Midwest Consortium
40-Hour Site Worker Posttest
Version I (0703)

___1. Which of the following is an incorrect statement concerning rights and responsibilities?

a. The employer must post OSHA citations near the location where the violations happened.
b. You are responsible to use the safety equipment that your company requires.
c. HAZWOPER regulations require an annual 8-hour refresher to maintain certification for site work.
d. You cannot ask questions or speak with an OSHA inspector during the walk-around of the work site.

___2. If an individual exhibits symptoms of heavy sweating, weakness, and fatigue, the following exposure is most likely:

a. Noise.
b. Asbestos.
c. Heat.
d. Cold.

___3. Which of the following are reasons why an organized decontamination line is necessary?

a. To reduce the worker’s risk of exposure to a hazardous material.
b. To locate the decontamination activity in a safe place on the site.
c. To ensure that the greatest amount of contamination is taken off the PPE before removal.
d. All of the above.

___4. The bell on an SCBA goes off when the:

a. Face-to-facepiece seal is not tight enough.
b. By-pass valve is stuck in the closed position.
c. Main-line valve is stuck in the closed position.
d. Air pressure in the tank is getting low.
5. The employer must make the emergency response plan available to workers:
   a. Upon request.
   b. Only during training.
   c. Before each refresher program.
   d. For the evacuation drill.

6. You and a co-worker are going to repair the electric starter on a forklift.
   a. Both of you should lock-out the forklift together before starting to work on it.
   b. You should ask your co-worker if he/she locked out the forklift before you start to work on it.
   c. Make sure you are using non-sparking tools and the forklift is grounded before you begin to repair it.
   d. No special action is required. This activity does not require special procedures.

7. You see someone with an instrument moving around the site and telling his/her coworker to write down the following: 5 ppm, 25 ppm, below the limit of detection. To get more information, you ask:
   a. “Is there a radiation hazard?”
   b. “What gas or vapor are you detecting?”
   c. “Are you evaluating if the concentration is above the LEL?”
   d. “Are there asbestos fibers in the air?”

8. To meet the requirement of OSHA 1910.120, an Emergency Response Plan must address all of the following topics except:
   a. Site security and control.
   b. Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions.
   c. Procedures for routine cleaning operations.
   d. Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication.

9. The site safety officer wants to use a different type of glove because of “permeation problems.” What does he/she mean?
   a. The glove is too thick to allow you to work.
   b. The glove does not come in all the sizes needed.
   c. The cuff is not tight enough to keep chemicals from leaking in.
   d. The glove allows chemicals you work with to pass through it.
___10. You are trained to sample soil, confine a spill, patch a leak, and sample a confined space. During which activity are you most likely to have PPE contaminated with a chemical?

   a. Sampling soil outside the perimeter fence.
   b. Confining a spill with a soil dam.
   c. Patching a leaking drum of liquid waste.
   d. Sampling a confined space prior to entry.

___11. Which term indicates that below this concentration the material may be “too lean to ignite?”

   a. Threshold Limit Value (TLV).
   b. Lower Explosive Level (LEL).
   c. Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL).
   d. Threshold Limit Value-Ceiling (TLV-C).

___12. An example of a reaction to a chronic exposure is:

   a. Skin burn from splash of a caustic such as lye.
   b. Collapse from lack of oxygen when entering a confined space.
   c. Lung scarring after many years of working with asbestos.
   d. Dizziness while inhaling solvent vapors.

___13. When should you change the chemical cartridge in your air-purifying respirator?

   a. When the amount of oxygen in the air is between 19.5% and 22%.
   b. Every hour when used in dry weather conditions and high workloads.
   c. According to the change schedule or when the ESLI is activated.
   d. When the facepiece begins to fog up in a contaminated area.

___14. It is the end of July. You and your buddy are wearing Level B protective clothing while working in the hot zone. Your buddy gives the distress sign. Which of the following is the most correct action to take?

   a. Tell your buddy to go through the decon line and then report the problem to the safety officer.
   b. Tell your buddy to rest while you finish that task.
   c. Remove your buddy’s respirator and try to determine the problem.
   d. Immediately walk your buddy to the decon line.
15. Which of the following activities is not covered by the OSHA HAZWOPER standard for site workers?
   a. Monitoring of airborne exposures.
   b. Lock-out/tag-out of energy sources.
   c. Training in the site safety plan.
   d. Practice working with off-site emergency responders.

16. A respirator should be cleaned:
   a. Every 30 days.
   b. After each use.
   c. If you have a cold or the flu.
   d. Before each health and safety inspection.

17. The term “intrinsically safe” refers to:
   a. Supplied-air systems with automatic alarms or back-up air supplies.
   b. Equipment specially designed and built to be incapable of generating a fire or explosion hazard.
   c. Double-gloving or other PPE systems designed to prevent penetration of any type of chemical.
   d. Waste sites from which all physical and chemical hazards have been removed.
Match each of the hand signals with its correct interpretation.

___ 18. Need Help.
___ 19. Out of air, cannot breathe.
___ 20. Task cannot be completed with remaining air.

a. Hands clutching throat
b. One arm over head, one arm horizontal
c. One thumb down, one arm horizontal
d. Hands over head

___ 21. After you finish the 40-hour Site Worker course, you:
   a. Are ready to work on a hazardous waste site immediately.
   b. Need 3 days of supervised on-site training before you can work on a site.
   c. Are trained to respond to hazardous waste spills at any hazardous waste site.
   d. Have met OSHA requirements for respiratory protection training.
___22. Which of the following is the most common route of entry into your body for carbon monoxide?

a. Skin absorption.
b. Inhalation.
c. Ingestion.
d. Injection.

___23. You must wear an SCBA or air line with escape bottle in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. An atmosphere is oxygen-deficient at which level?

a. 28.0%.
b. 16.5%.
c. 21.5%.
d. 22.5%.

___24. As a fully trained site worker, you are trained to do which of the following if an emergency happens on your site?

a. Plug a gas cylinder containing an unknown compressed gas.
b. Help put out a chemical fire.
c. Activate the alarm system.
d. Serve as Incident Commander.

___25. Which of the following best describes a correct routine respirator positive-pressure fit check?

a. For an air-purifying respirator, cover the exhalation valve and gently blow out. No air should escape around the facepiece.
b. For an air-purifying respirator, cover the inhalation valve and gently blow out. Air should escape through the exhalation valve.
c. For an air-purifying respirator, place your hands over the cartridges of the APR and inhale. No outside air should leak into the facepiece.
d. With an SCBA, disconnect the mask hose, cover the intake hose, and inhale. No air should leak into the facepiece.

___26. Corrosive hazardous waste has a pH of:

a. Less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 12.5.
b. Less than 7.
c. Greater than 7.
d. Less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 7.
27. Which of the following best describes the decontamination process?
   a. Complete decon is usually not achieved, and some of the hazards are carried off-site.
   b. Because hazardous materials are removed during decon, there is no health hazard for site workers working the decon line.
   c. Run-off from the decon line is not hazardous because it has been diluted with water.
   d. Cements, resins, and dried mud may have to be removed from chemical-protective clothing (CPC) by brushing and scraping.

28. Details of methods for conducting work at a hazardous waste site are referred to as:
   b. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
   c. Safety and Security Procedures (SSPs).
   d. Procedural Guidelines.

29. Before site workers go onto a new work site, which kinds of information must they have?
   a. Safety and health hazards expected at the new site.
   b. How much time workers will spend on the new site.
   c. A description of the job tasks that site workers will perform on the new site.
   d. All of the above.

30. If a worker discovers an unsafe or unhealthy condition in the workplace, the worker can do any of the following:
   a. Inform the supervisor.
   b. Request an OSHA inspection.
   c. Speak to a compliance officer who inspects the workplace.
   d. Do all of the above.

31. If a chemical gets on your hands or arms, which of the following health effects could it cause?
   a. You may get a rash from the exposure.
   b. Your blood may be affected by the exposure.
   c. One or more of your body organs—like a kidney or the liver—may be affected by the exposure.
   d. All of the above could be health effects from the exposure.
32. When you put on a chemical cartridge respirator, do all of the following except:
   a. Perform a positive-pressure check.
   b. Perform a negative-pressure check.
   c. Make sure the cartridge is right for the expected exposure.
   d. Check the connection between the air tank hose and mask.

33. What does the symbol in the white diamond tell you about the material?
   a. It floats on water.
   b. It is an oxidizer.
   c. It is a biological hazard.
   d. It should not come in contact with water.

34. The drum that is probably not safe to open by hand in order to sample its contents is one which has:
   a. Any of the following.
   b. A bulging top.
   c. An unreadable red label.
   d. Vapor or mist coming from its top.

35. Which of the following statements allows an employer to meet OSHA 1910.120 requirements for an Emergency Response Plan (ERP)?
   a. Workers can see the ERP only if they ask to see it.
   b. Workers must have regular drills on the ERP.
   c. Workers only have to read over the ERP.
   d. Workers must take and pass a written test on the ERP.
Use the diagram below to answer Questions 36 and 37.

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___ 36. Which is the best location for the Command post?

a. Point A.
b. Point B.
c. Point C.
d. Point D.

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___ 37. The decontamination line should be set up between which two points?

a. Points D to B.
b. Points F to E.
c. Points C to B.
d. Points D to C.

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___ 38. Disadvantages of real-time (direct-read) monitoring equipment include:

a. They may not be sensitive enough to detect low levels of contaminants.
b. Most of these instruments cannot identify a specific contaminant or distinguish one contaminant from another.
c. They may give an inaccurate reading because of background levels or the presence of chemicals other than the one being sampled.
d. All of the above are disadvantages.

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___ 39. One person who can overrule a decision made by the Site Remediation Company Emergency Coordinator is the:

a. Planning Officer.
b. Operations Officer.
c. Authorized State Officer.
d. Liaison Officer.
___40. When wearing chemical-protective clothing (CPC), you could experience all of the following problems except:

a. Being unable to use an SCBA when wearing a fully encapsulating vapor-tight suit.
b. Having problems communicating with your buddy when you are both wearing Level B protection.
c. Having your CPC crack and become ineffective against chemicals in extremely cold temperatures.
d. Being more likely to trip and fall when wearing Level B PPE than when wearing Level D PPE.

___41. The most important reason to have written HAZWOPER procedures is:

a. Training purposes.
b. Legal documentation.
c. Financial accountability.
d. Reduced risk of injury.

___42. Which of the following actions should you take if a direct-reading instrument indicates 10% of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)?

a. Continue to work using spark-proof tools.
b. Consult the MSDS.
c. Immediately call your supervisor over and tell him/her.
d. Leave the work area immediately.

___43. When airborne and liquid contaminants cannot seriously harm the skin but respiratory protection is needed, the lowest level of PPE you can use is:

a. Level A.
b. Level B.
c. Level C.
d. Level D.

___44. Which of the following statements is not true about a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)?

a. You will have one for unearthed drums brought to the staging area.
b. It describes the dangers of a specific hazardous chemical used on a site.
c. It describes ways to safely handle, use, and dispose of the chemical.
d. It tells you what kinds of hazard control and respiratory protection is needed to work safely.
45. Which of the following describes a correct location to change an air tank on a SCBA when you need more air to complete a task in the hot zone?

a. Walk from the hot zone to the warm zone with your buddy and follow procedures to change air tanks.
b. Walk from the hot zone to the support zone with your buddy and help each other change air tanks.
c. Because the back-up team is wearing chemical-protective clothing, signal them to come into the warm zone to replace your air tank.
d. Wash and rinse your outer chemical-protective clothing in the decon line; then change your air tanks in the support zone.

46. Which of the following is the most difficult to decontaminate and most likely will be discarded after working on a site?

a. Glass “thief” drum samplers.
b. Tools with wooden handles.
c. SCBA tanks.
d. Rubber parts of respirators.

47. Which of the following information would you find in a site safety plan?

a. Local emergency medical contacts.
b. Specific chemical, physical, and biological hazards on the clean-up site.
c. Descriptions of the job tasks to be performed on the site.
d. All of the above.

48. An overturned tank car filled with oleum (fuming sulfuric acid) is releasing an acid mist. The lowest level of PPE the entry team can use is:

a. Level A.
b. Level B.
c. Level C.
d. Level D.

49. A four-gas detector used to monitor a trench prior to entry must measure:

a. H₂S, CO.
b. CO₂, O₂.
c. O₂, LEL.
d. LEL, Cl₂.

50. When sampling drums, you should:

a. Move a secondary containment under the drum.
b. Make sure the drum is upright.
c. Sample drums where they are, to the extent possible, before moving them.
d. Stage drums for sampling in groups of four rows of drums, then an aisle, another row of four drums, then an aisle, etc.
e. aisle, etc.