

Construction and Industry

*BCSP-OHST
Occupational Hygiene and Safety Technician Certification*

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Question: 1

Which of the following is generally true regarding biohazards?

- A. Biohazards can be either animal or plant based.
- B. Biohazards are not fungal based.
- C. Biohazards, by definition, are not allergenic in nature.
- D. Biohazards are usually transmitted through the air.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Workplace biohazards can be either animal- or plant-based: can be either toxic or allergenic-based in nature: can include certain types of bacteria, viruses, or fungi; and are usually transmitted by some type of direct contact with bodily or plant-based fluids.

Question: 1

In regard to worker injury and incident statistics, (Number of subject cases x 200,000) + (total hours worked) is used to calculate which of the following metrics?

- A. Total case rate (TCR)
- B. Days away from work rate (DAWR)
- C. Days away, restricted duty, or transfer (DART) rate
- D. Total injury and illness rate (TIIR)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The injury and incident metric of days away, restricted duty, or transfer (DART) is calculated per the following formula: $DART = \frac{\text{Number of subject cases} \times 200,000}{\text{total hours worked}}$.

Question: 2

Which of the following is a regularly employed tactic for combating sick office syndrome?

- A. Maintaining low building humidity levels
- B. Implementing isolation areas for sick personnel to exclusively conduct work
- C. Replacing furniture

D. Having floors tiled instead Of carpeted

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are several preventative and remedial measures that can be implemented in the workplace to normally combat sick-office syndrome. Chief examples include maintaining low building humidity levels; regularly cleaning furniture, carpets, and floors; regularly discarding accumulated condensation from HVAC collection systems; and regularly changing out HVAC system air filters. The invocation of extreme measures such as employee isolation, furniture replacement or floor-material change outs would typically be implemented only for localized extreme cases of epidemic-type proportions.

Question: 3

Which of the following is an established principle used for the implementation of proper workstation configurations?

- A. Usage economics
- B. Usage sharing
- C. Usage parameterization
- D. Usage sequence

Answer: D

Explanation:

There are four regularly utilized principles typically exercised in workplaces for the deployment of proper workstation configurations; these include usage sequence, usage frequency, usage functionality, and usage importance.

Question: 4

Which of the following is generally true with regard to building evacuation plans?

- A. Plans should include fire extinguishing protocols.
- B. Plans should specify locations of indoor shelter-in-place areas.
- C. Plans should include procedures on how to activate emergency response teams in tandem with an evacuation.
- D. Plans should be designed so that personnel (still) know where to exit during a darkness blackout.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Building evacuation plans should be designed so that personnel still know where to exit in virtual total darkness: they should likewise include use and guidance of alarm systems as a mode of communication and should also specify locations of outdoor mustering areas. In contrast, emergency plans and protocols typically address items related to emergency response team activations, sheltering in place, and fire response procedures.

Question: 5

Which of the following is generally true of recirculate-air system operational requirements?

- A. Cleaning systems must have secondary and tertiary filtration modules that maintain efficiencies of at least 90% and 75%, respectively, of the primary module's efficiency.
- B. Contaminated air must be contained indoors in the event of an incident
- C. Recirculate air must undergo regular sampling and evaluation to verify that cleaning systems are correctly functioning.
- D. Cleaning systems must have audio warning indicators of at least 80 dB (at 3 feet) to advise personnel of potential issues.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although OSHA does not administer specific indoor air quality (IAQ) standards, it does maintain a cadre of general ventilation protocols as well as guidance regarding specific air contaminants that can potentially spawn IAQ issues. As such, recirculated-air system operational requirements must include, at a minimum, the following: Recirculated air must undergo regular sampling and evaluation to verify that cleaning systems are functioning normally; contaminated air must be routed outdoors in the event of an incident; air-cleaning systems must have aural and visual warning indicators to advise personnel of potential issues (no specified illumination or loudness requirements); and secondary filtration modules must maintain an efficiency at least equal to that of a subject system's primary filtration modules (there are no requirements for potential tertiary modules).

Question: 6

Which of the following is an example of an electrical-switching device that is typically used in the workplace for reducing electrical hazards?

- A. Modulators
- B. Interlocks
- C. Transducers
- D. Phase actuators

Answer: B

Explanation:

Types of electrical-switching devices that are typically used in the workplace for preventing access to hazardous electrical areas, or for altogether interrupting electrical power, include interlocks, cutouts, and lockouts. Interlocks essentially prevent employee access to energized equipment or work areas; cutouts automatically trip power to electrical equipment when a certain temperature is reached; and lockouts prevent equipment from being switched into the on mode.

Question: 7

Lower-back injuries typically comprise approximately what percentage of worker compensation claims across all industries?

- A. 5%
- B. 15%
- C. 25%
- D. 40%

Answer: C

Explanation:

On average, about 25% of worker compensation claims are typically associated with lower-back injuries, with most of these being attributed to poor lifting techniques or lifting too much weight.

Question: 8

Which of the following sets of worker behavioral dynamics often results from increased levels of industrial automation (i.e., less manpower) within a workplace setting?

- A. Normlessness-powerlessness-mindlessness
- B. Paranoia-ineffectiveness-indifference
- C. Objectivity-irrelevance-extrication
- D. Antagonism-resignation-helplessness

Answer: A

Explanation:

Normlessness-powerlessness-mindlessness is an archetypal set of worker behavioral dynamics that often result from increased levels of industrial automation (and potential associated workforce reductions) within a workplace setting. All of these behaviors can ultimately lead to lessened quality and productivity as well as a higher incidence of workplace accidents.

Question: 9

Which of the following is a typical "standardized" approach or process used in industry for asbestos abatement?

- A. Entrenchment
- B. Restoration
- C. Replacement
- D. Encapsulation

Answer: D

Explanation:

There are three general approaches used in industry for asbestos abatement: encapsulation, enclosure, and removal. Encapsulation involves spraying asbestos with a binding-type sealant that will keep the subject material in place (i.e., virtually eliminating the potential of it becoming airborne); enclosure involves emplacing permanent air-tight walls around the asbestos material; and removal ultimately entails a four-step process of temporary isolation, negative pressure, application of an immobilization solution, and disposal.

Question: 10

Which of the following is a typical benefit associated with the use of ventilation systems?

- A. They help reduce the buildup of carbon dioxide.
- B. They help facilitate the conversion of ozone into free oxygen.
- C. They help keep vapor concentrations at ignitable thresholds.
- D. They help to balance out equilibrium losses that often occur during atmospheric inversions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ventilation systems are designed to provide a number of benefits to indoor working environments; namely, they help reduce the buildup of carbon dioxide, they help reduce dust levels, they maintain air temperatures at comfortable levels, they reduce unpleasant ambient odors, and they help maintain flammable vapor concentrations and contaminant levels below hazardous thresholds.

Question: 11

What should be the first step implemented in the development of a robust facility emergency plan ?

- A. Submitting a plan license application request to OSHA and FEMA
- B. Assembling a plan team from a variety of organizational functions and disciplines
- C. Creating a disaster-response draft procedure
- D. Constructing a general plan mission statement for approval by the facility general manager

Answer: B

Explanation:

The first step that should be implemented in the construct of a robust facility emergency plan should be the assemblage of a plan team from a variety of organizational functions and disciplines. This scenario inevitably supplies a diverse set of viewpoints and areas of expertise that will ultimately result in the development of a stronger overall plan. The crafting of subject documentation such as a plan mission statement and a draft disaster-response procedure should commence after the plan team has been assembled.

Question: 12

What is typically regarded as the MOST important reason for conducting a workplace safety analysis?

- A. To help avoid accidents by determining what hazards exist and what controls are required to avoid them
- B. To provide higher ROIs over the long term due to lower worker compensation premiums
- C. Because it is an OSHA requirement per 29 CFR 1926.70
- D. To be able to prequalify for VPP-Star status

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most imperative reason for conducting a workplace safety analysis is typically to help avoid accidents by determining what hazards exist and what controls are required to avoid them. In addition, formal safety analyses (e.g., safety analysis reports [SARS] and technical safety requirements [TSRs]) are often mandated by law or by contractual agreement. Moreover, workplace safety analyses can in the long-term result in potentially lower worker compensation premiums (due to lower incident frequencies) as well as assisting with voluntary protection program (VPP) certifications.

Question: 13

What is typically regarded as a most effective method or model for conducting a root-cause analysis?

- A. The Multiple-Tier method
- B. The Failure Sequence and Effects model

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- C. The Five-Why method
D. The Six Sigma Cause and Effect model

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Five-Why method is universally regarded as an extremely effective method or model for conducting a root-cause analysis. This approach essentially advocates the use of five consecutive, logically connected, why questions that are used to ultimately reach the root cause or justification behind an incident

Question: 14

Which of the following materials acts as a good electrical insulator?

- A. Copper
B. Mercury
C. Oil
D. Carbon

Answer: C

Explanation:

Electrical insulators are materials that inhibit the free flow of electricity. Good insulating materials include oil, rubber, wood, plastics, and glass. Materials that are not good electrical insulators (i.e., conductors) include iron, copper, aluminum, precious metals, and salt water.

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