A  1. A standard operating procedure needed for emergency response is:
   a. Emergency response plan.
   b. Dust masks use and resupply.
   c. Welding outside the machine shop.
   d. Lock-out/tag-out.

C  2. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for:
   a. The Local Emergency Planning Committee.
   b. Preparing the in-house emergency response plan or emergency action plan.
   c. Enforcing training requirements under 1910.120(q).
   d. Enforcing the Clean Air Act.

D  3. Which of the following are correct methods for dealing with possible chemical exposure to the eyes?
   a. All of the following methods are correct.
   b. Wear contact lenses to protect your eyes from chemicals.
   c. If exposed, rub your eyes to make them tear.
   d. If exposed, go to the nearest eye wash station and flush for 15 minutes.

D  4. A disadvantage of personal air monitoring to measure dust exposure is:
   a. It provides an accurate measure of worker exposure.
   b. Results can be converted to TWA values.
   c. It documents exposure for the duration of the emergency.
   d. It requires laboratory analysis that may take a week or more.
**D** 5. One of the following is a physical hazard that may affect industrial emergency responders:
   a. Acetone.
   b. Bronchioles.
   c. Choking.
   d. Electricity.

**C** 6. The units of concentration for the LEL display is:
   a. Parts per million.
   b. Feet per second.
   c. Percent.
   d. Milligrams per cubic meter.

**C** 7. Penetration of a chemical through a chemical-protective suit refers to:
   a. The physical destruction of the material.
   b. The process by which a chemical moves through the protective material on a molecular level.
   c. The flow of the chemical through zippers and stitched seams in the material.
   d. None of the above.

**D** 8. An emergency responder trained to the operations level could:
   a. Block a drain.
   b. Monitor the air for known hazards.
   c. Perform decontamination of the entry team.
   d. All of the above.

**B** 9. Which of the following is the most difficult to decontaminate and is often discarded after working on a chemical spill?
   a. Portable gas chromatograph.
   b. Tools with wood handles.
   c. SCBA tanks.
   d. Rubber parts of respirators.
10. If a person responds to an emergency with chemical-protective clothing but with no respiratory protection, he or she is wearing:
   a. Level C.
   b. Level A.
   c. Level D.
   d. Level B.

11. Which of the following respiratory protective devices would be the best choice to enter an area that has an unknown hazardous atmosphere?
   a. Full-face air-purifying respirator.
   b. SCBA.
   c. Half-mask air-purifying respirator.
   d. Single-use dust mask.

12. Employees were trying to cool a vat of acid when the safety valve vented, letting corrosive vapor escape into the air. Which of the following parts of an emergency response plan (ERP) would be important immediately?
   a. The name of the clean-up company.
   b. Alerting procedures and evacuation routes.
   c. The log of calls to outside personnel.
   d. The content of the last training session.

13. Which of the following is the best place to store your emergency response team respirator?
   a. In your locker on the clean side of the change area.
   b. In a refrigerated space to increase service life.
   c. In a sealed bag with the emergency response equipment.
   d. Hanging on the post near the degreaser.

14. Which of the following topics should be in your Emergency Response Plan (ERP)?
   a. All of the following.
   b. Communications network.
   c. Emergency procedures.
   d. Incident command structure.
A  15. When responders move through the decon line, they should always:
   a. Move from contaminated areas to cleaner areas.
   b. Go through as fast as possible.
   c. Remove their SCBA first.
   d. Move from clean areas to contaminated areas.

B  16. An acute exposure is:
   a. An exposure to a low concentration of a chemical over a long period of time.
   b. An exposure to a high concentration of a chemical over a short period of time.
   c. An exposure that results in no signs or symptoms of ill health.
   d. An exposure every day that is below the PEL.

C  17. One method to prevent exposure of the skin to harmful agent(s) is:
   a. Get plenty of sun.
   b. Wear clothing that is permeable.
   c. Substitute a less toxic chemical.
   d. Wash with mineral spirits.

D  18. Which of the following is most likely to be a safe absorbing material for liquid chemical spills?
   a. Wood chips.
   b. Dry fertilizer.
   c. Crushed limestone.
   d. Clay chips.

A  19. An SCBA or air line with escape bottle is required if the oxygen concentration is less than:
   a. 19.5%.
   b. 21.5%.
   c. 24.5%.
   d. 22.5%. 
____B____ 20. Which of the following equipment is legally required for emergency response?
   a. 24-hour guard or electronic system.
   b. Facility internal communication or alarm system.
   c. In-plant fire brigade on all shifts.
   d. SCBA for employees who may be exposed.