

PRACTICE EXAM 20: 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 a tunnel rehabilitation project, during a daily safety huddle, a new worker is assigned to operate an aerial lift. What should the supervisor verify before the assignment begins?

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

2. On a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, during a daily safety huddle, 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. Update the task hazard analysis and communicate the changed controls.
- D. Ask workers to use extra caution without changes.

3. On a commercial concrete project, during a daily safety huddle, 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 a regional airport upgrade, during a daily safety huddle, an incident investigation identifies a damaged guard as a contributing condition. What is the best corrective action?

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

5. On a offshore-support facility, during a daily safety huddle, 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 a school modernization project, during a daily safety huddle, a worker reports an unaddressed hazard outside the supervisor's authority. What is the appropriate response?

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

7. On a large solar installation, during a daily safety huddle, which action best demonstrates an effective site safety inspection?

- A. Inspect only after an injury occurs.
- B. Document findings, assign corrective actions, and verify completion.
- C. Discuss hazards without recording any action.

D. Focus solely on personal protective equipment use.

8. On a manufacturing-line expansion, during a daily safety huddle, a crew will use a chemical with inhalation hazards. What is the supervisor's first planning priority?

A. Distribute dust masks to all workers without assessment.

B. Schedule the work for the end of the shift.

C. Ask workers to hold their breath during exposure.

D. Identify the exposure hazards and ensure suitable controls and respiratory protection.

9. On a waterfront redevelopment project, during a daily safety huddle, 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. Use it to implement controls before a similar event causes injury.

D. Wait for a second event before acting.

10. On a highway interchange project, during a daily safety huddle, 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 a tunnel rehabilitation project, after a task reassignment, a safety rule is repeatedly bypassed because the work sequence changed. What should the supervisor do?

A. Enforce the old rule without examining the change.

B. Assume experience makes the rule unnecessary. in this situation

- C. Replace the rule with a reminder poster only.
- D. Review the changed work process and revise controls with affected workers.

12. On a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, after a task reassignment, when should a supervisor communicate a task hazard to the crew?

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

13. On a commercial concrete project, after a task reassignment, 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. Use a verbal promise to obtain training later.
- C. Do not assign the task until qualification is verified or training is completed.
- D. Let the worker practice on live production work.

14. On a regional airport upgrade, after a task reassignment, what is the main purpose of a job hazard analysis?

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

15. On a offshore-support facility, after a task reassignment, a safety audit finds several blocked access routes. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Mark the routes as low priority in the audit.

- B. Wait until the next scheduled cleanup day.
- C. Tell workers to step over the obstructions carefully.
- D. Correct the obstructions promptly and verify the routes remain clear.

16. On a school modernization project, after a task reassignment, 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. Require reports to be anonymous and ignored.
- D. Thank workers for reporting hazards and act on credible concerns.

17. On a large solar installation, after a task reassignment, a worker is required to wear a respirator for a task. What must the supervisor ensure?

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

18. On a manufacturing-line expansion, after a task reassignment, a corrective action has been assigned after an inspection. What closes the loop?

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

19. On a waterfront redevelopment project, after a task reassignment, why should unsafe behavior be addressed promptly and respectfully?

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

20. On a highway interchange project, after a task reassignment, 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. Pause and revise the plan before the affected work proceeds.
- C. Ask workers to decide individually how to manage it.
- D. Add the hazard to next month's meeting agenda.

21. On a tunnel rehabilitation project, when reviewing a site inspection, which record is most useful after a task-related incident?

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

22. On a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, when reviewing a site inspection, 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. Offer coffee and assign the highest-risk task.
- C. Assess fitness for duty and adjust the assignment if needed.
- D. Ignore the report because training is current.

23. On a commercial concrete project, when reviewing a site inspection, 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. Wait until a conflict occurs before discussing it.
- D. Coordinate the control with affected parties and communicate responsibilities.

24. On a regional airport upgrade, when reviewing a site inspection, why are field-level safety programs reviewed periodically?

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

25. On a offshore-support facility, when reviewing a site inspection, 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. Remove or protect combustibles and establish the required fire watch.
- D. Wait until sparks are visible to assign a fire watch.

26. On a school modernization project, when reviewing a site inspection, a temporary power cord has damaged insulation. What should be done?

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

27. On a large solar installation, when reviewing a site inspection, what is the preferred protection from a cave-in hazard?

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

28. On a manufacturing-line expansion, when reviewing a site inspection, before a worker enters a confined space, what is essential?

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

29. On a waterfront redevelopment project, when reviewing a site inspection, what is the purpose of lockout or tagout during servicing?

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

30. On a highway interchange project, when reviewing a site inspection, 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 a tunnel rehabilitation project, before authorizing the next work phase, 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 a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, before authorizing the next work phase, which action best reduces struck-by exposure around mobile equipment?

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

33. On a commercial concrete project, before authorizing the next work phase, 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. Stop the equipment and correct guarding and work practices before use.
- C. Increase the shaft speed to shorten the task.
- D. Hold loose material closer to the rotation point.

34. On a regional airport upgrade, before authorizing the next work phase, a small solvent spill occurs. What is the supervisor's first objective?

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

35. On a offshore-support facility, before authorizing the next work phase, what is the most effective level in the hierarchy of controls?

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

36. On a school modernization project, before authorizing the next work phase, a worker needs eye protection while grinding. What is the correct selection principle?

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

37. On a large solar installation, before authorizing the next work phase, 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 a manufacturing-line expansion, before authorizing the next work phase, a walking surface is wet and cluttered. What is the best immediate action?

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

39. On a waterfront redevelopment project, before authorizing the next work phase, why are guards used on hand and power tools?

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

40. On a highway interchange project, before authorizing the next work phase, 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. Use unmarked shortcuts across travel paths.
- D. Separate pedestrian routes from equipment travel paths.

41. On a tunnel rehabilitation project, during a multi-trade planning session, before a crane lift, what should be confirmed about the load?

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

42. On a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, during a multi-trade planning session, what is the role of a designated signal person during a lift?

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

43. On a commercial concrete project, during a multi-trade planning session, a sling shows damage during inspection. What should happen?

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

44. On a regional airport upgrade, during a multi-trade planning session, what is a pinch point?

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

45. On a offshore-support facility, during a multi-trade planning session, a worker must use a ladder near an unprotected edge. What is best?

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

46. On a school modernization project, during a multi-trade planning session, why is housekeeping a hazard-control measure?

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

47. On a large solar installation, during a multi-trade planning session, 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 a manufacturing-line expansion, during a multi-trade planning session, 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 a waterfront redevelopment project, during a multi-trade planning session, a worker is about to use a damaged extension ladder. What is the correct action?

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

50. On a highway interchange project, during a multi-trade planning session, 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 keeps unauthorized people out of the area where they could be struck.
- D. It permits pedestrians to guide suspended loads. in this situation

51. On a tunnel rehabilitation project, during a daily safety huddle, a machine's emergency stop does not replace what requirement?

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

52. On a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, during a daily safety huddle, 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 a commercial concrete project, during a daily safety huddle, a worker proposes bypassing a machine interlock to save time. What should the supervisor do?

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

54. On a regional airport upgrade, during a daily safety huddle, 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 a offshore-support facility, during a daily safety huddle, 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 a school modernization project, during a daily safety huddle, 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 a large solar installation, during a daily safety huddle, a worker reports ringing in the ears after noisy work. What should be reviewed?

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

58. On a manufacturing-line expansion, during a daily safety huddle, what is an inhalation route of exposure?

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

59. On a waterfront redevelopment project, during a daily safety huddle, a task generates silica-containing dust. What is the best control approach?

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

60. On a highway interchange project, during a daily safety huddle, why should safety data be reviewed before using a chemical product?

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

61. On a tunnel rehabilitation project, after a task reassignment, 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 a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, after a task reassignment, a worker's gloves become contaminated with a chemical. What is the best response?

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

63. On a commercial concrete project, after a task reassignment, what does skin absorption mean in chemical exposure?

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

64. On a regional airport upgrade, after a task reassignment, why is ventilation used during certain construction tasks?

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

65. On a offshore-support facility, after a task reassignment, 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 a school modernization project, after a task reassignment, 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 a large solar installation, after a task reassignment, 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 a manufacturing-line expansion, after a task reassignment, 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 a waterfront redevelopment project, after a task reassignment, what is an ergonomic risk factor?

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

70. On a highway interchange project, after a task reassignment, why should workers wash before eating or drinking after chemical work?

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

71. On a tunnel rehabilitation project, when reviewing a site inspection, what should a supervisor do when a task causes persistent dust exposure?

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

72. On a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, when reviewing a site inspection, what is the purpose of an emergency action plan?

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

73. On a commercial concrete project, when reviewing a site inspection, 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 a regional airport upgrade, when reviewing a site inspection, what is a proper use of a fire extinguisher?

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

75. On a offshore-support facility, when reviewing a site inspection, why are emergency drills conducted?

- A. To reduce the need for written plans.
- B. To test workers' production speed. in this situation
- C. To replace emergency equipment inspections. in this situation
- D. To practice actions, identify gaps, and improve response before an actual emergency.

76. On a school modernization project, when reviewing a site inspection, 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 a large solar installation, when reviewing a site inspection, 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 a manufacturing-line expansion, when reviewing a site inspection, a worker smells smoke near temporary electrical equipment. What should happen?

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

79. On a waterfront redevelopment project, when reviewing a site inspection, why must emergency exits remain clear?

- A. Clear exits improve storage capacity. in this situation
- B. Exits are used only during inspections.
- C. Blocked exits help keep unauthorized people out.
- D. People need unobstructed routes to leave quickly during an emergency.

80. On a highway interchange project, when reviewing a site inspection, 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 reliable way to report the event and reach needed responders.
- D. A plan to notify responders after the emergency ends.

81. On a tunnel rehabilitation project, before authorizing the next work phase, a fire watch is assigned after hot work. What is its purpose?

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

82. On a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, before authorizing the next work phase, 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 a commercial concrete project, before authorizing the next work phase, 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 a regional airport upgrade, before authorizing the next work phase, why should emergency plans be updated when the worksite changes?

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

85. On a offshore-support facility, before authorizing the next work phase, a worker is injured and needs first aid. What should the supervisor do?

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

86. On a school modernization project, before authorizing the next work phase, 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. Replace all emergency planning activities. in this situation
- D. Confirm it is present, accessible, and ready to function when needed.

87. On a large solar installation, before authorizing the next work phase, which condition most threatens an effective evacuation?

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

88. On a manufacturing-line expansion, before authorizing the next work phase, 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 a waterfront redevelopment project, before authorizing the next work phase, what does integrity require in safety leadership?

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

90. On a highway interchange project, before authorizing the next work phase, 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 a tunnel rehabilitation project, during a multi-trade planning session, 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 a pharmaceutical-facility renovation, during a multi-trade planning session, a supervisor is pressured to sign an inspection not actually completed. What should occur?

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

93. On a commercial concrete project, during a multi-trade planning session, what is an ethical way to handle a conflict of interest?

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

94. On a regional airport upgrade, during a multi-trade planning session, how can a supervisor reduce bias in safety decisions?

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

95. On a offshore-support facility, during a multi-trade planning session, 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. Share the report only to embarrass the crew.
- D. Thank the reporter, investigate learning opportunities, and improve controls.

96. On a school modernization project, during a multi-trade planning session, why should supervisors model safe behavior?

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

97. On a large solar installation, during a multi-trade planning session, 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. Remove the safeguard during busy periods.
- C. Maintain the safeguard and address the schedule through proper planning.
- D. Wait until after the task to decide.

98. On a manufacturing-line expansion, during a multi-trade planning session, what best supports respectful safety communication?

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

99. On a waterfront redevelopment project, during a multi-trade planning session, why should supervisors protect workers from retaliation for reporting hazards?

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

100. On a highway interchange project, during a multi-trade planning session, what is the best response when a supervisor does not know the right technical answer?

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

Practice Exam 20: Answer Key and Explanations

- 1. A** — 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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