



Inovo Global Safety

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CSP EXAMINATION PREPARATION

DOMAIN 2

Program Management

Exam Practice Quiz

Exam Weight: 25% of Total Score

Covering 14 Blueprint Objectives | 2x20 Practice Questions with Full Answer Key

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Quiz 1-Questions

20-Questions Practice Quiz

Instructions: Select the single best answer for each question. All questions are based on the CSP11 Blueprint Domain 2 — Program Management. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

Topic Area: Safety Program Design

Question 1

When designing a safety program, it is essential that psychological factors like individual differences, motivation, emotion, attitudes, and _____ be considered.

- A) Reward
- B) Punishment
- C) Learning
- D) Negativism

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Safety Program Effectiveness

Question 2

Of the following, which is the LEAST effective way for a manager to maximize his or her safety program?

- A) Written safety policies
- B) Supervisory safety training
- C) Audit of safety program
- D) Weekly staff meetings

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: JSA / Investigation Techniques

Question 3

A procedure to make a job safer by identifying hazards in each step of the job and developing measures to counteract those hazards is a:

- A) Time and motion analysis
- B) Fault tree analysis
- C) Job safety analysis
- D) Probabilistic risk assessment

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: JSA Definition

Question 4

What is a JSA?

- A) A procedure of reviewing methods, hazards, and safety
- B) A type of job description
- C) A private company well-recognized by safety practitioners
- D) Joint safety authority

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: JSA Steps

Question 5

Which of these is an essential step in performing a JSA?

- A) Break the job down into discrete steps
- B) Formally identify the hazards in each discrete step
- C) Compare the job to others
- D) Both A and B

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Cost-Benefit Analysis

Question 6

In 1981, President Reagan issued a broad directive that required all new governmental regulations to include:

- A) Cost-benefit analyses
- B) Environmental impact statements
- C) Assurances that increased taxes will not be required
- D) Spending cuts comparable to the implementation costs

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Employee Assistance Programs

Question 7

Which of the following is an example of a program sponsored by an Employee Assistance Program (EAP)?

- A) Smoking cessation
- B) Occupational counseling
- C) Substance abuse counseling
- D) All of the above

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Accident Investigation Purpose

Question 8

The PRIMARY reason for an accident investigation is to:

- A) Find and reprimand those responsible
- B) Provide OSHA with the accident facts
- C) Prepare insurance forms to recover losses
- D) Correct the conditions that caused the accident

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Project Management — Gantt

Question 9

A Gantt chart is used in manufacturing to:

- A) Show product development
- B) Schedule work
- C) Indicate the competitor's product quality
- D) Display management structure

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Fault Tree Analysis

Question 10

The deductive technique that selects the undesired outcome (top-level event) and all possible modes of happening is the:

- A) Failure modes effects analysis
- B) Fault tree analysis
- C) Fault hazard analysis
- D) THERP

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Investigation Resource Allocation

Question 11

Given that incident investigations require resources (time and money), what would be an EFFICIENT method to maximize information harvested from each investigation?

- A) Perform a formal investigation on EVERY incident regardless of complexity
- B) Perform formal investigation on every COMPLEX or HIGH-CONSEQUENCE incident only
- C) Trend ALL incidents; perform formal investigations on complex, high-consequence, AND trending incidents
- D) Perform formal investigation on a randomly selected set of incidents

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Behavior-Based Safety

Question 12

The psychologist considered to be the "father" of behavior modification is:

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) B. F. Skinner
- C) Douglas McGregor
- D) Frederick Herzberg

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: McGregor Theory Y

Question 13

A Theory Y leader would exhibit which type of management style?

- A) Autocratic
- B) Democratic
- C) Supportive
- D) Consultative

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Heinrich Iceberg / Indirect Costs

Question 14

The hidden (indirect) costs of accidents are estimated to be:

- A) 1 to 4 times the direct costs
- B) 4 to 10 times the direct costs
- C) 10 to 20 times the direct costs
- D) 50% of the direct costs

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Event Tree Analysis

Question 15

An inductive technique that explores different responses to "challenges" (initiating events) is called:

- A) Event tree analysis
- B) Fault tree analysis
- C) Logic analysis
- D) Bottom-up assessment

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: JSA / Task Analysis

Question 16

A technique that involves a systematic task analysis examining each step and identifying preventive or corrective actions to ensure safe operation is called:

- A) Job safety analysis
- B) Task analysis
- C) Operability study
- D) Systematic task analysis

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Risk Definition

Question 17

The combined couplet of frequency and severity is defined as:

- A) Accident severity
- B) Risk
- C) Incident rate
- D) Frequency rate

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: FMEA Application

Question 18

A FMEA (Failure Modes and Effects Analysis) is extremely effective when applied to:

- A) Multiple failures of a system
- B) Multiple failures of a product
- C) Single failures of a unit
- D) Analysis of non-critical events

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Heinrich Triangle

Question 19

Heinrich's classic ratio of no-injury accidents to minor injuries to major injuries is:

- A) 100-20-1
- B) 200-30-10
- C) 300-29-1
- D) 600-58-1

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Heinrich's 1931 Contribution

Question 20

In 1931, Heinrich significantly changed the thinking of safety professionals. He:

- A) Shifted emphasis from unsafe conditions to unsafe actions
- B) Suggested the use of JSA to analyze accidents
- C) Applied forensic science to accident analysis
- D) Proposed monetary penalties for accidents

Your Answer: _____

Quiz 1-Answers

20-Question Practice Quiz | Questions with Full Answers & Explanations

This section contains all questions with the correct answers highlighted and detailed explanations referenced to the CSP11 Blueprint and Stephenson CSP Study Course.

Topic Area: Safety Program Design

Question 1

When designing a safety program, it is essential that psychological factors like individual differences, motivation, emotion, attitudes, and _____ be considered.

A) Reward

B) Punishment

✓C) Learning

D) Negativism

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: Safety Program Design*

Learning underlies much of what makes for differences and similarities among people. Through learning, people develop psychological needs, habitual patterns of behavior, ways of reacting to emotion, and the workplace attitudes they bring with them. Learning is essential because training is a major consideration in safety programming. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.13; Stephenson Study Course Part I, Q#8)

Topic Area: Safety Program Effectiveness

Question 2

Of the following, which is the LEAST effective way for a manager to maximize his or her safety program?

A) Written safety policies

B) Supervisory safety training

C) Audit of safety program

✓D) Weekly staff meetings

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: Safety Program Effectiveness*

Common elements that maximize a safety program include: written policies, supervisor training, auditing, investigation of all hazards/accidents, and formation of safety committees. Weekly staff meetings — while important — are not specifically a safety program element and can occur on any schedule that helps reach the program goals. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.9; Stephenson Part I, Q#17)

Topic Area: JSA / Investigation Techniques

Question 3

A procedure to make a job safer by identifying hazards in each step of the job and developing measures to counteract those hazards is a:

A) Time and motion analysis

B) Fault tree analysis

✓C) Job safety analysis

D) Probabilistic risk assessment

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: JSA / Investigation Techniques*

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) — also called Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) — examines job hazards during each step of the job. It is a written procedure for reviewing job methods, uncovering hazards, and recommending safe procedures. Distinct from FTA (deductive system-level) and PRA (quantitative). (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part I, Q#70)

Topic Area: JSA Definition

Question 4

What is a JSA?

✓A) A procedure of reviewing methods, hazards, and safety

B) A type of job description

C) A private company well-recognized by safety practitioners

D) Joint safety authority

CORRECT ANSWER: A | *Topic: JSA Definition*

A Job Safety Analysis is a written procedure for reviewing job methods, uncovering hazards, and recommending safe procedures. It is one of the most fundamental tools used by safety professionals to identify and control workplace hazards before injuries occur. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part I, Q#71)

Topic Area: JSA Steps

Question 5

Which of these is an essential step in performing a JSA?

A) Break the job down into discrete steps

B) Formally identify the hazards in each discrete step

C) Compare the job to others

✓D) Both A and B

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: JSA Steps*

The actual steps in a JSA are: (1) identify the job, (2) break the job down into discrete steps, (3) identify hazards in each step, and (4) determine how to control the hazards. Both options A and B are essential. JSAs are most effective for non-routine, high-energy, or high-risk tasks. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part I, Q#72)

Topic Area: Cost-Benefit Analysis

Question 6

In 1981, President Reagan issued a broad directive that required all new governmental regulations to include:

✓A) Cost-benefit analyses

B) Environmental impact statements

C) Assurances that increased taxes will not be required

D) Spending cuts comparable to the implementation costs

CORRECT ANSWER: A | *Topic: Cost-Benefit Analysis*

Executive Order 12291 (1981) mandated cost-benefit analyses for all new federal regulations. This led federal agencies to conduct quantitative risk assessments to determine benefits (lives saved) and compare them to costs of various control strategies. Cost-benefit analysis is core to CSP Domain 2 — Objective 12 (Budgeting and Economic Analysis). (CSP11 Blueprint 2.12; Stephenson Part I, Q#76)

Topic Area: Employee Assistance Programs**Question 7**

Which of the following is an example of a program sponsored by an Employee Assistance Program (EAP)?

A) Smoking cessation

B) Occupational counseling

C) Substance abuse counseling

✓D) All of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: Employee Assistance Programs*

Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs) are management systems used to retain good employees by helping them with personal problems that affect work performance. EAPs cover smoking cessation, occupational counseling, AND substance abuse counseling. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.13; Stephenson Part I, Q#77)

Topic Area: Accident Investigation Purpose

Question 8

The PRIMARY reason for an accident investigation is to:

A) Find and reprimand those responsible

B) Provide OSHA with the accident facts

C) Prepare insurance forms to recover losses

✓D) Correct the conditions that caused the accident

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: Accident Investigation Purpose*

The main purpose of an accident investigation is to identify the root cause(s) and correct the conditions to prevent recurrence — NOT to assign blame, satisfy regulators, or process insurance. A "blame the worker" approach undermines safety culture and discourages future reporting. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part II, Q#269)

Topic Area: Project Management — Gantt

Question 9

A Gantt chart is used in manufacturing to:

A) Show product development

✓B) Schedule work

C) Indicate the competitor's product quality

D) Display management structure

CORRECT ANSWER: B | *Topic: Project Management — Gantt*

Gantt charts show how long each production process should take and when it should occur. They are widely used in project scheduling and display tasks against a timeline with dependencies, milestones, and progress. Distinct from CPM (critical path) and PERT (probabilistic time estimates). (CSP11 Blueprint 2.14; Stephenson Part II, Q#270)

Topic Area: Fault Tree Analysis**Question 10**

The deductive technique that selects the undesired outcome (top-level event) and all possible modes of happening is the:

A) Failure modes effects analysis

✓B) Fault tree analysis

C) Fault hazard analysis

D) THERP

CORRECT ANSWER: B | *Topic: Fault Tree Analysis*

Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) is a top-down, deductive technique. It begins with an undesired top event and works backward, mapping all possible failure combinations using Boolean logic gates (AND/OR). Probabilities are calculated for independent events. Both the probability of the top event and the most likely chain leading to it can be computed. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#367)

Topic Area: Investigation Resource Allocation

Question 11

Given that incident investigations require resources (time and money), what would be an EFFICIENT method to maximize information harvested from each investigation?

A) Perform a formal investigation on EVERY incident regardless of complexity

B) Perform formal investigation on every COMPLEX or HIGH-CONSEQUENCE incident only

✓C) Trend ALL incidents; perform formal investigations on complex, high-consequence, AND trending incidents

D) Perform formal investigation on a randomly selected set of incidents

CORRECT ANSWER: C | Topic: Investigation Resource Allocation

The KEY is trending. No company can afford to formally investigate every incident; nor can it ignore trends. The optimal approach is to TREND all incidents AND formally investigate (1) complex incidents, (2) high-consequence incidents, AND (3) any incidents that trends reveal as systemic patterns. Trending catches latent patterns before they cause major events. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part II, Q#393)

Topic Area: Behavior-Based Safety

Question 12

The psychologist considered to be the "father" of behavior modification is:

A) Sigmund Freud

✓B) B. F. Skinner

C) Douglas McGregor

D) Frederick Herzberg

CORRECT ANSWER: B | Topic: Behavior-Based Safety

B. F. Skinner is the father of behaviorism (operant conditioning). His work is the foundation of Behavior-Based Safety (BBS) programs through the ABC model: Antecedent → Behavior → Consequence. McGregor (Theory X/Y), Herzberg (two-factor theory), and Freud (psychoanalysis) are different schools of thought. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.13; Stephenson Part II, Q#408)

Topic Area: McGregor Theory Y

Question 13

A Theory Y leader would exhibit which type of management style?

A) Autocratic

✓B) Democratic

C) Supportive

D) Consultative

CORRECT ANSWER: B | Topic: McGregor Theory Y

McGregor's Theory Y assumes employees are intelligent, hardworking, self-motivated, and willing to learn. A Theory Y leader encourages subordinates to self-manage, take responsibility, and share in decision-making — this is DEMOCRATIC leadership. Theory X (the opposite) assumes workers are lazy and need close control — leading to autocratic management. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.13; Stephenson Part II, Q#416)

Topic Area: Heinrich Iceberg / Indirect Costs

Question 14

The hidden (indirect) costs of accidents are estimated to be:

A) 1 to 4 times the direct costs

✓B) 4 to 10 times the direct costs

C) 10 to 20 times the direct costs

D) 50% of the direct costs

CORRECT ANSWER: B | Topic: Heinrich Iceberg / Indirect Costs

Heinrich's iceberg model: indirect costs are 4 to 10 times direct costs. Direct (visible above water): medical, workers' compensation. Indirect (hidden below): lost productivity, investigation time, replacement worker training, equipment damage, regulatory penalties, litigation, damaged morale, management time. Fundamental to ROI calculations for safety investments. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.12; Stephenson Part II, Q#431)

Topic Area: Event Tree Analysis

Question 15

An inductive technique that explores different responses to "challenges" (initiating events) is called:

✓A) Event tree analysis

B) Fault tree analysis

C) Logic analysis

D) Bottom-up assessment

CORRECT ANSWER: A | *Topic: Event Tree Analysis*

Event Tree Analysis (ETA) is an **INDUCTIVE** technique that begins with an initiating event (the "challenge") and traces forward through subsequent system responses (success/failure of barriers) to determine all possible outcomes and their probabilities. Contrast with Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) which is **DEDUCTIVE** — starting from a top event and working backward. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#466)

Topic Area: JSA / Task Analysis

Question 16

A technique that involves a systematic task analysis examining each step and identifying preventive or corrective actions to ensure safe operation is called:

✓A) Job safety analysis

B) Task analysis

C) Operability study

D) Systematic task analysis

CORRECT ANSWER: A | *Topic: JSA / Task Analysis*

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) develops job procedures by systematically analyzing each task step and identifying preventive or corrective actions for safe operation. The four basic JSA steps are: (1) select the job, (2) break it into steps, (3) identify hazards per step, (4) determine controls. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part II, Q#468)

Topic Area: Risk Definition

Question 17

The combined couplet of frequency and severity is defined as:

A) Accident severity

✓B) Risk

C) Incident rate

D) Frequency rate

CORRECT ANSWER: B | *Topic: Risk Definition*

Risk is universally defined as the combination of frequency (likelihood/probability) and severity (consequence/magnitude). $\text{Risk} = \text{Frequency} \times \text{Severity}$ is the foundation of all risk matrices and risk management programs. Incident rate and frequency rate are specific OSHA-style metrics, not the general definition of risk. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#471)

Topic Area: FMEA Application

Question 18

A FMEA (Failure Modes and Effects Analysis) is extremely effective when applied to:

A) Multiple failures of a system

B) Multiple failures of a product

✓C) Single failures of a unit

D) Analysis of non-critical events

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: FMEA Application*

FMEA is the right systems-safety tool for analyzing SINGLE failures of a single unit. It is bottom-up and inductive, examining each component's failure modes and their effects on system performance. FMEA is often used WITH FTA: FTA identifies possible top events; FMEA analyzes each component failure to feed into the FTA. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#474)

Topic Area: Heinrich Triangle**Question 19**

Heinrich's classic ratio of no-injury accidents to minor injuries to major injuries is:

A) 100-20-1

B) 200-30-10

✓C) 300-29-1

D) 600-58-1

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: Heinrich Triangle*

Heinrich's 1931 accident triangle: for every 1 major injury accident, there are 29 minor injury accidents and 300 no-injury (near-miss) accidents — ratio 300:29:1. This became the foundation of near-miss reporting programs. Bird & Germain later updated to 1 : 10 : 30 : 600 (major : minor : property damage : near miss). (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part II, Q#522)

Topic Area: Heinrich's 1931 Contribution

Question 20

In 1931, Heinrich significantly changed the thinking of safety professionals. He:

✓A) Shifted emphasis from unsafe conditions to unsafe actions

B) Suggested the use of JSA to analyze accidents

C) Applied forensic science to accident analysis

D) Proposed monetary penalties for accidents

CORRECT ANSWER: A | *Topic: Heinrich's 1931 Contribution*

In the early 1900s, employers concentrated primarily on physical inspections of workplace CONDITIONS. Heinrich's landmark 1931 book *Industrial Accident Prevention* shifted emphasis to the unsafe ACTIONS of employees — proposing 88% of accidents are caused by unsafe acts, 10% by unsafe conditions, and 2% by acts of God. The foundation of behavior-based safety today. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part II, Q#523)

Quiz 2-Questions

20-Questions Practice Quiz

Instructions: Select the single best answer for each question. All questions are based on the CSP11 Blueprint Domain 2 — Program Management. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

Topic Area: Workers' Compensation / CTD

Question 1

Cumulative trauma disorders (CTDs) are rapidly becoming a major source of workers' compensation losses. The MOST prevalent form of CTD is:

- A) Bursitis
- B) Carpal tunnel syndrome
- C) Kaolinosiis
- D) Tendonitis

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Audit Action Sequence

Question 2

In conducting a safety and health audit at a plant, you discover an extremely hazardous solvent being used with high probability of injury. What is your FIRST course of action?

- A) Stop the operation
- B) Recommend that the solvent be substituted
- C) Take air samples for analysis
- D) Initiate actions to construct engineering controls

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Anticipating Hazards in Design

Question 3

Anticipating and controlling hazards are BEST accomplished:

- A) Twenty-four hours following a workplace inspection
- B) Any time before a pilot process is closed to production
- C) During all design stages of an activity
- D) After an accident has occurred

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: JSA Application — Healthcare

Question 4

You have conducted a JSA in patient-accessible areas of a major hospital. Which of the following occupational hazards was a major concern?

- A) Welding machine
- B) Hot slag
- C) Radionuclides
- D) Inert environments

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: FTA in Accident Investigation

Question 5

When using FTA for accident investigation with the accident as the top event, what is a SIGNIFICANT reason for using this technique?

- A) All the events are identified
- B) The probability that the accident can occur again can be calculated
- C) It speeds up the investigation
- D) Events with zero probability of occurrence are eliminated and the remainder investigated

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Program Effectiveness Measurement

Question 6

Evaluation of safety and health program effectiveness is based on:

- A) Frequency and severity rate comparisons
- B) Quantitative criteria measures
- C) Workers' compensation rates
- D) ANSI Z16.4 - 1977

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: System Safety — Method Selection

Question 7

The MOST appropriate method of analysis to completely evaluate a product in a safety program is:

- A) Failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA)
- B) Fault-tree analysis (FTA)
- C) Preliminary hazard analysis (PHA)
- D) No single method of analysis

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Witness Interview — Human Behavior

Question 8

When interviewing a person associated with a high-consequence incident, what fundamental law of human behavior must you consider at all times?

- A) The person being interviewed will tell you what he or she views as in his or her best interests
- B) The person being interviewed can be subpoenaed to provide hidden information
- C) The person being interviewed will lie to you if you hit upon critical information
- D) The person being interviewed will only cooperate in the presence of an attorney

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Best Interview Method

Question 9

Which of the following is the BEST method for conducting interviews associated with an incident investigation?

- A) One interviewer and one witness in a room with audio recording
- B) Three interviewers and one witness in a room
- C) One interviewer and three witnesses in a room
- D) One interviewer and one witness in a room

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Robot Safety / FTA

Question 10

In developing a safe maintenance guide for robotic workstations, which method is useful for predicting injury situations by determining combinations of human actions and equipment conditions that could lead to a robot-related injury?

- A) SADT (Structural Analysis & Design Technique)
- B) JSA (Job Safety Analysis)
- C) FTA (Fault Tree Analysis)
- D) FMECA (Failure Modes, Effects & Critical Analysis)

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: FTA Quantitative Steps

Question 11

In performing a quantitative fault tree analysis, the first step is to define the top event. After understanding the system, which of the following is NOT one of the remaining steps?

- A) Construct the tree
- B) Collect qualitative data
- C) Evaluate the probability of the chosen top event
- D) Analyze computer output

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Change Analysis / MOC

Question 12

Change analysis is:

- A) A method for understanding how an incident occurred
- B) A method for understanding how a change in a system could cause problems later on
- C) A method of understanding how a management system change will affect the system
- D) All of the above

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Workers' Compensation — Manual Premium

Question 13

The MANUAL PREMIUM for a company under workers' compensation law is:

- A) A premium from a manual for that type of company
- B) Premium modified for the company's experience
- C) The premium BEFORE experience modification is applied
- D) The premium before automatic debits and credits are applied for safety actions

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Workers' Compensation — Assigned Risk

Question 14

If a company is an assigned risk under a workers' compensation program, it means the company:

- A) Has been assigned a classification for the degree of risk it presents
- B) Is unable to secure coverage and has been assigned to an insurance company for WC coverage
- C) Has been assigned to a group that represents the type of products or services it produces
- D) Is a good risk with low losses, and therefore is assigned a preferred rate

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Risk Analysis vs Risk Management

Question 15

"Risk analysis" is normally conducted before:

- A) Dose-response modeling
- B) Environmental analysis
- C) Fault tree analysis
- D) Risk management

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Workers' Compensation Laws

Question 16

Under workers' compensation laws:

- A) The employee has to prove negligence by the employer
- B) The amount of compensation is decided by employee and employer under arbitration
- C) The employer assumes responsibility and compensation for accidents, regardless of fault
- D) The employee may sue the employer if compensation is not adequate

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: THERP — Six-Step Process

Question 17

A technique that uses a six-step process to analyze and control human errors — selecting an event, identifying tasks, separating specific behaviors of each task, and assigning basic error rates — is called:

- A) Behavioral assessment
- B) Job safety analysis (JSA)
- C) Technique for Human Error Rate Prediction (THERP)
- D) Operability study

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Operating & Support Hazard Analysis

Question 18

A process to identify hazards and recommend risk reduction alternatives in PROCEDURALLY CONTROLLED activities during all phases of intended use is called a(n):

- A) Preliminary hazard analysis
- B) Risk assessment
- C) Operating and Support Hazard Analysis (O&SHA)
- D) Fault tree analysis

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: Accident Prevention Concept

Question 19

It is generally accepted that accidents:

- A) Are all preventable
- B) Are preventable about 50% of the time
- C) Are unexpected events that cannot be controlled
- D) Can generally be prevented; where absolute prevention is not possible, steps can reduce severity

Your Answer: _____

Topic Area: OSH Act — General Duty Clause

Question 20

The following clause from the OSH Act of 1970 is known as: "...employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees":

- A)** Recognized hazard clause
- B)** General duty clause
- C)** General hazard clause
- D)** Death or injury clause

Your Answer: _____

Quiz 2-Answers

20-Question Practice Quiz | Questions with Full Answers & Explanations

This section contains all questions with the correct answers highlighted and detailed explanations referenced to the CSP11 Blueprint and Stephenson CSP Study Course.

Topic Area: Workers' Compensation / CTD

Question 1

Cumulative trauma disorders (CTDs) are rapidly becoming a major source of workers' compensation losses. The MOST prevalent form of CTD is:

A) Bursitis

✓B) Carpal tunnel syndrome

C) Kaolinosiis

D) Tendonitis

CORRECT ANSWER: B | Topic: Workers' Compensation / CTD

Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is the most prevalent CTD. It results from repeated finger/hand/wrist movements that compress the median nerve in the carpal tunnel, causing tingling, pain, and numbness in the thumb and first three fingers — frequently resulting in lost time and significant workers' compensation costs. Kaolinosiis is a pneumoconiosis from kaolin clay dust, NOT a CTD. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.12; Stephenson Part I, Q#52)

Topic Area: Audit Action Sequence

Question 2

In conducting a safety and health audit at a plant, you discover an extremely hazardous solvent being used with high probability of injury. What is your FIRST course of action?

A) Stop the operation

B) Recommend that the solvent be substituted

✓C) Take air samples for analysis

D) Initiate actions to construct engineering controls

CORRECT ANSWER: C | Topic: Audit Action Sequence

The first course of action during a safety audit is to take air samples for ANALYSIS — gather objective data first. Once exposure levels are quantified, you can determine whether further action (substitution, engineering controls, or stop-work) is warranted. Immediate stop-work without data may not be necessary; substitution requires risk assessment of alternatives. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.9; Stephenson Part I, Q#54)

Topic Area: Anticipating Hazards in Design

Question 3

Anticipating and controlling hazards are BEST accomplished:

A) Twenty-four hours following a workplace inspection

B) Any time before a pilot process is closed to production

✓C) During all design stages of an activity

D) After an accident has occurred

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: Anticipating Hazards in Design*

Anticipating and controlling hazards during ALL DESIGN STAGES of an activity is the cornerstone of an effective safety program. The ultimate goal is to design environments, equipment, and procedures so that employee exposure to injury is eliminated or controlled at the source. This is the foundation of Prevention through Design (PtD). (CSP11 Blueprint 2.1, 2.2; Stephenson Part I, Q#61)

Topic Area: JSA Application — Healthcare

Question 4

You have conducted a JSA in patient-accessible areas of a major hospital. Which of the following occupational hazards was a major concern?

A) Welding machine

B) Hot slag

✓C) Radionuclides

D) Inert environments

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: JSA Application — Healthcare*

In a hospital setting, radionuclides are the most likely hazard from this list — used for radiation therapy (oncology) and nuclear medicine diagnostic procedures. Welding/hot slag are construction/manufacturing hazards. Inert environments are typically associated with confined-space industrial operations, not patient-accessible hospital areas. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part I, Q#73)

Topic Area: FTA in Accident Investigation

Question 5

When using FTA for accident investigation with the accident as the top event, what is a SIGNIFICANT reason for using this technique?

A) All the events are identified

B) The probability that the accident can occur again can be calculated

C) It speeds up the investigation

✓D) Events with zero probability of occurrence are eliminated and the remainder investigated

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: FTA in Accident Investigation*

FTA helps the investigator eliminate events that have ZERO probability of contributing to the accident, focusing resources on events that did contribute. This prevents the investigation from becoming unfocused on irrelevant items. While probability calculation is a benefit, focused elimination of non-contributing factors is the key advantage in INVESTIGATION (versus prediction). (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#267)

Topic Area: Program Effectiveness Measurement

Question 6

Evaluation of safety and health program effectiveness is based on:

A) Frequency and severity rate comparisons

✓B) Quantitative criteria measures

C) Workers' compensation rates

D) ANSI Z16.4 - 1977

CORRECT ANSWER: B | *Topic: Program Effectiveness Measurement*

Program effectiveness must be based on QUANTITATIVE CRITERIA MEASURES. The degree to which accident control is achievable depends on the adequacy of measures used to identify the type and magnitude of injury-producing situations. A variety of quantitative measures (leading + lagging indicators) is needed — not just frequency/severity rates or WC rates alone. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.8; Stephenson Part II, Q#280)

Topic Area: System Safety — Method Selection

Question 7

The MOST appropriate method of analysis to completely evaluate a product in a safety program is:

A) Failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA)

B) Fault-tree analysis (FTA)

C) Preliminary hazard analysis (PHA)

✓D) No single method of analysis

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: System Safety — Method Selection*

NO SINGLE METHOD can completely evaluate a product. While FMEA, FTA, and PHA are all valuable techniques, each has different strengths and weaknesses. Comprehensive product safety evaluation typically combines multiple methods: PHA for early-stage screening, FMEA for component-level analysis, and FTA for top-down causal analysis of high-consequence events. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#350)

Topic Area: Witness Interview — Human Behavior

Question 8

When interviewing a person associated with a high-consequence incident, what fundamental law of human behavior must you consider at all times?

✓A) The person being interviewed will tell you what he or she views as in his or her best interests

B) The person being interviewed can be subpoenaed to provide hidden information

C) The person being interviewed will lie to you if you hit upon critical information

D) The person being interviewed will only cooperate in the presence of an attorney

CORRECT ANSWER: A | Topic: Witness Interview — Human Behavior

The fundamental rule: people share what they perceive is in their best interests. If the witness believes the investigation is in their best interest (no reprisal, will improve safety), the interviewer obtains quality information. If they fear job reprisals or legal action, the quality of information degrades. This is why "no-fault" investigation cultures yield better data. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part II, Q#361)

Topic Area: Best Interview Method

Question 9

Which of the following is the BEST method for conducting interviews associated with an incident investigation?

A) One interviewer and one witness in a room with audio recording

B) Three interviewers and one witness in a room

C) One interviewer and three witnesses in a room

✓D) One interviewer and one witness in a room

CORRECT ANSWER: D | Topic: Best Interview Method

Best practice: one interviewer + one witness, no recording. Audio/video recording makes witnesses nervous and less open. Three interviewers is intimidating. Multiple witnesses at once leads to a dominant person speaking for the group, while others rationalize their information is less valuable — particularly damaging when their information is contradictory but accurate. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part II, Q#362)

Topic Area: Robot Safety / FTA

Question 10

In developing a safe maintenance guide for robotic workstations, which method is useful for predicting injury situations by determining combinations of human actions and equipment conditions that could lead to a robot-related injury?

A) SADT (Structural Analysis & Design Technique)

B) JSA (Job Safety Analysis)

✓C) FTA (Fault Tree Analysis)

D) FMECA (Failure Modes, Effects & Critical Analysis)

CORRECT ANSWER: C | Topic: Robot Safety / FTA

Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) begins with the unwanted injury event and graphically constructs sequences of events and conditions leading to it. When failure rates and human reliability values are available, probabilities of various sequences can be computed. NIOSH Publication 88-108 (Safe Maintenance Guide for Robotic Workstations) recommends FTA for this application. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#369)

Topic Area: FTA Quantitative Steps

Question 11

In performing a quantitative fault tree analysis, the first step is to define the top event. After understanding the system, which of the following is NOT one of the remaining steps?

A) Construct the tree

✓B) Collect qualitative data

C) Evaluate the probability of the chosen top event

D) Analyze computer output

CORRECT ANSWER: B | *Topic: FTA Quantitative Steps*

In quantitative FTA, the data collection step is QUANTITATIVE (component failure rates, human error probabilities), NOT qualitative. The standard FTA sequence is: (1) define top event, (2) understand the system, (3) construct the tree, (4) collect QUANTITATIVE data, (5) evaluate probability, (6) analyze output. Qualitative FTA is a different (preceding) approach. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#372)

Topic Area: Change Analysis / MOC

Question 12

Change analysis is:

A) A method for understanding how an incident occurred

B) A method for understanding how a change in a system could cause problems later on

C) A method of understanding how a management system change will affect the system

✓D) All of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: Change Analysis / MOC*

Change analysis is BOTH an investigative tool (incident already occurred — what changed before it?) AND a proactive tool (anticipating risks of a planned change). It applies to operational changes, management system changes, and any other modification — making it directly linked to Management of Change (MOC) under OSHA 1910.119(l). (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4, 2.5; Stephenson Part II, Q#395)

Topic Area: Workers' Compensation — Manual Premium**Question 13**

The MANUAL PREMIUM for a company under workers' compensation law is:

A) A premium from a manual for that type of company

B) Premium modified for the company's experience

✓C) The premium BEFORE experience modification is applied

D) The premium before automatic debits and credits are applied for safety actions

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: Workers' Compensation — Manual Premium*

The manual premium is the BASE premium calculated from payroll × class rate (per state/NCCI tables) — BEFORE the company-specific Experience Modification Rate (EMR) is applied. Modified Premium = Manual Premium × EMR. This is also called the standard premium. Credits/debits for safety programs are typically applied AFTER experience modification. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.12; Stephenson Part II, Q#433)

Topic Area: Workers' Compensation — Assigned Risk

Question 14

If a company is an assigned risk under a workers' compensation program, it means the company:

A) Has been assigned a classification for the degree of risk it presents

✓B) Is unable to secure coverage and has been assigned to an insurance company for WC coverage

C) Has been assigned to a group that represents the type of products or services it produces

D) Is a good risk with low losses, and therefore is assigned a preferred rate

CORRECT ANSWER: B | *Topic: Workers' Compensation — Assigned Risk*

Assigned risks (also called pool risks or residual market risks) are companies that cannot secure WC coverage in the voluntary market and are assigned to an insurance company. Reasons: higher than anticipated losses, new companies without loss history, or financial difficulty. Premiums are typically higher than voluntary-market companies. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.12; Stephenson Part II, Q#434)

Topic Area: Risk Analysis vs Risk Management

Question 15

"Risk analysis" is normally conducted before:

A) Dose-response modeling

B) Environmental analysis

C) Fault tree analysis

✓D) Risk management

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: Risk Analysis vs Risk Management*

Risk ANALYSIS and risk MANAGEMENT are sequentially distinct activities. Risk analysis is a SCIENTIFIC activity that produces an estimate of risk (probability × severity). Risk management is the DECISION-MAKING activity that determines whether the estimated risk is acceptable and, if not, what controls to apply. Analysis comes BEFORE management. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#463)

Topic Area: Workers' Compensation Laws**Question 16**

Under workers' compensation laws:

A) The employee has to prove negligence by the employer

B) The amount of compensation is decided by employee and employer under arbitration

✓C) The employer assumes responsibility and compensation for accidents, regardless of fault

D) The employee may sue the employer if compensation is not adequate

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: Workers' Compensation Laws*

Workers' compensation is a "no-fault" system: the employer assumes responsibility for all work-related accidents and provides compensation regardless of fault. The employee does not have to prove employer negligence. In exchange for guaranteed benefits, the employee generally cannot sue the employer for additional damages — the "exclusive remedy" doctrine. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.12; Stephenson Part II, Q#464)

Topic Area: THERP — Six-Step Process

Question 17

A technique that uses a six-step process to analyze and control human errors — selecting an event, identifying tasks, separating specific behaviors of each task, and assigning basic error rates — is called:

A) Behavioral assessment

B) Job safety analysis (JSA)

✓C) Technique for Human Error Rate Prediction (THERP)

D) Operability study

CORRECT ANSWER: C | Topic: THERP — Six-Step Process

THERP (Technique for Human Error Rate Prediction) uses a six-step process to analyze and quantify human error contributions to system failures. Used in aerospace, nuclear, and high-hazard industries. It assigns basic error rates to tasks, then aggregates them to estimate overall human reliability. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#469)

Topic Area: Operating & Support Hazard Analysis

Question 18

A process to identify hazards and recommend risk reduction alternatives in PROCEDURALLY CONTROLLED activities during all phases of intended use is called a(n):

A) Preliminary hazard analysis

B) Risk assessment

✓C) Operating and Support Hazard Analysis (O&SHA)

D) Fault tree analysis

CORRECT ANSWER: C | *Topic: Operating & Support Hazard Analysis*

An Operating and Support Hazard Analysis (O&SHA) identifies hazards and risk-reduction alternatives in procedurally controlled activities during ALL PHASES of intended use — including operation, maintenance, support, and shutdown. PHA is used earlier in design; risk assessment is broader; FTA is a specific deductive technique. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.6; Stephenson Part II, Q#482)

Topic Area: Accident Prevention Concept**Question 19**

It is generally accepted that accidents:

A) Are all preventable

B) Are preventable about 50% of the time

C) Are unexpected events that cannot be controlled

✓D) Can generally be prevented; where absolute prevention is not possible, steps can reduce severity

CORRECT ANSWER: D | *Topic: Accident Prevention Concept*

The history of accident prevention has evolved: early 1900s — only 50% preventable; 1940s — all preventable; today — most accidents can be prevented, but where absolute prevention is impossible, controls can reduce severity. The modern view balances realism (some residual risk always exists) with proactive prevention through engineering and behavioral controls. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.4; Stephenson Part II, Q#524)

Topic Area: OSH Act — General Duty Clause

Question 20

The following clause from the OSH Act of 1970 is known as: "...employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees":

A) Recognized hazard clause

✓B) General duty clause

C) General hazard clause

D) Death or injury clause

CORRECT ANSWER: B | Topic: OSH Act — General Duty Clause

This is the General Duty Clause — Section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act of 1970. It gives OSHA broad regulatory authority to cite employers for serious hazards even when no specific OSHA standard exists. Four elements must be proven: (1) hazard existed, (2) employer recognized it, (3) it was causing/likely to cause death or serious harm, (4) feasible means of abatement existed. (CSP11 Blueprint 2.1; Stephenson Part II, Q#527)

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