired and is about to operate equipment. What should occur first?

- A. Assign another worker to stand beside the equipment.
- B. Remove the worker from the safety-sensitive task and follow the fit-for-duty process.
- C. Allow one short task to be completed first.
- D. Record the observation after the shift ends.

4. On an rail-corridor upgrade, during a daily toolbox talk, an incident investigation identifies a damaged guard as a contributing condition. What is the best corrective action?

- A. Remove the equipment from service until the guard is repaired and verified.
- B. Tell users to keep hands farther away.
- C. Post the investigation report near the tool.
- D. Increase the production inspection interval. in this situation

5. On an university laboratory renovation, during a daily toolbox talk, a subcontractor begins a task that may require a permit. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Allow work if the foreman has done it elsewhere.
- B. Rely on the subcontractor's verbal assurance.
- C. Confirm permit requirements and controls before authorizing the work.
- D. Issue the permit after the task is complete.

6. On an manufacturing expansion, during a daily toolbox talk, a worker reports an unaddressed hazard outside the supervisor's authority. What is the appropriate response?

- A. Ignore it until a manager visits the site.
- B. Escalate it through the established chain of command and protect the area.
- C. Ask the reporting worker to solve it alone.
- D. Remove the report from the daily log.

7. On an public-works project, during a daily toolbox talk, which action best demonstrates an effective site safety inspection?

- A. Inspect only after an injury occurs.
- B. Discuss hazards without recording any action.
- C. Focus solely on personal protective equipment use.

D. Document findings, assign corrective actions, and verify completion.

8. On an residential tower project, during a daily toolbox talk, a crew will use a chemical with inhalation hazards. What is the supervisor's first planning priority?

- A. Identify the exposure hazards and ensure suitable controls and respiratory protection.
- B. Distribute dust masks to all workers without assessment.
- C. Schedule the work for the end of the shift.
- D. Ask workers to hold their breath during exposure.

9. On an solar-farm installation, during a daily toolbox talk, a near miss involves a material cart rolling on a sloped walkway. What should the supervisor do with the finding?

- A. Classify it as unimportant because no one was hurt.
- B. Delete it to avoid increasing incident statistics.
- C. Wait for a second event before acting.
- D. Use it to implement controls before a similar event causes injury.

10. On an bridge replacement project, during a daily toolbox talk, before starting work in a remote area, what is most important for sanitation planning?

- A. Tell workers to use nearby public facilities if needed.
- B. Provide adequate potable water, toilet facilities, and hygiene provisions.
- C. Provide only bottled water for supervisors.
- D. Delay sanitation until the project reaches full staffing.

11. On an airport terminal renovation, after a field observation, a safety rule is repeatedly bypassed because the work sequence changed. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Review the changed work process and revise controls with affected workers.
- B. Enforce the old rule without examining the change.

- C. Assume experience makes the rule unnecessary. in this situation
- D. Replace the rule with a reminder poster only.

12. On an marine construction project, after a field observation, when should a supervisor communicate a task hazard to the crew?

- A. Only after a worker asks a question.
- B. After the task is finished for the day.
- C. Before exposure, during the pretask briefing, and when conditions change.
- D. At the annual safety meeting only.

13. On an data-center build, after a field observation, a worker's training record is missing for a specialized task. What is the safest decision?

- A. Assign the task if the worker volunteers. in this situation
- B. Do not assign the task until qualification is verified or training is completed.
- C. Use a verbal promise to obtain training later.
- D. Let the worker practice on live production work.

14. On an rail-corridor upgrade, after a field observation, what is the main purpose of a job hazard analysis?

- A. Assign fault after a workplace incident.
- B. Measure the crew's production speed.
- C. Replace all daily safety communication.
- D. Identify task hazards and plan controls before work begins.

15. On an university laboratory renovation, after a field observation, a safety audit finds several blocked access routes. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Correct the obstructions promptly and verify the routes remain clear.

- B. Mark the routes as low priority in the audit.
- C. Wait until the next scheduled cleanup day.
- D. Tell workers to step over the obstructions carefully.

16. On an manufacturing expansion, after a field observation, which response best supports a positive safety culture?

- A. Discourage reports that may delay production.
- B. Reward crews only when they report no hazards.
- C. Thank workers for reporting hazards and act on credible concerns.
- D. Require reports to be anonymous and ignored.

17. On an public-works project, after a field observation, a worker is required to wear a respirator for a task. What must the supervisor ensure?

- A. Any face covering is acceptable for any airborne hazard.
- B. The respirator is shared without cleaning. in this situation
- C. Respirator use is optional when work is outdoors.
- D. The selected respirator is appropriate and the worker is authorized to use it.

18. On an residential tower project, after a field observation, a corrective action has been assigned after an inspection. What closes the loop?

- A. Assume completion when the deadline passes. in this situation
- B. Verify that the action was completed and effectively controls the hazard.
- C. Close the item once a purchase request is submitted.
- D. Transfer the item to another shift without review.

19. On an solar-farm installation, after a field observation, why should unsafe behavior be addressed promptly and respectfully?

- A. Immediate coaching reduces exposure and reinforces expected safe practices.
- B. Delayed feedback is always more memorable.
- C. Public embarrassment is the best training method.
- D. Behavior should be addressed only in annual evaluations.

20. On an bridge replacement project, after a field observation, a supervisor discovers that an approved work plan lacks a control for a newly identified hazard. What is required?

- A. Proceed because approval cannot be changed.
- B. Ask workers to decide individually how to manage it.
- C. Pause and revise the plan before the affected work proceeds.
- D. Add the hazard to next month's meeting agenda.

21. On an airport terminal renovation, before a high-risk task, which record is most useful after a task-related incident?

- A. A complete investigation record identifying causes and corrective actions.
- B. A production report with no safety details.
- C. An unsigned statement prepared days later.
- D. A list of workers' personal opinions only.

22. On an marine construction project, before a high-risk task, a worker has the right training but reports fatigue. What is the supervisor's best response?

- A. Require the worker to continue to prove commitment.
- B. Assess fitness for duty and adjust the assignment if needed.
- C. Offer coffee and assign the highest-risk task.
- D. Ignore the report because training is current.

23. On an data-center build, before a high-risk task, what should occur before implementing a control that affects multiple trades?

- A. Install it without notifying anyone.
- B. Leave each trade to interpret the control differently.
- C. Coordinate the control with affected parties and communicate responsibilities.
- D. Wait until a conflict occurs before discussing it.

24. On an rail-corridor upgrade, before a high-risk task, why are field-level safety programs reviewed periodically?

- A. To reduce the amount of safety documentation.
- B. To eliminate supervisor responsibility for safety. in this situation
- C. To replace all worker involvement in planning.
- D. To ensure controls remain effective as work conditions and hazards change.

25. On an university laboratory renovation, before a high-risk task, before hot work starts near combustible materials, what is the best control?

- A. Open more doors and begin welding immediately.
- B. Place unused extinguishers outside the work area.
- C. Wait until sparks are visible to assign a fire watch.
- D. Remove or protect combustibles and establish the required fire watch.

26. On an manufacturing expansion, before a high-risk task, a temporary power cord has damaged insulation. What should be done?

- A. Wrap it with tape and continue using it.
- B. Use it only during dry weather.
- C. Remove it from service until it is repaired or replaced.
- D. Place it where workers are less likely to notice it.

27. On an public-works project, before a high-risk task, what is the preferred protection from a cave-in hazard?

- A. Use an adequate protective system or slope, bench, or shield the excavation.
- B. Have workers move faster in the excavation.
- C. Place excavated spoil at the edge for convenience.
- D. Rely on a worker to watch the trench walls.

28. On an residential tower project, before a high-risk task, before a worker enters a confined space, what is essential?

- A. Send in the most experienced worker first.
- B. Complete the required entry evaluation, controls, and authorization process.
- C. Lower a fan into the opening after entry begins.
- D. Ask the worker to call out if conditions change.

29. On an solar-farm installation, before a high-risk task, what is the purpose of lockout or tagout during servicing?

- A. Identify equipment that needs routine cleaning.
- B. Increase the speed of maintenance work.
- C. Provide a visual reminder of production goals.
- D. Prevent unexpected energization or release of hazardous energy.

30. On an bridge replacement project, before a high-risk task, a work zone is next to moving public traffic. What is a key control?

- A. Allow workers to direct traffic from open lanes.
- B. Rely on drivers to notice the work area.
- C. Use a traffic control plan with barriers, signs, and trained flagging as needed.
- D. Place materials in the travel lane for visibility.

31. On an airport terminal renovation, when a new crew arrives, a load must be moved by forklift. What should the operator confirm first?

- A. The route is shortest even if it is congested.
- B. The load is stable, within capacity, and suited to the attachment.
- C. The load can be lifted higher than needed.
- D. A coworker can ride on the forks to guide it.

32. On an marine construction project, when a new crew arrives, which action best reduces struck-by exposure around mobile equipment?

- A. Establish separation zones and maintain clear communication with operators.
- B. Allow pedestrians to cross behind equipment without notice.
- C. Assume backup alarms eliminate all risk.
- D. Require workers to walk closer so operators can see them.

33. On an data-center build, when a new crew arrives, a worker's glove can become caught in a rotating shaft. What is the best response?

- A. Use thicker gloves while reaching toward the shaft.
- B. Increase the shaft speed to shorten the task.
- C. Stop the equipment and correct guarding and work practices before use.
- D. Hold loose material closer to the rotation point.

34. On an rail-corridor upgrade, when a new crew arrives, a small solvent spill occurs. What is the supervisor's first objective?

- A. Wash the solvent into the nearest drain.
- B. Ignore it because the quantity is small.
- C. Cover it with loose debris and continue work.
- D. Control the release safely and use the site's spill response procedure.

35. On an university laboratory renovation, when a new crew arrives, what is the most effective level in the hierarchy of controls?

- A. Eliminating the hazard when feasible.
- B. Relying only on warning signs.
- C. Providing PPE as the sole control.
- D. Reminding workers to be careful.

36. On an manufacturing expansion, when a new crew arrives, a worker needs eye protection while grinding. What is the correct selection principle?

- A. Use any glasses with clear lenses.
- B. Choose protection that matches the impact and particle hazard.
- C. Use a face shield only when no other eye protection is available.
- D. Remove eye protection when the work is outdoors.

37. On an public-works project, when a new crew arrives, what should be checked before using a personal fall arrest system?

- A. The lanyard is as long as possible.
- B. The worker can reach the edge quickly.
- C. The system is compatible, inspected, and anchored appropriately.
- D. The harness is shared without inspection.

38. On an residential tower project, when a new crew arrives, a walking surface is wet and cluttered. What is the best immediate action?

- A. Postpone cleanup until the shift ends.
- B. Tell workers to walk faster through the area.
- C. Add more stored material near the pathway.
- D. Remove slip and trip hazards and control the wet condition.

39. On an solar-farm installation, when a new crew arrives, why are guards used on hand and power tools?

- A. They help prevent contact with moving or hazardous tool parts.
- B. They make tools easier to carry.
- C. They increase the tool's operating speed.
- D. They replace the need for operator training.

40. On an bridge replacement project, when a new crew arrives, a piece of heavy equipment is operating near workers. What is a key site-layout control?

- A. Place break areas inside the equipment route.
- B. Permit workers to stand in blind spots.
- C. Separate pedestrian routes from equipment travel paths.
- D. Use unmarked shortcuts across travel paths.

41. On an airport terminal renovation, during a supervisor handoff, before a crane lift, what should be confirmed about the load?

- A. The load can be moved quickly regardless of rigging.
- B. The load weight and rigging arrangement are within the planned lift capacity.
- C. The signal person can stand directly under the load.
- D. The operator can estimate the load after lifting.

42. On an marine construction project, during a supervisor handoff, what is the role of a designated signal person during a lift?

- A. Ride the load to check its balance.
- B. Stand under the suspended load for visibility.
- C. Replace the need for a prelift plan.
- D. Communicate standardized directions to help control the lift safely.

43. On an data-center build, during a supervisor handoff, a sling shows damage during inspection. What should happen?

- A. Use it only for light loads without marking it.
- B. Remove the sling from service and follow the inspection procedure.
- C. Cover the damage with a protective sleeve.
- D. Use two damaged slings together for balance.

44. On an rail-corridor upgrade, during a supervisor handoff, what is a pinch point?

- A. A location where a body part can be caught between moving or fixed objects.
- B. A low-noise area beside equipment. in this situation
- C. A designated tool storage location. in this situation
- D. A type of traffic control barrier. in this situation

45. On an university laboratory renovation, during a supervisor handoff, a worker must use a ladder near an unprotected edge. What is best?

- A. Lean farther from the ladder to reach the task.
- B. Place the ladder on loose material for height.
- C. Reposition the work or provide appropriate fall protection and stable access.
- D. Have a coworker hold the ladder from below only.

46. On an manufacturing expansion, during a supervisor handoff, why is housekeeping a hazard-control measure?

- A. It removes conditions that contribute to slips, trips, fires, and blocked access.
- B. It is useful only for appearance before visitors arrive.
- C. It replaces equipment inspections. in this situation
- D. It is needed only at project completion.

47. On an public-works project, during a supervisor handoff, a task requires moving long materials through a crowded area. What is best?

- A. Carry materials quickly through any open space.
- B. Plan the route and control pedestrian access during the move.
- C. Ask pedestrians to move after the load reaches them.
- D. Store the materials across an exit route temporarily.

48. On an residential tower project, during a supervisor handoff, what should occur when site conditions make an existing control ineffective?

- A. Keep the control unchanged to avoid delay.
- B. Remove the control to simplify the task.
- C. Tell workers that the control is optional.
- D. Reassess the hazard and implement a more effective control.

49. On an solar-farm installation, during a supervisor handoff, a worker is about to use a damaged extension ladder. What is the correct action?

- A. Use the ladder only for short climbs. in this situation
- B. Remove the ladder from service and replace or repair it through the proper process.
- C. Tie the damaged section with rope and proceed.
- D. Assign a second worker to stabilize it while used.

50. On an bridge replacement project, during a supervisor handoff, how does an exclusion zone help during lifting operations?

- A. It identifies where workers should stand under the load.
- B. It removes the need for qualified riggers. in this situation
- C. It permits pedestrians to guide suspended loads. in this situation
- D. It keeps unauthorized people out of the area where they could be struck.

51. On an airport terminal renovation, during a daily toolbox talk, a machine's emergency stop does not replace what requirement?

- A. A brightly colored paint scheme.
- B. A higher production rate.
- C. Effective guarding and safe operating procedures.
- D. A larger work crew.

52. On an marine construction project, during a daily toolbox talk, why should equipment blind spots be considered in planning?

- A. Workers may be unseen and exposed to struck-by or caught-between hazards.
- B. Blind spots make equipment easier to service.
- C. They eliminate the need for traffic controls.
- D. They affect only equipment fuel consumption. in this situation

53. On an data-center build, during a daily toolbox talk, a worker proposes bypassing a machine interlock to save time. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Stop the proposal and maintain the safeguard while addressing the production issue safely.
- B. Allow a temporary bypass for experienced workers. in this situation
- C. Bypass it only during the last hour of the shift.
- D. Remove the interlock and post a warning sign.

54. On an rail-corridor upgrade, during a daily toolbox talk, a worker repeatedly lifts heavy material while twisting. What is the best ergonomic control?

- A. Tell the worker to lift faster. in this situation
- B. Require the worker to twist more carefully.
- C. Redesign the task or use mechanical assistance to reduce lifting stress.
- D. Assign the task only at the end of the shift.

55. On an university laboratory renovation, during a daily toolbox talk, which sign can indicate heat stress in a worker?

- A. Improved concentration and steady balance.
- B. A lower need for water in hot conditions.
- C. Increased tolerance for heavy protective clothing.
- D. Confusion, heavy sweating, weakness, or dizziness.

56. On an manufacturing expansion, during a daily toolbox talk, what is a key heat-stress prevention measure?

- A. Discourage breaks to maintain the work pace.
- B. Provide water, rest, shade, and an acclimatization plan.
- C. Schedule the hardest work only at midday.
- D. Use heavier clothing to promote sweating.

57. On an public-works project, during a daily toolbox talk, a worker reports ringing in the ears after noisy work. What should be reviewed?

- A. The worker's footwear selection.
- B. The project delivery schedule.
- C. Noise exposure controls and appropriate hearing protection.
- D. The color of equipment warning labels.

58. On an residential tower project, during a daily toolbox talk, what is an inhalation route of exposure?

- A. Touching a clean tool handle. in this situation
- B. Breathing airborne dust, vapor, mist, or gas into the lungs.
- C. Looking at a warning label. in this situation
- D. Hearing an equipment alarm. in this situation

59. On an solar-farm installation, during a daily toolbox talk, a task generates silica-containing dust. What is the best control approach?

- A. Use effective dust controls and limit worker exposure.
- B. Use dry sweeping after each task.
- C. Allow dust to settle naturally indoors.
- D. Rely on workers to avoid breathing near the task.

60. On an bridge replacement project, during a daily toolbox talk, why should safety data be reviewed before using a chemical product?

- A. To determine the project's production sequence.
- B. To replace required worker training.
- C. To select the fastest application method only.
- D. To understand hazards, controls, handling, and emergency information.

61. On an airport terminal renovation, after a field observation, which control best reduces repetitive-motion risk?

- A. Increase the repetition rate to build endurance.
- B. Require workers to avoid changing position. in this situation
- C. Eliminate all rest breaks during repetitive work.
- D. Adjust the task, tools, or work height to reduce repetition and force.

62. On an marine construction project, after a field observation, a worker's gloves become contaminated with a chemical. What is the best response?

- A. Wipe the gloves on clothing and continue.
- B. Wait until the next shift to wash hands.
- C. Prevent further contact and follow the product's decontamination procedure.
- D. Use the contaminated gloves for eating breaks.

63. On an data-center build, after a field observation, what does skin absorption mean in chemical exposure?

- A. A substance is heard through high noise.
- B. A substance enters the body through contact with the skin.
- C. A substance is seen in poor lighting.
- D. A substance is lifted by a worker.

64. On an rail-corridor upgrade, after a field observation, why is ventilation used during certain construction tasks?

- A. It helps control airborne contaminants at or near their source.
- B. It increases the amount of airborne dust.
- C. It replaces all PPE for every hazard.
- D. It eliminates the need to identify contaminants.

65. On an university laboratory renovation, after a field observation, a worker shows possible heat illness symptoms. What should happen first?

- A. Move the worker to a cooler area and obtain prompt assistance according to the plan.
- B. Tell the worker to finish the current task. in this situation
- C. Give the worker more heavy equipment to operate. in this situation
- D. Wait to see if symptoms worsen after lunch. in this situation

66. On an manufacturing expansion, after a field observation, what is a common control for a manual material-handling hazard?

- A. Increase the load so fewer trips are needed.
- B. Require a single worker to lift all loads.
- C. Use a mechanical aid or team lift when it reduces risk.
- D. Store loads above shoulder height whenever possible.

67. On an public-works project, after a field observation, when should hearing protection be considered?

- A. Only when a worker prefers wearing earplugs.
- B. When noise exposure may be harmful and source controls are insufficient.
- C. Only during indoor construction activities. in this situation
- D. After a worker has permanent hearing loss.

68. On an residential tower project, after a field observation, a cleaner is mixing two chemical products. What is the safest response?

- A. Mix smaller amounts to reduce the reaction.
- B. Move outdoors and continue without review. in this situation
- C. Add water first and assume the mixture is safe.
- D. Stop the activity and follow product instructions; incompatible chemicals may react.

69. On an solar-farm installation, after a field observation, what is an ergonomic risk factor?

- A. A well-designed hand tool. in this situation
- B. Force, awkward posture, repetition, vibration, or prolonged static work.
- C. A scheduled recovery break. in this situation
- D. A mechanical lifting aid. in this situation

70. On an bridge replacement project, after a field observation, why should workers wash before eating or drinking after chemical work?

- A. It makes respiratory protection unnecessary. in this situation
- B. It improves the chemical's effectiveness. in this situation
- C. It replaces decontamination after a spill. in this situation
- D. It reduces the chance of ingesting contaminants from hands or surfaces.

71. On an airport terminal renovation, before a high-risk task, what should a supervisor do when a task causes persistent dust exposure?

- A. Tell workers to tolerate the exposure.
- B. Wait until complaints stop before acting.
- C. Evaluate the task and strengthen engineering, work-practice, or respiratory controls.
- D. Use fragrance to cover the dust odor.

72. On an marine construction project, before a high-risk task, what is the purpose of an emergency action plan?

- A. Define procedures, responsibilities, communication, and evacuation actions for emergencies.
- B. List the daily production quotas.
- C. Replace site-specific hazard assessments. in this situation
- D. Eliminate the need for emergency drills.

73. On an data-center build, before a high-risk task, a fire extinguisher is blocked by stored material. What should occur?

- A. Leave the material if it will be moved later.
- B. Relocate the extinguisher to an unmarked area.
- C. Clear access immediately and keep the extinguisher available for use.
- D. Use the extinguisher only after storage is removed.

74. On an rail-corridor upgrade, before a high-risk task, what is a proper use of a fire extinguisher?

- A. Fight every fire regardless of conditions. in this situation
- B. Stand with the fire between the user and the exit.
- C. Use an extinguisher before sounding an alarm. in this situation
- D. Use it only when trained, when the fire is small, and when escape remains available.

75. On an university laboratory renovation, before a high-risk task, why are emergency drills conducted?

- A. To practice actions, identify gaps, and improve response before an actual emergency.

- B. To reduce the need for written plans.
- C. To test workers' production speed. in this situation
- D. To replace emergency equipment inspections. in this situation

76. On an manufacturing expansion, before a high-risk task, a crew will work where a medical emergency could be difficult to access. What is needed?

- A. Assume workers can transport themselves if needed.
- B. Plan communication, access, and appropriate emergency response resources.
- C. Delay planning until an injury occurs.
- D. Use only a general office phone list.

77. On an public-works project, before a high-risk task, what should be considered when selecting a fire extinguisher?

- A. The type of potential fire hazard and the extinguisher's rating.
- B. The extinguisher's color only. in this situation
- C. The nearest worker's personal preference. in this situation
- D. The amount of production equipment nearby.

78. On an residential tower project, before a high-risk task, a worker smells smoke near temporary electrical equipment. What should happen?

- A. Continue until flames are visible. in this situation
- B. Cover the equipment with a tarp. in this situation
- C. Stop work, alert others, and follow the emergency and electrical isolation procedures.
- D. Move the equipment while it remains energized.

79. On an solar-farm installation, before a high-risk task, why must emergency exits remain clear?

- A. Clear exits improve storage capacity. in this situation

- B. People need unobstructed routes to leave quickly during an emergency.
- C. Exits are used only during inspections.
- D. Blocked exits help keep unauthorized people out.

80. On an bridge replacement project, before a high-risk task, what should be included in an emergency communication method?

- A. Only a list of workers' production tasks.
- B. A method that works only during normal office hours.
- C. A plan to notify responders after the emergency ends.
- D. A reliable way to report the event and reach needed responders.

81. On an airport terminal renovation, when a new crew arrives, a fire watch is assigned after hot work. What is its purpose?

- A. Increase welding productivity. in this situation in this situation
- B. Monitor for ignition and take prompt action if fire hazards develop.
- C. Replace removal of combustible materials. in this situation
- D. Perform unrelated cleanup during the work. in this situation

82. On an marine construction project, when a new crew arrives, what is a key consideration for emergency equipment?

- A. It should be locked away to prevent use.
- B. It is needed only after an incident occurs.
- C. It must be accessible, appropriate for hazards, and maintained for use.
- D. It can be selected without considering site hazards.

83. On an data-center build, when a new crew arrives, during an evacuation, what is a supervisor's priority?

- A. Allow workers to reenter for personal items. in this situation
- B. Assign workers to investigate the cause first. in this situation
- C. Continue nonessential work until a manager arrives. in this situation
- D. Direct workers to the designated safe area and account for them as planned.

84. On an rail-corridor upgrade, when a new crew arrives, why should emergency plans be updated when the worksite changes?

- A. New conditions can change routes, hazards, equipment, and response needs.
- B. Plans are valid only for one calendar month.
- C. Updates make drills unnecessary. in this situation
- D. Changes affect production but not emergency response.

85. On an university laboratory renovation, when a new crew arrives, a worker is injured and needs first aid. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Activate the site's medical response process and obtain appropriate help promptly.
- B. Move the injured worker without assessing the situation.
- C. Ask the injured worker to finish paperwork first.
- D. Wait for the regular break before reporting it.

86. On an manufacturing expansion, when a new crew arrives, what is the purpose of inspecting fire protection equipment?

- A. Determine which equipment is newest. in this situation
- B. Reduce the need for worker training. in this situation
- C. Confirm it is present, accessible, and ready to function when needed.
- D. Replace all emergency planning activities. in this situation

87. On an public-works project, when a new crew arrives, which condition most threatens an effective evacuation?

- A. A visible assembly area with trained leaders. in this situation
- B. A current emergency contact list. in this situation
- C. Regular practice of emergency procedures. in this situation
- D. Unclear routes, blocked exits, or workers who do not know the assembly area.

88. On an residential tower project, when a new crew arrives, a supervisor discovers that an incident was not reported as required. What is the ethical response?

- A. Change the facts to protect the crew.
- B. Ensure accurate reporting and address the failure through the proper process.
- C. Ignore the event because no one complained.
- D. Delay reporting until it no longer affects statistics.

89. On an solar-farm installation, when a new crew arrives, what does integrity require in safety leadership?

- A. Apply rules only when clients are present.
- B. Act honestly and consistently, even when doing so is inconvenient.
- C. Hide hazards that could slow the schedule.
- D. Use different safety expectations for favored workers.

90. On an bridge replacement project, when a new crew arrives, how should a supervisor respond to a worker's safety concern?

- A. Listen respectfully, evaluate the concern, and take appropriate action.
- B. Dismiss it because the worker is new.
- C. Require the worker to prove the hazard alone.
- D. Treat reporting as disloyalty to the crew.

91. On an airport terminal renovation, during a supervisor handoff, why is fairness important when enforcing safety rules?

- A. Different rules improve worker competition. in this situation
- B. Fairness is less important than production goals.
- C. Consistent enforcement builds trust and reduces unequal exposure to risk.
- D. Rules should depend on a worker's job title.

92. On an marine construction project, during a supervisor handoff, a supervisor is pressured to sign an inspection not actually completed. What should occur?

- A. Sign it to avoid conflict with management.
- B. Ask a worker to sign without inspecting.
- C. Delete the inspection requirement from the schedule.
- D. Refuse to falsify the record and ensure the inspection is properly completed.

93. On an data-center build, during a supervisor handoff, what is an ethical way to handle a conflict of interest?

- A. Keep it secret if no one asks.
- B. Use it to select a preferred vendor.
- C. Ignore it because safety work is different.
- D. Disclose it and follow the organization's process for managing it.

94. On an rail-corridor upgrade, during a supervisor handoff, how can a supervisor reduce bias in safety decisions?

- A. Use objective evidence and apply the same safety criteria to everyone.
- B. Make decisions based on personal familiarity. in this situation
- C. Assume experienced workers need fewer protections. in this situation
- D. Avoid listening to workers with different backgrounds.

95. On an university laboratory renovation, during a supervisor handoff, what is the best leadership response to a reported near miss?

- A. Blame the reporter for slowing the project.
- B. Ignore the report because there was no injury.
- C. Thank the reporter, investigate learning opportunities, and improve controls.
- D. Share the report only to embarrass the crew.

96. On an manufacturing expansion, during a supervisor handoff, why should supervisors model safe behavior?

- A. It allows supervisors to avoid communication. in this situation
- B. Workers are more likely to follow expectations that leaders visibly practice.
- C. It makes written procedures unnecessary. in this situation
- D. It transfers all safety responsibility to workers.

97. On an public-works project, during a supervisor handoff, a supervisor must choose between a schedule shortcut and a required safeguard. What is the ethical decision?

- A. Use the shortcut if the crew agrees.
- B. Maintain the safeguard and address the schedule through proper planning.
- C. Remove the safeguard during busy periods.
- D. Wait until after the task to decide.

98. On an residential tower project, during a supervisor handoff, what best supports respectful safety communication?

- A. Give clear, specific feedback focused on behavior and conditions, not personal attacks.
- B. Use ridicule to make the message memorable.
- C. Avoid explaining the reason for a correction.
- D. Discuss hazards only with management. in this situation

99. On an solar-farm installation, during a supervisor handoff, why should supervisors protect workers from retaliation for reporting hazards?

- A. Retaliation encourages stronger workers to remain silent.
- B. Reporting should be limited to supervisors only.
- C. Hazards should be discussed only after an injury.
- D. Open reporting reveals risks early and supports ethical, preventive safety practice.

100. On an bridge replacement project, during a supervisor handoff, what is the best response when a supervisor does not know the right technical answer?

- A. Invent an answer to appear confident.
- B. Ignore the issue until someone else notices.
- C. Seek qualified guidance and avoid making unsupported safety decisions.
- D. Assign the decision to an untrained worker.

Practice Exam 18: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — This choice is the safest supervisory response because it controls the hazardous condition at its source and confirms that workers are protected before work continues. The other choices either delay action, rely only on paperwork, or leave exposure unaddressed. Effective supervision requires communication, verification, documentation, and prompt correction of unsafe conditions.

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