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Question: 1

An employee experiences the following exposures to noise over an 8-hour shift: 1 hour at 92 dB, 3 hours at 91 dB, 2 hours at 94 dB, and 2 hours at 90 dB. Calculate the percent dosage using OSHA standards. The following equations may or may not be used:

$$T = \frac{8}{2^{\left(\frac{L-90}{5}\right)}}$$
$$D = 100 \sum \frac{C_i}{T_i}$$
$$TWA = 16.1 \times \left(\log_{10} \frac{D}{100} \right) + 90$$

- A. 75%
- B. 120%
- C. 128%
- D. 255%

Answer: C

Explanation:

We must use the first equation to calculate allowable exposure time. Note: In some cases, you may be given a chart that provides allowable exposure times based on noise intensity. After calculating allowable exposure time, we have to use the second equation to calculate dose.

T = allowable time of exposure; L = level of exposure

D = % allowable dose; C_i = various actual times of exposures; T_i = various allowable times of exposures
First, we must use the first equation to calculate allowable time of exposure. Note: The equation would be different if using ACGIH exchange rate and TLV.

$$92 \text{ dB for 1 hr: } T = \frac{8}{2^{(92-90)/5}} = 6.06$$

$$91 \text{ dB for 3 hr: } T = \frac{8}{2^{(91-90)/5}} = 6.96$$

$$94 \text{ dB for 2 hr: } T = \frac{8}{2^{(94-90)/5}} = 4.60$$

$$90 \text{ dB for 2 hr: } T = \frac{8}{2^{(90-90)/5}} = 8.00$$

Then, we can plug the various actual exposure times and allowable exposure times into the second equation.

$$100 \times \frac{1}{6.06} + \frac{3}{6.96} + \frac{2}{4.60} + \frac{2}{8} = 128\%$$

Question: 2

You are assigned an ergonomic evaluation of a work area in an industrial facility. The work area includes employees who perform dynamic tasks, lifting tasks, seated workstation tasks, and assembly line tasks. Employees work long shifts. Which choice best represents the key issues and common ergonomic factors to consider?

- A. Vibration, cold, heat
- B. Posture, repetition, force, contact stress
- C. Environmental, internal, external
- D. Noise, temperature, radiation, physical stressors

Answer: B

Explanation:

There are many factors that impact ergonomic issues. The most common issues are related to posture (dynamic or static), repetitive motion (high frequency over long duration), force (instantaneous or sustained), and contact stress (long term body-to-surface exposure).

Question: 3

A safety coordinator is inspecting a machine shop. The inspector is examining a pedestal grinder. The inspector notes that the grinder is anchored to the shop floor. Sixty degrees of the grinding wheel is exposed above the horizontal plane. The tongue guard is positioned 1/8 inch from the grinding wheel. The work rest is positioned 1/4 inch from the grinding wheel. Safety glasses and a face shield are available. Which of the following should the inspector note as a violation or finding that needs to be corrected?

- A. The distance between the wheel and the tongue guard
- B. The angle of the exposed grinding wheel
- C. No findings: observations reflect compliance
- D. The distance between the wheel and the work rest

Answer: D

Explanation:

The distance between a grinding wheel and a work rest shall be no greater than 1/8-inch. (29 CFR 1910.215(a)(4))

Question: 4

Employees are preparing to enter a confined space with inwardly converging walls. The mechanical parts within the space are isolated and controlled. The concentration of potential air contaminants in the space is unknown. Which of the following best describes key requirements of a confined space permit?

- A. Space identification, administrative mitigations, initial air monitoring, attendant certification
- B. Space and entry information, hazards and control measures, air monitoring, rescue plan, supervisor authorization

- C. Purpose of entry, hazard assessment information, duties, verification of energy control
- D. Energy control procedures, personal protective equipment, standard operating procedures

Answer: B

Explanation:

A confined space entry permit documents essential elements of entry and must include certain space and entry information, names of employees filling required duties, hazards and hazard isolation measures, acceptable entry conditions, air monitoring results as needed, rescue plan information, communication procedures, required equipment, other additional information or related work authorizations, and supervisor authorization.

Question: 5

Which tool is likely the best method to obtain employee information about safety climate?

- A. Pre-test and post-test
- B. Survey
- C. Group discussion
- D. Observation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Safety climate is employee perception of safety or elements of the safety program. A survey can be used to determine employee perception in a private manner. It is important to remember that surveys only tell you what employees are willing to share and thus are limited in information they can provide.

Question: 6

In a storage area, materials are stored in close proximity to a sprinkler head. What is the minimum clearance required between materials and the sprinkler head?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 16 inches
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

Answer: C

Explanation:

The minimum vertical clearance between sprinklers and materials below must be 18 inches. The employer must ensure clear paths of extinguishment such that sprinklers operate as designed and work effectively.

Question: 7

Employees are preparing for entry into a grain silo at an industry facility. The employees must enter the 30-foot-tall silo that is half full of grain. The silo is large enough to enter, has limited means of entry and egress, and is not intended for continuous occupancy. An employee must enter the silo and apply a pesticide to materials. The employee will walk on top of the grain. The employee will wear a respirator for protection from the toxic gas released from the pesticide. The entrant's supervisor will serve as an attendant who will monitor the concentration of the toxic gas, which is the primary health concern. Continuous ventilation will be in place to help control the concentration of the air contaminant. The mechanical auger at the bottom of the silo will be locked and out. Which of the following best describes this confined space entry procedure based on the information given ?

- A. Given the hazard controls in place, the confined space can be temporarily declassified from a permit-required confined space, as long as the assessment for declassification is documented.
- B. A continuous forced air ventilation entry procedure can be applied. A permit is not required. However, an attendant must be present, and air monitoring must be documented.
- C. The confined space contains hazards that must be isolated or eliminated. There is an engulfment hazard from flowable material in the confined space. Respiratory protection and continuous ventilation do not eliminate the hazardous atmosphere. The confined space is permit-required, and adequate rescue procedures must be in place.
- D. The confined space contains hazards that must be isolated or eliminated. All hazards have been adequately controlled such that entry can proceed without a written permit. However, a trained supervisor must serve as the attendant, document air monitoring, and have means of contacting a rescue service.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Entry procedures for a confined space with serious hazards that are not isolated or eliminated must comply with the provisions of OSHA's Permit-Required Confined Space standard. Given the hazards and control measures described in the question, there is an engulfment hazard and an atmospheric hazard that are not adequately controlled and could hinder the ability of the entrant to self-rescue. Therefore, entry into this confined space requires a permit, adequate rescue procedures to immediately extract the entrant, an attendant, continuous documented air monitoring, and more.

Question: 8

An employee received overhead crane training, but she has not operated the crane in over a year. There is no requirement for refresher training before she can operate the crane again. Which law of learning does this scenario best relate to?

- A. Law of frequency repetition
- B. Law of recency-learned
- C. Law of disuse skill

D. Law of readiness value

Answer: C

Explanation:

The law of disuse skill is also known as the law of rust (if you don't use it, you lose it). When knowledge or skill is not used or exercised, it fades.

Question: 9

Which type of machine guard is most appropriate for a power transmission that needs to be accessed as part of annual preventative maintenance?

- A. Adjustable guard
- B. Self-adjusting guard
- C. Fixed enclosure
- D. Interlocked enclosure

Answer: C

Explanation:

A power transmission hazard should be guarded by a fixed enclosure. This type of guard provides the best isolation. If the guard must be removed for periodic access, the hazardous energy must be isolated and controlled.

Question: 10

A sprinkler reservoir contains 300 gallons of water. The flow of the sprinkler system is 1,200 meters per second. The length of the sprinkler pipe is 200 feet. The diameter of the pipe is 15 cm. The sprinkler system protects 170 square meters. The pressure drop of the system is considerable (estimated to be more than 5 psi per foot), and the system utilizes a jockey pump. Which option best describes a jockey pump?

- A. Afire department connection
- B. Supplies water to a dry sprinkler system
- C. Maintains sprinkler pressure
- D. Supplies water to a pre-action sprinkler system

Answer: C

Explanation:

A jockey pump maintains pressure in a sprinkler system and supplements the fire pump. It keeps pressure within an acceptable range so sprinkler heads work properly and burden is minimized on the main pump.

Question: 11

You are a safety professional at a hospital. Nurses at the hospital are included in the employer's exposure control plan because they have occupational exposure to potentially infectious material. One nurse declines her offered Hepatitis B vaccination. How should you advise?

- A. The nurse shall have job restrictions.
- B. The nurse shall not be employed.
- C. Declination shall be documented.
- D. Declination may be granted without further necessary action.

Answer: C

Explanation:

All employees with occupational exposure under OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Program must be offered a Hepatitis B vaccination. If they decline, their declination must be documented by signing the statement found in Appendix A of the OSHA standard.

Question: 12

You are using anthropometric data to determine the optimal height for optics tables to avoid a hazardous laser beam path. In most cases, employees sit at optics tables to interact with the laser system. You are using a data distribution of sitting height. What type of anthropometric data is sitting height?

- A. Static
- B. Functional
- C. Single body segment-based
- D. Multi body segment-based

Answer: B

Explanation:

Functional or dynamic anthropometric data are measurements of the human body that are related to a task or activity. They change depending on body position and are not fixed in time. Forces on body parts and joints are also functional data. Length of body segments is an example of static data.



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