

Construction and Industry

STS
Safety Trained Supervisor (STS)



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Question: 1

Which of the following is NOT a risk associated with occupational noise?

- A. Inability to hear warning signals
- B. Ear infection from improperly maintained hearing protection
- C. Hearing loss
- D. Stress

Answer: B

Explanation:

Elevated levels of noise in a worker's environment can have various health effects. Chronic exposure can lead to hearing loss at certain frequencies or ringing in the ears. When the brain is constantly bombarded with sound signals, the result may be physical or psychological stress. Noise can also impair an employee's ability to hear and respond to warning signals or alarms.

Question: 2

What is a corrective action?

- A. A proactive measure to address hazards
- B. A process to permanently address safety management system failures
- C. A fix for the direct cause that led to an injury
- D. A supervisor's report that is created in response to a safety inspection

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a robust safety management system, a corrective action is a means to correct the system failure that is identified as the root cause of the injury during a post-accident investigation. Where a correction fixes the direct cause of an incident, a corrective action implements a system to prevent the incident from happening again. For example, if an injury is caused by an equipment failure due to low hydraulic fluid levels, a correction would be to simply replace the oil, but a corrective action would be to implement a routine maintenance program to monitor the fluid levels.

Question: 3

The acronyms UFL, UEL, LFL, and LEL are commonly used by professionals when identifying which of the following?

- A. Arcing potential for circuit panels
- B. Boiling points for liquids
- C. Melting points for solids
- D. Ignitability levels for atmospheres

Answer: D

Explanation:

The acronyms for upper flammable limit (UFL), upper explosive limit (UEL), lower flammable limit (LFL), and lower explosive limit (LEL) all indicate the range at which a given flammable gas or vapor concentration would ignite. The difference between flammability limit and explosive limit is whether the fuel is confined where it could result in an explosion once ignited.

Question: 4

Which of the following is NOT a method used to control chronic exposure to a chemical?

- A. Limit the amount of time a worker is exposed
- B. Substitute a less hazardous substance
- C. Install warning signs in the work area
- D. Install local exhaust ventilation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Chronic exposure is the result of working with a substance for an extended period of time, such as using paint thinner over an entire career. Chronic health effects are typically irreversible and show up later in life. To avoid chronic exposure, employers should evaluate using less hazardous substances, reduce the amount of time any worker uses a substance, or install ventilation to remove any vapors from being inhaled.

Question: 5

Which of the following health effects are typically realized soon after exposure, disappear within a short period of time, and do not have long- lasting implications?

- A. Chronic
- B. Permanent
- C. Transient

D. Acute

Answer: D

Explanation:

Acute health effects are those that usually manifest soon after exposure, typically remediate in a relatively short period of time, and likely do not result in permanent damage to organs. However, some chemicals are so toxic that even a short exposure can be fatal.

Question: 6

In fire codes, what term describes the intended usage of a building?

- A. Business class
- B. Fire rating
- C. Occupancy
- D. Permit class

Answer: C

Explanation:

Occupancy is the term used in the fire codes to describe the intended usage of a building. For example, Group A is for assembly, such as convention halls. Group B is for business, including office spaces. Group H is for high hazard, such as a chemical storage room. And lastly, Group M is for mercantile, such as retail establishments. A building's occupancy type determines fire suppression system requirements, allowable storage limits for combustibles, and other elements of fire safety.

Question: 7

Elevated temperature and humidity reduce the body's ability to cool itself and can result in:

- A. Accidents.
- B. Hypothermia.
- C. Hazard assessment
- D. Heat illness.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the body is unable to reduce its internal temperature by normal mechanisms due to elevated temperatures, work rate, or humidity, the risk of heat illness increases. Heat illness, also known as hyperthermia, can result in dizziness,

fainting, rashes, heat exhaustion, or even heat stroke in extreme cases.

Question: 8

The Occupational Safety and Health Act requires that employers provide for their employees.

- A. Annual health checkups
- B. Insurance
- C. Uniforms
- D. Safety and health training

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Occupational Safety and Health Act (1970) requires employers to provide safety and health training to all their employees, regardless of level, age, or experience. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is responsible for enforcing this Act.

Question: 9

Below is a table of ambient noise levels within a work area measured over a 7-day period. From the data provided, which of the following conclusions should be drawn?

Measurement Day	Number of Hours Measured	Measurement Range	Measurement Average
1	8	74-81 dBA	77 dBA
2	6.25	67-79 dBA	71 dBA
3	5.5	86-88 dBA	87 dBA
4	7	71-92 dBA	79 dBA
5	8	81-85 dBA	84 dBA
6	6	77-80 dBA	78 dBA
7	6.75	58-72 dBA	67 dBA

- A. Mandatory hearing protection should always be worn in this work area.
- B. Mandatory hearing protection should be worn 25% of the time in this work area.
- C. Mandatory hearing protection should be worn 50% of the time in this work area.
- D. Mandatory hearing protection is not required in this work area.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In examining the data, the work area does not have noise levels above 85 dBA averaged over 8 hours and therefore, per 29 CFR 1910.95, hearing protection is not mandatory.

Question: 10

Which of the following is NOT considered acceptable fall protection?

- A. Fall arrest systems (e.g., harnesses, lanyards)
- B. Roof and silo plugs
- C. Guardrails
- D. Safety nets

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to OSHA 1910.28, fall arrest systems, guardrails, and safety nets are all acceptable for fall protection when a walking or working surface exceeds 4 feet above the next lower level.

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