1. Which of the following is NOT recommended to protect the supervisor from liability?
   a. Document all actions related to safety and health issues.
   b. Ensure that all parts of the site safety plan are followed.
   c. Have properly trained workers sign liability waivers.
   d. Ensure all personnel are properly using PPE and engineering controls.

2. Feedback to workers regarding health and safety practices should be:
   a. As general as possible.
   b. Given no more than quarterly.
   c. Given only to the foreperson.
   d. Given to the worker as soon as possible.

3. Which of the following is the most effective method of feedback to increase workers’ use of correct work practices?
   a. Review the correct procedures and successes at quarterly safety meetings.
   b. Review the right procedures and successes at a weekly tool-box meeting.
   c. Tell co-workers that Joe is not a good worker.
   d. Reprimand workers publicly.

4. Which of the following is an element of a site control plan?
   a. Site work zones.
   b. Required respiratory protection.
   c. First Aid procedures.
   d. Decontamination plans.
5. Disadvantages of real-time (direct-read) monitoring equipment include:
   a. It 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.

6. Which of the following will help you interpret results of air sampling?
   a. Temperature.
   b. Wind velocity and direction.
   c. Work activities.
   d. All of the above.

7. A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is designed to target:
   a. Worker attitudes.
   b. Critical behavior or actions.
   c. Company safety goals.
   d. A supervisor’s experience.

8. The primary purpose of an accident investigation is to:
   a. Determine that someone else is to blame.
   b. Hire a lawyer and sue the responsible parties.
   c. Prevent a similar occurrence.
   d. Get information before OSHA arrives.

9. Which of the following is the correct sequence of atmospheric testing in a confined space?
   a. Oxygen, combustibles, toxics.
   b. Combustibles, oxygen, toxics.
   c. Toxics, combustibles, oxygen.
   d. Oxygen, toxics, combustibles.

10. Which one of the following is usually the preferred method to reduce worker exposure?
    a. Personal protective equipment.
    b. Administrative controls.
    c. Engineering controls.
    d. Workforce rotation.
11. Which of the following responsibilities is **NOT** required under OSHA’s Respiratory Protection Standard?

a. Employers will provide respirators when needed.
b. The employer will provide contact lenses which can be used inside a full-facepiece respirator.
c. The employer shall be responsible for the maintenance of a respiratory protection program.
d. The employer shall provide a respirator which is approved and suitable for the purpose intended.

12. The supervisor should diligently monitor all of the following respiratory protection program elements **EXCEPT**:

a. Workers doing daily positive or negative fit-checks.
b. That workers wear provided protection.
c. Workers attending bi-annual medical exams.
d. Workers’ notifications of changes in hazard-related conditions.

13. When a large spill of hazardous waste occurs, what document should be consulted first?

a. Confined-space entry program.
b. Crisis communications plan.
c. Site safety and health plan.
d. Hazard communication program.

14. Worker participation in developing safe work practices has been shown:

a. Not to be effective in improving job safety.
b. To be somewhat effective but too costly in time and money.
c. To result in safe work practices but loss of productivity.
d. To result in better compliance with safe work practices.

15. A good crisis communication plan includes:

a. A long list of written materials to be handed out.
b. Phrases to use in “stonewalling.”
c. The name of the person authorized to speak with the media.
d. A two-page statement to read about site history.
16. Factors to consider in selecting respiratory protective equipment for workers at a job site include the:
   a. Activity to be performed.
   b. Number of people on-site.
   c. Distance to the cold zone.
   d. Ease of decontaminating the equipment.

17. Each year during the months of February, March, and April, the following must be posted:
   a. OSHA Form 300A Summary of Illnesses & Injuries.
   b. HAZCOM program.
   c. RCRA manifest.
   d. Petition for modification of abatement dates.

18. Which one of the following is TRUE when an employee files a complaint with OSHA?
   a. OSHA must respond to each complaint within a reasonable amount of time.
   b. Employees do not have the right to remain anonymous when they file a complaint.
   c. Employers can fire an employee for requesting an OSHA inspection.
   d. OSHA must initiate an inspection if the information given on the complaint form alleges serious hazards or violation of OSHA standards.

19. OSHA may request records during an inspection. One of the following is generally not relevant to an OSHA inspection:
   a. Employee exposure records of personal monitoring.
   b. Medical records not related to workplace exposures.
   c. Documentation of on-the-job training dates.
   d. Recordable injury and illness documentation.

20. The site-specific safety and health plan:
   a. Is developed after remediation is completed.
   b. Can be used for any work site of the main contractor.
   c. Describes the particular hazards and controls for each phase of work.
   d. Is kept at the EPA office so that it does not get lost.