

NRTC NAVEDTRA Naval Safety Supervisor (14167F) ASN 1 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is essential for enhancing operational readiness in a safety program?**
 - A. Reducing the number of personnel**
 - B. Conducting frequent safety reviews**
 - C. Maintaining up-to-date equipment**
 - D. Implementing strict discipline**
- 2. Which publication summarizes research from selected reports of submarine hazards?**
 - A. Safety Line**
 - B. Flash**
 - C. Submarine Review**
 - D. Annual Safety Report**
- 3. To encourage workers to report hazards, you should take which of the following steps?**
 - A. Make workers feel uncomfortable**
 - B. Ignore minor hazards**
 - C. Make workers feel comfortable and assure them of anonymity**
 - D. Only encourage reporting of serious incidents**
- 4. What is a potential impact of stress on workplace safety?**
 - A. It enhances teamwork among employees**
 - B. It can lead to relaxations of safety procedures**
 - C. It may reduce focus and increase the risk of accidents**
 - D. It typically results in increased employee morale**
- 5. Which of the following is NOT considered personal protective equipment?**
 - A. Safety glasses**
 - B. Hard hats**
 - C. Work gloves**
 - D. Office desks**

- 6. In which document would you find guidelines for safety training?**
- A. Training Manual**
 - B. OPNAVINST 5100.23G**
 - C. Annual Training Report**
 - D. Safety Directive**
- 7. Which group is primarily responsible for safety recommendations on a ship?**
- A. The command staff**
 - B. The Safety Council**
 - C. Enlisted personnel**
 - D. The medical team**
- 8. What may trigger the need for a safety stand-down?**
- A. A routine drill**
 - B. A successful operation**
 - C. A mishap or near miss**
 - D. A personnel exchange**
- 9. Which factor is crucial when evaluating work environments for ergonomics?**
- A. Employee's personal preferences**
 - B. The availability of snacks**
 - C. The physical layout of workstations**
 - D. Decor and design of the office**
- 10. What is the role of safety officers in the Navy?**
- A. To enforce disciplinary actions**
 - B. To oversee the implementation of safety programs and ensure compliance with regulations**
 - C. To conduct performance reviews of personnel**
 - D. To manage budgets for safety equipment**

Answers

SAMPLE

- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. C**
- 4. C**
- 5. D**
- 6. B**
- 7. B**
- 8. C**
- 9. C**
- 10. B**

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. What is essential for enhancing operational readiness in a safety program?

- A. Reducing the number of personnel**
- B. Conducting frequent safety reviews**
- C. Maintaining up-to-date equipment**
- D. Implementing strict discipline**

Conducting frequent safety reviews is essential for enhancing operational readiness in a safety program because it allows organizations to consistently evaluate and improve their safety protocols. These reviews help identify potential hazards, assess risks, and ensure compliance with safety regulations and best practices. By regularly reviewing safety procedures, organizations can adapt to changes in operations, incorporate lessons learned from past incidents, and provide ongoing training and reinforcement for personnel. This proactive approach fosters a culture of safety, minimizes the likelihood of accidents, and ultimately leads to improved operational efficiency and readiness. While the other options may contribute to overall safety and operational efficiency, they do not have the same direct and immediate impact that regular safety reviews do in identifying and mitigating risks.

2. Which publication summarizes research from selected reports of submarine hazards?

- A. Safety Line**
- B. Flash**
- C. Submarine Review**
- D. Annual Safety Report**

The correct choice is Flash because it is a publication specifically designed to disseminate timely and relevant information regarding safety issues, including research and reports on submarine hazards. Flash serves as a communication tool for highlighting urgent safety topics and lessons learned from incidents that may affect operational safety in the submarine community. This publication typically includes summaries and analyses of various safety-related reports, which helps to keep personnel informed about potential risks and how to mitigate them effectively. This focus on current safety information allows submarine crews and supervisors to stay updated on best practices and necessary precautions. In contrast, other publications listed do not have the same emphasis on summarizing research specifically related to submarine hazards. Safety Line is more general in nature, providing broader safety information but not focusing exclusively on submarine-related issues. Submarine Review is a professional journal that covers various aspects of submarines but is not primarily focused on hazard research. The Annual Safety Report provides a comprehensive overview of safety performance and statistics over the year but does not focus on specific submarine hazard summaries in the same way that Flash does.

3. To encourage workers to report hazards, you should take which of the following steps?

- A. Make workers feel uncomfortable**
- B. Ignore minor hazards**
- C. Make workers feel comfortable and assure them of anonymity**
- D. Only encourage reporting of serious incidents**

To effectively encourage workers to report hazards, creating an environment where they feel comfortable and secure is essential. Ensuring that workers can report hazards anonymously alleviates fear of retribution and fosters open communication about safety concerns. This supportive approach encourages a proactive attitude towards workplace safety, enabling employees to recognize and report potential hazards without the worry of negative consequences. Promoting a culture of safety by acknowledging all reports, regardless of the severity, reinforces the importance of shared responsibility in maintaining a safe work environment. When employees know that their input is valued and that they can report issues confidentially, they are more likely to participate actively in hazard identification and prevention efforts. This approach ultimately leads to improved safety practices and a reduction in workplace incidents.

4. What is a potential impact of stress on workplace safety?

- A. It enhances teamwork among employees**
- B. It can lead to relaxations of safety procedures**
- C. It may reduce focus and increase the risk of accidents**
- D. It typically results in increased employee morale**

Stress in the workplace can significantly impair an individual's ability to concentrate and maintain awareness of their surroundings, leading to an increased likelihood of mistakes and accidents. High levels of stress can contribute to distraction, fatigue, and a decrease in cognitive functions, which are critical for maintaining safety protocols and being vigilant about potential hazards. When employees are stressed, they may also become more prone to lapses in judgment, slower reaction times, and an overall decline in performance quality. This chain reaction ultimately elevates the risk of incidents occurring in the workplace, making the correlation between stress and workplace safety very critical to recognize and address. Stress does not foster teamwork or enhance morale; rather, it generally has the opposite effects, leading to potential breaches in safety procedures and an unsafe work environment.

5. Which of the following is NOT considered personal protective equipment?

- A. Safety glasses**
- B. Hard hats**
- C. Work gloves**
- D. Office desks**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) refers to gear designed to protect the wearer's body from injury or infection in the workplace. Safety glasses are essential for eye protection, particularly in environments where there is a risk of flying objects or harmful substances. Hard hats are critical for head protection in construction or other potentially hazardous areas. Work gloves serve to protect the hands from various dangers, such as cuts, abrasions, and exposure to harmful materials. In contrast, office desks do not serve any protective function in terms of safety and health. They are furniture items designed for work activities but do not offer any form of personal protection. Therefore, identifying office desks as not being personal protective equipment is accurate, as they do not aid in safeguarding individuals from workplace hazards. Understanding this distinction is crucial for recognizing what constitutes effective protective gear in various settings.

6. In which document would you find guidelines for safety training?

- A. Training Manual**
- B. OPNAVINST 5100.23G**
- C. Annual Training Report**
- D. Safety Directive**

The correct choice emphasizes that the guidelines for safety training are outlined in the OPNAVINST 5100.23G document. This instruction provides comprehensive directives for establishing and maintaining effective safety programs within the Navy, including training protocols and responsibilities aimed at ensuring personnel are equipped to operate safely in their respective roles. The OPNAVINST serves as a critical resource for safety training, detailing the requirements and procedures that commands must follow to comply with safety regulations. It addresses topics such as risk management, accident prevention, and training methods to mitigate hazards, which are essential elements of maintaining a safe working environment. In contrast, while a Training Manual might include various training content, it would not specifically focus solely on safety. An Annual Training Report typically summarizes training activities and achievements rather than provide guidelines. A Safety Directive may address specific safety issues or incidents but does not serve as a comprehensive guideline for safety training like OPNAVINST 5100.23G does.

7. Which group is primarily responsible for safety recommendations on a ship?

- A. The command staff**
- B. The Safety Council**
- C. Enlisted personnel**
- D. The medical team**

The group primarily responsible for safety recommendations on a ship is the Safety Council. This body is specifically tasked with overseeing safety procedures and practices, ensuring compliance with regulations, and identifying potential hazards within the ship's operations. The Safety Council typically includes representatives from various departments, allowing for a comprehensive approach to safety that leverages knowledge and expertise across the ship's crew. In contrast, while the command staff plays a role in enforcing safety regulations and ensuring the implementation of safety measures, their focus is generally broader and encompasses overall command functions, not solely safety. Enlisted personnel contribute valuable insights and can identify safety issues during their daily tasks, but they do not have the formal responsibility for making recommendations. The medical team is primarily concerned with health and medical emergencies aboard the ship, rather than overarching safety policies and recommendations. Therefore, the Safety Council stands out as the dedicated entity for guiding and recommending safety practices on board.

8. What may trigger the need for a safety stand-down?

- A. A routine drill**
- B. A successful operation**
- C. A mishap or near miss**
- D. A personnel exchange**

A safety stand-down is often initiated in response to significant safety concerns that arise from incidents related to safety lapses. The occurrence of a mishap or near miss serves as a critical indicator that there are safety issues that need to be addressed immediately. These events highlight potential hazards that could lead to serious injuries, loss of equipment, or damage to the environment. By conducting a safety stand-down following such an incident, it allows for a focused review of the circumstances that led to the mishap. This time can be utilized for training sessions, discussions about safety protocols, and dissemination of best practices to prevent future occurrences. The objective is to reinforce the importance of safety and encourage a culture of prevention throughout the organization, thus ensuring that all personnel remain vigilant and informed about safety practices. Routine drills, successful operations, and personnel exchanges do not typically indicate immediate safety concerns that demand a comprehensive pause to address risks. In contrast, a mishap or near miss clearly signifies that there are lessons to be learned and safety practices that need reevaluation, making it a logical trigger for a stand-down.

9. Which factor is crucial when evaluating work environments for ergonomics?

- A. Employee's personal preferences**
- B. The availability of snacks**
- C. The physical layout of workstations**
- D. Decor and design of the office**

The physical layout of workstations is a key factor in evaluating work environments for ergonomics because it directly affects how employees interact with their surroundings and can significantly influence their comfort and efficiency. An ergonomically designed workstation considers aspects such as the height of desks, the positioning of equipment, and the accessibility of tools and resources, which can reduce the risk of strain injuries and promote better posture. By optimizing the physical arrangement, employers can enhance productivity and employee well-being, leading to a healthier work environment. Employee's personal preferences, the availability of snacks, and decor and design do not fundamentally impact the physical interactions between workers and their environments in the same way that layout does. While these aspects can contribute to an overall positive work experience, they are secondary to the practical and physical considerations that ergonomics emphasizes.

10. What is the role of safety officers in the Navy?

- A. To enforce disciplinary actions**
- B. To oversee the implementation of safety programs and ensure compliance with regulations**
- C. To conduct performance reviews of personnel**
- D. To manage budgets for safety equipment**

The role of safety officers in the Navy is fundamentally centered around overseeing the implementation of safety programs and ensuring compliance with safety regulations. Safety officers are responsible for identifying potential hazards, conducting risk assessments, and implementing measures to minimize risks to personnel and equipment. They play a critical role in fostering a culture of safety by educating and training personnel on safety practices and regulations. Furthermore, they monitor compliance with safety standards, engaging with various departments to ensure that safety procedures are integrated effectively into daily operations. This aligns with the Navy's commitment to maintaining a safe work environment, making "overseeing the implementation of safety programs and ensuring compliance with regulations" a vital part of the safety officer's responsibilities. The focus is on proactive safety management to prevent accidents and injuries, thereby protecting both personnel and assets.