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

___1 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.

___2. 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.

___3. 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%.

___4. 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.
5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.
11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

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. 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.
16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.