

قال الله تعالى :

أَيْنَمَا تَكُونُوا يُدْرِكْكُمْ الْمَوْتُ وَلَوْ كُنْتُمْ فِي بُرُوجٍ مُّشِيدَةٍ

[ النساء : 78 ]

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1. Engineers, in the fulfillment of their professional duties, must carefully consider the safety, health, and welfare of the public.
2. Engineers may perform services outside of their areas of competence as long as they inform their employers or clients.
3. Engineers may issue subjective and partial statements if such statements are in writing and consistent with the best interests of their employers, clients, or the public.
4. Engineers shall act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees.
5. Engineers shall not be required to engage in truthful acts when required to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.
6. Engineers may not be required to follow the provisions of state or federal law when such actions could endanger or compromise their employer or their clients' interests.
7. If engineers' judgment is overruled under circumstances that endanger life or property, they shall notify their employers or clients and such other authority as may be appropriate.
8. Engineers may review but shall not approve those engineering documents that are in conformity with applicable standards.
9. Engineers shall not reveal facts, data...information without the prior consent of the client or employer except as authorized or required by law or this Code.
10. Engineers shall not permit the use of their names or associates in business ventures with any person or firm that they believe is engaged in fraudulent or dishonest enterprise, unless such enterprise or activity is deemed consistent with applicable state or federal law.
11. Engineers having knowledge of any alleged violation of this Code, following a period of 30 days during which the violation is not corrected, shall report thereon to appropriate professional bodies and, when relevant, also to public authorities, and cooperate with the proper authorities in furnishing such information or assistance as may be required.
12. Engineers shall undertake assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the specific technical fields involved.
13. Engineers shall not affix their signatures to plans or documents dealing with subject matter in which they lack competence, but may affix their signatures to plans or documents not prepared under their direction and control where they have a good faith belief that such plans or documents were competently prepared by another designated party.
14. Engineers may accept assignments and assume responsibility for coordination of an entire project and shall sign and seal the engineering documents for the entire project, including each technical segment of the plans and documents.



بنا

15. Engineers shall strive to be objective and truthful in professional reports, statements or testimony, with primary consideration for the best interests of the engineers' clients or employers. The engineers' reports shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimony, which shall bear the date on which the engineers were retained by the clients to prepare the reports.
16. Engineers may express publicly technical opinions that are founded upon knowledge of the facts and competence in the subject matter.
17. Engineers shall not issue statements, criticisms, or arguments on technical matters that are inspired or paid for by interested parties, unless they have prefaced their comments by explicitly identifying the interested parties on whose behalf they are speaking and revealing the existence of any interest the engineers may have in the matters.
18. Engineers may not participate in any matter involving a conflict of interest if it could influence or appear to influence their judgment or the quality of their services.
19. Engineers shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project, or for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed and agreed to by all interested parties.
20. Engineers shall not solicit but may accept financial or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, from outside agents in connection with the work for which they are responsible, if such compensation is fully disclosed.
21. Engineers in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental or quasi-governmental body or department may participate in decisions with respect to services solicited or provided by them or their organizations in private or public engineering practice as long as such decisions do not involve technical engineering matters for which they do not possess professional competence.
22. Engineers shall not solicit nor accept a contract from a governmental body on which a principal or officer of their organization serves as a member.
23. Engineers shall not intentionally falsify their qualifications nor actively permit written misrepresentation of their or their associate's qualifications. Engineers may accept credit for previous work performed where the work was performed during the period the engineers were employed by the previous employer. Brochures or other presentations incident to the solicitation of employment shall specifically indicate the work performed and the dates the engineers were employed by the firms.
24. Engineers shall not offer, give, solicit, nor receive, either directly or indirectly, any contribution to influence the award of a contract by a public authority, or which may be reasonably construed by the public as having the effect or intent of influencing the award of a contract



unless such contribution is made in accordance with applicable federal or state election campaign finance laws and regulations.

25. Engineers shall acknowledge their errors after consulting with their employers or clients

## Answers

9  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.1.

10  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.2.

11  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.3.

12  True - see NSPE Code of Ethics 1.4.

13  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.5.

14  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.6.

15  True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.a.

16  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.b

17  True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.c.

18  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.d.

19  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.e.

20  True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.2.a.

21  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.2.b.

22  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.2.c.

23  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.3.a.

24  True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.3.b.

25  True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.3.c.

26  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.a.

27  True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.b.

28  False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.c.



- False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.d.
- True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.e.
- False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.5.a.
- False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.5.b.
- False -see NSPE Code of Ethics III.1.a.





15 Adh

11/10

## Ethics for Engineers SECOND EXAM

Proposed questions by: Nomair rababah

But it is not necessary to come in the exam

But only to read and to the benefit of self and culture

Answer True and False

- 1- Ethics for Engineers only pertain to how an engineer solves problems, not with how an engineer treats others and lives his or her life.

أخلاقيات الهندسة تتعلق فقط كيف يمكن لمهندس أن يحل المشاكل، وليس مع مهندس كيف يعمل الآخريين ويعيش حياته أو حياتها.

- 2- Engineers are expected to conduct themselves ethically at all times, in all dealings with people. They are expected to act with decorum.

من المتوقع من المهندسين إعداء أنفسهم أخلاقيا في جميع الأوقات ، في جميع المعاملات مع الناس. ومن المتوقع أن يعملوا بمهاراتهم ولياقتهم.

- 3- An engineer can engage in work that he or she is not expressly trained for, as long as he or she alerts their employer and are given the ok to proceed.

يمكن لمهندس الانخراط في العمل الذي ليس له أو لها تدريب صراحة، طالما انها أو انه اعطى التنبيهات لصاحب العمل ويتم إعطاء الموافقة والمضي قدما.

- 4- If an engineer realizes a problem with a design, he or she not must to make report it, if the likelihood of failure is extremely low

إذا كان مهندسا يدرك وجود مشكلة في التصميم ، ليس يجب عليه او عليها عمل تقرير بذلك ، إذا كان احتمال الفشل هو منخفض للغاية

- 5- No matter what the likelihood is of failure or the impact upon safety, an engineer should report any shortcomings they find in a design.

بغض النظر عن ما هو احتمال الفشل أو تأثير على السلامة، ينبغي على المهندس الإبلاغ عن أي أوجه لقصور وجده في التصميم.

- 6- Ethics A theory or system of moral values; The rules or standards governing the conduct of a person or the members of a profession

الأخلاق هي نظرية أو منظومة من القيم الأخلاقية، والقواعد أو المعايير التي تحكم سلوك شخص أو أعضاء مهنة



7- If an error in a design is brought to an engineer's attention by someone else, is the engineer must bound to release this information publicly and not acceptable to agree to silence with the person who discovered the issue.

إذا تم توجيه خطأ في تصميم للمهندس المختص من قبل شخص آخر، يجب أن يتم الالتزام من قبل المهندس لاطلاق سراح هذه المعلومات علنا وليس من المقبول أن يوافق على الصمت مع الشخص الذي اكتشف هذه القضية

8- possible ramifications of breaking a code of ethics Some consequences could be: being removed from the membership of your chosen society, endangering the safety of the public, facing legal consequences.

العواقب المحتملة لكسر مدونة لقواعد السلوك منها : يتم إزالتها من عضوية المجتمع الذي اخترته، تعريض سلامة الجمهور ، ويواجه عواقب قانونية.

9- Always, a confidentiality agreement for engineer with a client more important than the need to report a problem to the proper authorities.

دائما، اتفاق المهندس السري مع عميل أكثر أهمية من الحاجة الى تقرير حول المشكله للجهات المختصة

10- Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and should keep current in their specialty fields by engaging in professional practice, participating in continuing education courses, reading in the technical literature, and attending professional meetings and seminars

يجوز للمهندسين مواصلة تطويرهم المهني طوال حياتهم الوظيفية الحالية، وينبغي أن تبقى في مجالات اختصاصهم من خلال الانخراط في الممارسة المهنية، والمشاركة في دورات التعليم المستمر، والقراءة في الأدبيات الفنية، وحضور الاجتماعات والندوات المهنية

11- Engineers shall not be influenced in their professional duties by conflicting interests

لا يجوز أن تتأثر الواجبات المهنية للمهندسين من خلال المصالح المتضاربة

12- Engineers shall advise their clients or employers when they believe a project will not be successful

يقوم المهندسون بتقديم المشورة لعملائهم أو أرباب العمل عندما يرون مشروع لن يكون ناجحا

13- Slightly modifying the data in a laboratory report so that it better matches the expected results is not a form of academic fraud.

تعديل طفيف في البيانات في تقرير المختبر بحيث يطابق أفضل النتائج المتوقعة ليست شكلا من أشكال الغش الأكاديمي.



- 14- A student who shares answers with one or more students during an exam, either by hand gestures or by allowing others to copy from his or her paper, is not subject to sanctions, because he or she is not the one cheating.

الطالب الذي أسهم الإجابات مع واحد أو أكثر من الطلبة أثناء الامتحان ، وإما عن طريق الإيماءات باليد أو عن طريق السماح للآخرين لنسخ منه الورقة له أو لها، لا يخضع لعقوبات، لأنه أو لأنها ليس الوحيد الذي قام بالفتش.

- 15- When working on an authorized group assignment, each group member is accountable for the final product and may be sanctioned if another member commits plagiarism

عند العمل على اعادة مجموعة أذن، كل اعضاء المجموعة مسؤولة عن المنتج النهائي ويجوز معاقبة عضو آخر إذا ارتكب الانتحال

- 16- When you paraphrase an author's ideas, you need to cite the source

عند إعادة صياغة أفكار للمؤلف ، تحتاج إلى أن تستشهد المصدر

- 17- To paraphrase an author's ideas, you can simply reproduce them without using quotation marks and by simply replacing some of the words with synonyms.

لإعادة صياغة أفكار المؤلف، يمكنك مجرد استنساخ للأفكار دون استخدام علامات الاقتباس وببساطة عن طريق استبدال بعض الكلمات مع المرادفات

- 18- If the academic fraud is unintentional, the Policy on Academic Fraud does not apply.

إذا كان الفتش الأكاديمي غير مقصود، فسياسة الاحتيال الأكاديمي لا تطبق

- 19- A citation must be placed between quotation marks but does not have to be referenced

عند الاقتباس يجب وضع الشيء المقتبس بين اثنائي تصييص دون الاشارة للمرجع

- 20- My experiment in my chemistry lab class does not work. My friend's lab setup was successful. I use the data from her experiment to complete my lab report. I violated the Academic Honor Policy.

تجربتي في مختبر الكيمياء لا تعمل وغير ناجحه، صديقي اعداده لبيانات المختبر ناجحه، استخدامي للبيانات لتكملة تجربتي يعتبر انتهاك لشرف السياسة الأكاديمية.

- 21- My professor does not distribute previous copies of the exams given in her class. I locate a copy of the test which she had not collected. I violated the Academic Honor Policy

استاذي لا يقوم بتوزيع النسخ السابقة من الامتحانات في الصف، أنا موقع على نسخه من اختبار التي قد كانت لا يتم جمعها، أنا انتهكت السياسة الأكاديمية





- 22- **IF I am aware that my friend is copying from my test and I allow him to continue, only my friend has violated the Academic Honor Policy.**

إذا أنا كنت على علم بأن صديقي ينسخ مني معلومات في الاختبار وسمحت له بالاستمرار بذلك، فقط صديقي هو من انتهك السياسة الأكاديمية.

- 23- **You sign in your friend's name on the attendance sheet that is being passed around in class. This is misrepresentation, a form of academic dishonesty.**

في تسجيل اسم صديقك على ورقة الحضور التي يتم تناقلها في الصف. هذا هو تحريف، شكلا من أشكال خيانة الأمانة الأكاديمية.

- 24- **You submitted an ungraded assignment as a draft and you did not reference appropriately material taken from another source. This is plagiarism.**

قمت بتقديم واجب غير المصنفين على رتب كمسودة وأنت لم تشير إلى مرجعها المناسب وهي مأخوذة من مصدر آخر. هذا انتحال.

- 25- **Engineers may not participate in any matter involving a conflict of interest if it could influence or appear to influence their judgment or the quality of their services.**

المهندسون لا يشاركون في أي مسأله تطوي على تضارب المصالح إذا كان يمكن أن يؤثر أو يبدون تأثير على حكمهم أو نوعية خدماتها.

- 26- **Engineering is an important and learned profession. As members of this profession, engineers are expected to exhibit the highest standards of honesty and integrity.**

الهندسة هي مهنة هامة لتعلم الدروس. كأعضاء في هذه المهنة، ومن المتوقع أن يظهر المهندسين على أعلى مستوى من الأمانة والنزاهة.

- 27- **Engineers shall be guided in all their relations by the highest standards of honesty and integrity.**

يسترشد المهندسين في علاقاتهما قبل كل شيء بأعلى مستوى من الأمانة والنزاهة.

- 28- **Engineering has a direct and vital impact on the quality of life for all people. Accordingly, the services provided by engineers require honesty, impartiality, fairness, and equity, and must be dedicated to the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.**

الهندسة لها تأثير مباشر وحيوي على نوعية الحياة لجميع الناس. وعليه، فإن الخدمات المقدمة من قبل المهندسين تتطلب الصدق والحياد والنزاهة، والإنصاف، ويجب أن تكون مكرسة لحماية الصحة العامة والسلامة والرفاهية.



29- Engineers are encouraged to participate in civic affairs; career guidance for youths; and work for the advancement of the safety, health, and well-being of their community.

يتم تشجيع المهندسين على المشاركة في الشؤون المدنية والتوجيه المهني للشباب، والعمل من أجل النهوض بالصحة والسلامة، ورفاه المجتمع.

30- Engineers shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest that could influence or appear to influence their judgment or the quality of their services

على المهندسين الإفصاح عن كل الصراعات في المصالح المعروف ومن المحتمل التي يمكن أن تؤثر أو يبدو للتأثير على حكمهم أو نوعية خدماتها

**END**

Answer exam

1	F	16	I
2	I	17	F
3	F	18	F
4	F	19	F
5	I	20	I
6	I	21	I
7	I	22	F
8	I	23	I
9	F	24	I
10	I	25	F
11	I	26	I
12	I	27	I
13	F	28	I
14	F	29	I
15	I	30	I

ع



10/19

## 2<sup>nd</sup> ethics exam

1. (Select the false statement) To follow the ethical principle of minimum impact camping a responsible canoeist will:
  - a. Bathe and wash clothes and dishes in the waterway using only "biodegradable" soap.
  - b. Use a free-standing tent.
  - c. Use existing campsites and fire pits.
  - d. Build small cooking fires using only dead wood.
  - e. Carry spare garbage bags to pack out non-burnable litter left by thoughtless campers.
  
2. To keep water from entering your tent in a heavy rain, dig a shallow trench around it so the run-off will drain harmlessly away.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Open to interpretation
  
3. What is the correct way to dispose of tin and aluminum cans, glass containers, and foil?
  - a. Wash or burn the cans, pound them flat with a rock, and pack them out in a strong plastic bag along with the glass containers and foil.
  - b. Burn them and then bury them.
  - c. Bury them at least 30 m from water.
  - d. Any of the above methods are acceptable.
  
4. A fallen tree blocks your path on a portage. Someone has already improvised a detour around the obstacle. You should:
  - a. Follow the detour and push aside the brush to make it easier for your next trip.
  - b. Avoid the detour and lift your gear over the obstacle.
  - c. Use your axe or saw to remove the obstacle.
  
5. To properly dispose of human waste and toilet paper:
  - a. Bury it over 20 cm deep and 30 m from water.
  - b. Human waste degrades quickly; it isn't necessary for it to be buried.
  - c. Bury it 10 to 20 cm deep, at least 30 m from water and the campsite.
  - d. Burn the toilet paper on the spot and bury the rest of the waste in the organic layer of the soil.
  
6. At the end of a portage you realize your half-eaten bag of chips fell out of your canoe as you started the portage. This should prompt you to:
  - a. Not worry over such a small piece of litter.
  - b. Assume that someone coming behind you picked it up and carry on.
  - c. Leave it for the next party through to pick up.
  - d. Retrace your steps and retrieve the food and foil packaging.
  
7. If you have meal leftovers, toss them into the bushes. Animals will dispose of the food quickly and completely.



- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Open to interpretation
8. Modern day wilderness travelers like to identify with nature. This is best accomplished by:
- a. Carving your initials in trees around the campsite.
  - b. Scratching a message on a prominent lichen-covered rock for all following travelers to appreciate.
  - c. Meditating in a secluded spot.
  - d. Learning something about the plants and wildlife along the route before starting the trip.
  - e. Constructing log benches and tables for camp convenience.
9. Saskatchewan law provides for penalties up to \$5000 and/or imprisonment for up to 6 months for:
- a. Littering on canoe routes in provincial wilderness lands.
  - b. Trespassing on sacred Indian burial grounds.
  - c. Cutting trees on crown land without a permit.
  - d. Collecting projectile points without a permit.
  - e. All of the above.
10. Canoeing offers opportunities to enjoy Saskatchewan's natural areas with few restrictions. Responsible canoeists could express their appreciation of this freedom by:
- a. Respecting the culture and lifeways of communities and individuals living along canoe routes.
  - b. Contributing financially to the improvement of canoeing areas.
  - c. Joining organizations working for the protection of natural areas.
  - d. Finding out from pre-trip research what features en route require special care (e.g. fragile terrain, endangered species, cultural sites, etc.)
  - e. All of the above.
11. Use a campstove for all your cooking. It is unethical to build fires in a wilderness area.
- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Open to interpretation
12. Of all its major ecozones, Saskatchewan's boreal forest (where most canoeing occurs) is the most vulnerable to impairment from industrial logging. Awareness of this should prompt a responsible canoeist to:
- a. Leave the problem to be solved by government resource managers.
  - b. Question forestry companies on their plans to maintain biodiversity throughout their operations.
  - c. Support groups working toward a sustainable future for the boreal forest.
  - d. Avoid canoeing in areas where logging occurs.
13. Bright-coloured equipment (canoes, tents, packs, clothing, etc.) detracts from a "wilderness experience".



- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Open to interpretation
14. What is the best way to dispose of used sanitary items such as pads and tampons?
- a. Burn them, along with toilet paper, where you have your backwoods bathroom.
  - b. Pack them out
  - c. Burn them in the main campfire
  - d. Slip them into your tentmate's pack
15. The best way to dispose of fish entrails is to:
- a. Pack them out.
  - b. Bury them in at least 4 metres of water.
  - c. They are biodegradable so it makes no difference how you dispose of them.
  - d. Burn them.
16. What is the least desirable of the following methods of dealing with animal hazards?
- a. Packing all food in sealable containers.
  - b. Storing food well away from the campsite, out of sight of game trails.
  - c. Using a large tree near your tent to suspend the food packs from.
  - d. Keeping the cooking and tenting areas well separated.
  - e. Transferring personal snacks and aromatic toiletries into the group food pack for overnight storage.
17. What is the best way to dispose of dishwater?
- a. Dump it into the lake or stream where it can become diluted.
  - b. Pack it out, along with left-over food.
  - c. Spread the water over the forest floor where it can filter into the soil.
  - d. Boil it and use it for tea.
18. Many wilderness recreationists will row or paddle rather than use motors. The use of motorized vehicles in the wilderness is unacceptable.
- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Open to interpretation
19. To ensure a restful sleep, the wise camper will gather evergreen boughs or moss to make a sleeping pad.
- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Open to interpretation
20. You should call environmentally irresponsible practices which you observe to the attention of the person(s) involved in a friendly, helpful manner and report violations of land and water use regulations to the appropriate authorities (if practical).
- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Open to interpretation



21. risks and benefits to the public are more easily determined because individual difference tend to even out as larger number of people are considered .

- a. True
- b. False

22- the difficulty when assessing personal risk is magnified when we consider involuntary risks .

- a. True
- b. False

23. it is good business for corporation to be perceived by the public as environmentally responsible , indeed as a leader in finding creative solutions .

- a. True
- b. False

#### Multiple Choice

1. \_\_\_\_\_ What involves the values that govern a society's attitude toward right and wrong?

- a. Ethics
- b. Morals
- c. Values
- d. Integrity

2. \_\_\_\_\_ What are the means for determining what a society's values ought to be?

- a. Ethics
- b. Morals
- c. Values
- d. Integrity

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following means, exhibiting a courteous, conscientious and generally businesslike manner in the workplace?

- a. Values
- b. Ethics
- c. Morals
- d. Professionalism

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following means, moral soundness, honesty, and freedom from corrupting influences or motives?

- a. Values
- b. Ethics
- c. Morals
- d. Integrity



5. \_\_\_\_\_ What are beliefs of a person or social group in which they have emotional

investment, either for or against something?

- a. Values
- b. Ethics
- c. Morals
- d. Integrity

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is NOT one of the six core ethical values? a. Integrity

- b. Responsibility
- c. Trustworthiness
- d. Citizenship

7. \_\_\_\_\_ You show which of the following core ethical values when you tell the truth?

- a. Responsibility
- b. Citizenship
- c. Trustworthiness
- d. Fairness

8. \_\_\_\_\_ If you spread gossip, call other employees names or use offensive language, you are considered a professional.

- a. True
- b. False

9. \_\_\_\_\_ It is ok to solicit sex from a co-worker at work in return for a special day off if the both of you are single.

- a. True
- b. False

10. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following activities would be considered an ethical issue? a. Excessive use of force on an inmate.

- b. Arriving for work 15 minutes early
- c. Requesting time off
- d. Taking responsibility for your decisions

11. \_\_\_\_\_ If it's legal, it must be ethical.

- a. True
- b. False

12. \_\_\_\_\_ You should never wear your uniform in which of the following situations? a. Buying groceries

- b. To the liquor store to buy beer
- c. Pumping gas



d. Going to a friend's house

13. \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural diversity means that as a supervisor you have to promote people from all races, even if they are not qualified. a. True  
b. False

14. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is not a violation as listed in PD-22? a. Horseplay  
b. Sleeping on duty  
c. Gambling on State property  
d. Dating a co-worker

15. \_\_\_\_\_ Providing tobacco to an offender would violate which of these standards? a. Ethics  
b. Morals  
c. Integrity  
d. all of the above

### Ethics Exam Key

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. D
- 5. A
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 11. B
- 12. B
- 13. B
- 14. D
- 15. D





**series of true/false questions pertaining to the NSPE Code of Ethics follows.**

1. Engineers, in the fulfillment of their professional duties, must carefully consider the safety, health, and welfare of the public.
2. Engineers may perform services outside of their areas of competence as long as they inform their employers or clients.
3. Engineers may issue subjective and partial statements if such statements are in writing and consistent with the best interests of their employers, clients, or the public.
4. Engineers shall act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees.
5. Engineers shall not be required to engage in truthful acts when required to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.
6. Engineers may not be required to follow the provisions of state or federal law when such actions could endanger or compromise their employer or their clients' interests.
7. If engineers' judgment is overruled under circumstances that endanger life or property, they shall notify their employers or clients and such other authority as may be appropriate.
8. Engineers may review but shall not approve those engineering documents that are in conformity with applicable standards.
9. Engineers shall not reveal facts, data...information without the prior consent of the client or employer except as authorized or required by law or this Code.
10. Engineers shall not permit the use of their names or associates in business ventures with any person or firm that they believe is engaged in fraudulent or dishonest enterprise, unless such enterprise or activity is deemed consistent with applicable state or federal law.
11. Engineers having knowledge of any alleged violation of this Code, following a period of 30 days during which the violation is not corrected, shall report thereon to appropriate professional bodies and, when relevant, also to public authorities, and cooperate with the proper authorities in furnishing such information or assistance as may be required.
12. Engineers shall undertake assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the specific technical fields involved.
13. Engineers shall not affix their signatures to plans or documents dealing with subject matter in which they lack competence, but may affix their signatures to plans or documents not prepared under their direction and control where they have a good faith belief that such plans or documents were competently prepared by another designated party.
14. Engineers may accept assignments and assume responsibility for coordination of an entire project and shall sign and seal the engineering documents for the entire project, including each technical segment of the plans and documents.
15. Engineers shall strive to be objective and truthful in professional reports, statements or testimony, with primary consideration for the best interests of the engineers' clients or employers. The engineers' reports shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimony, which shall bear the date on which the engineers were retained by the clients to prepare the reports.



16. Engineers may express publicly technical opinions that are founded upon knowledge of the facts and competence in the subject matter.
17. Engineers shall not issue statements, criticisms, or arguments on technical matters that are inspired or paid for by interested parties, unless they have prefaced their comments by explicitly identifying the interested parties on whose behalf they are speaking and revealing the existence of any interest the engineers may have in the matters.
18. Engineers may not participate in any matter involving a conflict of interest if it could influence or appear to influence their judgment or the quality of their services.
19. Engineers shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project, or for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed and agreed to by all interested parties.
20. Engineers shall not solicit but may accept financial or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, from outside agents in connection with the work for which they are responsible, if such compensation is fully disclosed.
21. Engineers in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental or quasi-governmental body or department may participate in decisions with respect to services solicited or provided by them or their organizations in private or public engineering practice as long as such decisions do not involve technical engineering matters for which they do not possess professional competence.
22. Engineers shall not solicit nor accept a contract from a governmental body on which a principal or officer of their organization serves as a member.
23. Engineers shall not intentionally falsify their qualifications nor actively permit written misrepresentation of their or their associate's qualifications. Engineers may accept credit for previous work performed where the work was performed during the period the engineers were employed by the previous employer. Brochures or other presentations incident to the solicitation of employment shall specifically indicate the work performed and the dates the engineers were employed by the firms.
24. Engineers shall not offer, give, solicit, nor receive, either directly or indirectly, any contribution to influence the award of a contract by a public authority, or which may be reasonably construed by the public as having the effect or intent of influencing the award of a contract unless such contribution is made in accordance with applicable federal or state election campaign finance laws and regulations.
25. Engineers shall acknowledge their errors after consulting with their employers or clients



## Answers & References to the Code of Ethics

1. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.1.
2. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.2.
3. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.3.
4. True - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.4.
5. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.5.
6. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics I.6.
7. True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.a.
8. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.b.
9. True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.c.
10. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.d.
11. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.1.e.
12. True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.2.a.
13. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.2.b.
14. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.2.c.
15. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.3.a.
16. True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.3.b.
17. True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.3.c.
18. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.a.
19. True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.b.
20. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.c.
21. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.d.
22. True - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.4.e.
23. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.5.a.
24. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics II.5.b.
25. False - see NSPE Code of Ethics III.1.a.