

Construction and Industry BCSP-STSC

**Safety Trained Supervisor Construction Certification
Examination**

For More Information – Visit link below:

<https://www.examsempire.com/>

Product Version

- 1. Up to Date products, reliable and verified.**
- 2. Questions and Answers in PDF Format.**



<https://examsempire.com/>

Visit us at: <https://www.examsempire.com/bcsp-stsc>

Latest Version: 6.1

Question: 1

Due to the high toxicity of certain substances, OSHA requires medical surveillance programs for specific occupational exposures. Which of the following medical surveillance programs does NOT require pulmonary function testing (PFT)?

- A. Cotton dust
- B. Formaldehyde
- C. Cadmium
- D. Ethylene oxide

Answer: D

Explanation:

Occupational exposure to cotton dust, formaldehyde, cadmium, and other toxic substances requires that PPT be performed. A common type of PFT is called spirometry, which measures how well a person can move air in and out of their lungs. It is often required when a respirator is required to be worn regardless of additional controls present due to the detrimental health effects caused by even a small amount of exposure. The medical surveillance program for occupational exposure to ethylene oxide does not require a PPT to be performed.

Question: 2

As a holder of a BCSP certification, you are required to act in an unbiased manner towards anyone based on a protected characteristic. Which of the following is the definition of a protected characteristic?

- A. A characteristic that one seeks to protect from others
- B. A personal trait that one seeks to protect from others by concealment
- C. Physical possessions that are protected by law from someone else stealing them
- D. A personal trait that cannot be used as a reason to discriminate against someone

Answer: D

Explanation:

A protected characteristic is a personal trait that cannot be used as a reason to discriminate against someone. Employment discrimination laws specify seven protected characteristics:

- Race
- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Religion
- National origin
- Physical disability

Question: 3

You are supervising the transportation of flammable/combustible liquids to a 325 square- foot inside storage room. If the inside storage room has a fire resistance of 2 hours and provides proper fire protection, how many gallons of flammable/combustible liquids can be stored in this inside storage room?

- A. 1,625 gallons
- B. 1,300 gallons
- C. 3,250 gallons
- D. 650 gallons

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to 29 CFR 1926.152(b)(4)(iv), storage in inside storage rooms shall comply with Table F-2:

TABLE F-2

Fire protection provided	Fire resistance	Maximum size	Total allowable quantities gals./sq. ft./floor area
Yes	2 hrs	500 sq. ft	10
No	2 hrs	500 sq. ft	4
Yes	1 hr	150 sq. ft	5
No	1 hr	150 sq. ft	2

Since the inside storage room has a fire resistance of 2 hours and provides fire protection, it is allowed to have 10 gallons/ft². Multiplying this value by the square footage of the inside storage room will compute the number of gallons allowed to be stored in the space:

$$\frac{10 \text{ gallons}}{\text{ft}^2} \times 325 \text{ ft}^2 = 3,250 \text{ gallons}$$

Question: 4

You are responsible for creating a maintenance plan for all of the fire extinguishers at your facility. As part of the maintenance plan, you need to create a schedule for all of the fire extinguishers to be hydrostatically tested based on the appropriate test interval period. If you have wet chemical and halogenated agent fire extinguishers, what is the appropriate hydrostatic test interval for both fire extinguisher types?

- A. The hydrostatic test interval for both wet chemical fire extinguishers and halogenated agent fire extinguishers is every year.
- B. The hydrostatic test interval for wet chemical fire extinguishers is 3 years, and the interval is 5 years for halogenated agent fire extinguishers.

- C. The hydrostatic test interval for wet chemical fire extinguishers is every year, and the interval is 5 years for halogenated agent fire extinguishers.
- D. The hydrostatic test interval for wet chemical fire extinguishers is 5 years, and the interval is 12 years for halogenated agent fire extinguishers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to NFPA 10 Table 8.3.1, the hydrostatic test interval for wet chemical fire extinguishers is 5 years, and the interval for halogenated agent fire extinguishers is 12 years.

Question: 5

You are the supervisor for an underground compressed-air work operation. One of your crew members recently got back from a two-week vacation. To determine if the worker is fit for duty, what must occur before they are allowed to work in compressed air again?

- A. Retraining on the hazards of compressed air work
- B. Blood work redone to establish an up-to-date blood baseline
- C. Reexamined by a physician
- D. Refitted for the necessary respiratory protection

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to 29 CFR 1926.803(b)(3), in the event an employee is absent from work for 10 days, or is absent due to sickness or injury, he shall not resume work until he is reexamined by the physician and his physical condition reported to be such as to permit him to work in compressed air. Since the crew member was gone for two weeks, it is necessary for the physician to reexamine them to determine if they are still fit for duty.

Question: 6

What is the minimum 8-hour TWA noise exposure level that requires enrollment in a company's hearing conservation program (HCP)?

- A. 85dBA
- B. 95dBA
- C. 90 dBA
- D. 80dBA

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to OSHA all employees must be enrolled in the company's HCP whenever employee noise exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour time-weighted average sound level (TWA) of 85 decibels.

Question: 7

Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is a type of musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) that can lead to permanent loss of sensation and even partial paralysis. What is the primary risk factor for CTS?

- A. Forceful hand and wrist movements
- B. Repetitive hand and wrist movements
- C. Repetitive back movements
- D. Forceful back movements

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary risk factor for CTS is performing repetitive hand and wrist movements for extended periods regardless of the force applied. Any worker whose job demands a lot of repetitive wrist, hand, and arm motion could develop CTS.

Question: 8

You are the supervisor of a construction warehouse project where forklifts are operated in close proximity to employees. You are concerned about a fatality occurring if a forklift were to make contact with an employee. In order to reduce the risk of that, you decide to lower the speed limit of the forklifts. To calculate the appropriate forklift (mass = 1,300 kg) speed, you decide that the momentum of a forklift hitting an employee shall be no greater than $3,000 \text{ kg} \times \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$. Based on this, what speed (velocity) limit for the forklifts do you implement?

- A.
 $39 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
- B.
 $2.31 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
- C.
 $0.43 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
- D.
 $3.9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

Answer: B

Explanation:

Momentum is a measure of the motion of a body equal to the product of its mass and velocity. Momentum is calculated using the following equation:

$$p \left(\text{kg} \times \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right) = m(\text{kg}) \times v \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

With a momentum restriction of $3,000 \text{ kg} \times \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, the maximum velocity (speed) of the forklifts can be calculated as follows:

$$3,000 \text{ kg} \times \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 1,300 \text{ kg} \times v \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \rightarrow v = \frac{3,000 \text{ kg} \times \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{1,300 \text{ kg}} = 2.31 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Therefore, you decide to limit the speed (velocity) of the forklifts to $2.31 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, or around 5 mph.

Question: 9

For chemicals that are sensitive to electrostatic electricity, grounding of the chemical container and the receiving equipment is required. Which of the following chemical classes is NOT required for the chemical container and the receiving equipment to be grounded?

- A. Oxidizing gases
- B. Flammable solids
- C. Flammable liquids
- D. Organic peroxides

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to OSHA's Hazard Communication standard, the prevention of all the chemical classes above except for oxidizing gases includes the grounding of the chemical container and the receiving equipment. Oxidizing gases require that all combustible material, including clothing, be kept away and that all valves and fittings be kept free from oil and grease.

Question: 10

Prior to certification, a crane operator-in-training is not allowed to operate crane equipment if any part of the equipment, load line, or load (including rigging and lifting accessories) could get within feet of a powerline that is up to 350 kV or within feet of a power line that is over 350 kV.

- A. 75; 100
- B. 20; 50
- C. 10; 20
- D. 50; 100

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to 29 CFR 1926.1427 (b) (3), the crane operator-in-training shall not operate the equipment in any of the following circumstances:

If any part of the equipment, load line, or load (including rigging and lifting accessories) could get within 20 feet of a power line that is up to 350 kV, or within 50 feet of a power line that is over 350 kV

- If the equipment is used to hoist personnel
- In multiple-equipment lifts
- If the equipment is used over a shaft, cofferdam, or in a tank farm
- In multiple-lift rigging operations, except where the operator's trainer determines that the
- operator-in-training's skills are sufficient for this high-skill work

Thank You for Trying Our Product

Special 16 USD Discount Coupon: NSZUBG3X

Email: support@examsempire.com

**Check our Customer Testimonials and ratings
available on every product page.**

Visit our website.

<https://examsempire.com/>