Midwest Consortium
Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Posttest—Answer Key
Version C (090703)

1. Your responsibilities as an employee do not include:
   a. Establishing a safety plan for your work area.
   b. Notifying your supervisor or safety officer when you believe an unsafe condition is present.
   c. Following your employer's reasonable safety rules.
   d. Wearing air monitoring equipment as requested by the employer.

2. Under RCRA, criminal and civil actions may be brought against employees or the employer. Examples of criminal actions include knowingly:
   a. Transporting waste to a permitted facility.
   b. Transporting waste without a manifest.
   c. Complying with RCRA record-keeping requirements.
   d. Making true statements on the permit.

3. Which of the following is not an example of poor storage practices?
   a. Flammable substances stored near oxidizers.
   b. Flammable substances stored near salts.
   c. Flammable substances stored near spark-producing equipment.
   d. Flammable substances stored near an operating electric motor.

4. Vapor pressure is a measure of:
   a. The tendency of a liquid to change to a vapor or gas.
   b. Whether a solid will melt.
   c. The density of a gas at room temperature.
   d. The pressure needed to form a liquid from a vapor.
5. Gases with high vapor densities:
   a. Will rise to the top of a tank.
   b. Will concentrate in the bottom of a tank or other low areas.
   c. Ignite more easily than other gases.
   d. React vigorously with water.

6. An NFPA label on a stationary tank shows a "4" in the yellow region located on the right side of the label. This indicates the contained substance is:
   a. Highly unstable.
   b. Extremely flammable.
   c. An extreme health hazard.
   d. Poses no health threat.

7. 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 from inhaling solvent vapors.

8. How much a worker is affected by an exposure to a chemical may depend on:
   a. The dose = concentration x time.
   b. The worker's age.
   c. Use of protective equipment.
   d. All of the above.

9. A medical term for the effect of a chemical on the skin is:
   a. Dermatitis.
   b. Cirrhosis.
   c. CNS damage.
   d. Halo glow.

10. Which one of the following statements is false?
    a. The kidneys filter blood and remove unneeded fluids.
    b. The blood vessels are part of the circulatory system.
    c. Reproductive hazards affect only females.
    d. Carcinogens produce uncontrolled cell growth.
11. Who is required to pay for medical exams?
   a. The worker.
   b. The union.
   c. The employer.
   d. The worker's insurance.

12. Which of the following is established by OSHA?
   a. Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
   b. Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH).
   c. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs).
   d. Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs).

13. If the combustible-gas indicator (CGI) indicates 25% of the LEL:
   a. Arrange for a larger, faster work crew.
   b. Leave the work area immediately.
   c. Have your buddy go tell the supervisor.
   d. Consult a manual to get more information.

14. If conditions are classified as IDLH, it means:
   a. Respirators are not required, but safety equipment such as a hard hat and safety glasses should still be used.
   b. The air may be dangerous to breathe, so more monitoring should be done.
   c. High concentrations of a pollutant may be present that could injure or kill unprotected, exposed workers within 30 minutes.
   d. Pollutant levels have changed and are now present at an unknown level of danger.

15. All of the following types of monitors might help you decide if there is a danger of explosion except:
   b. Oxygen meter.
   c. LEL meter.
   d. Combustible-gas indicator.
16. Why are engineering controls preferred to work practice controls or PPE for reducing hazards?
   a. They generally are cheaper.
   b. They generally do not rely on the actions of individual workers to be effective.
   c. They usually are less complicated.
   d. They get design engineers involved in health and safety.

17. When working around ponds, lagoons, or impoundments, a primary safety/health concern is:
   a. Oxygen deficiency.
   b. Drowning/water safety.
   c. Air lines.
   d. Proper clothing.

18. Which one of the following would not normally be considered a confined space?
   a. A ravine or trench open to the air.
   b. An incinerator kiln.
   c. An open-air platform packed with a single layer of chemical drums.
   d. An empty thousand-gallon tank with a missing lid.

19. All of the following are usual requirements for safe work in a confined space except:
   a. Obtaining an entry permit from a supervisor prior to beginning work.
   b. Testing the atmosphere for oxygen content before beginning work.
   c. Having rescue personnel stationed outside the confined space at all times.
   d. Having two people working inside the confined space at all times.

20. Lock-out procedures:
   a. Should be written and employees trained in proper work practices.
   b. Apply only to electrical energy.
   c. Are designed to ensure timely start-up of process equipment that has not been under repair.
   d. Both a and c.

21. The potential for heat stress is most likely to be increased by:
   a. Wearing light-weight clothing.
   b. Drinking lots of fluids.
   c. Working in the sun.
   d. High wind speed.
22. Which form of heat stress is the most dangerous and life-threatening?
   a. Heat rash: presence of raised, itchy red spots on most of the body.
   c. Heat exhaustion: pale, clammy skin; profuse sweating; weak; dizzy.
   d. Heat stroke: red, flushed face; skin hot and dry; body temperature above 105°F.

23. Increased body temperature and hot skin are symptoms of:
   a. Heat cramps.
   b. Heat exhaustion.
   c. Heat stroke.
   d. All of the above.

24. Which of the following must be known to wear an Air-Purifying Respirator (APR)?
   a. All airborne contaminants.
   b. The concentration of airborne contaminants.
   c. The oxygen concentration in the area.
   d. All of the above.

25. Which of the following conditions is not a reason a physician is likely to exclude a worker from wearing a respirator?
   a. Severe obesity.
   b. Claustrophobia.
   c. Color blindness.
   d. Some heart conditions.

26. Which of the following may indicate it's time to change your air-purifying cartridge?
   a. Funny or different taste.
   b. Funny or different smell.
   c. Nose or throat irritation.
   d. All of the above.

27. Which of the following respirators should be used in an IDLH atmosphere?
   a. SCBA.
   b. Single-use dust mask.
   c. Air-purifying.
   d. Half-face.
28. Which type of respirator has the highest protection factor?
   a. Powered air-purifying (PAPR).
   b. SCBA.
   c. Half-mask, air-purifying (not powered).
   d. Full-face, air-purifying (not powered).

29. Respirators used routinely must be inspected:
   a. Before and after each use.
   b. Once a week or after five uses.
   c. At least monthly.
   d. When scheduled by the supervisor.

30. The face-to-facepiece seal of a respirator may be a problem if the employee:
   a. Wears dentures.
   b. Is clean-shaven.
   c. Uses Vaseline.
   d. Breathes heavily.

31. A half-mask respirator covers the:
   a. Nose and mouth.
   b. Nose and eyes.
   c. Eyes and chin.
   d. b and c.

32. What color are emergency by-pass valves on SCBAs?
   a. Red.
   b. Blue.
   c. Green.
   d. Tan.

33. The level of protection which provides the highest degree of respiratory and skin protection against gases and vapors is:
   a. Level A.
   b. Level B.
   c. Level C.
   d. Level D.
34. Which one of the following is not a part of Level C protection?
   a. SCBA.
   b. Chemical-resistant clothing.
   c. Chemical-resistant gloves.
   d. Chemical-resistant boots with steel toe and shank.

35. Level B protection must include:
   a. Coveralls under protective clothing.
   b. Removable face shield.
   c. SCBA or air line with egress.
   d. None of the above.

36. Level A must include all except:
   a. SCBA.
   b. Fully encapsulating suit.
   c. Inner–outer gloves.
   d. Boot covers.

37. All the following are true about Level A protection except:
   a. The minimum respiratory protection required is a pressure-demand SCBA.
   b. Level A suit is fire- and explosion-proof.
   c. Proper decontamination procedures are required.
   d. Level A offers the highest level of protection.

38. Of the following, which is not a usual limitation to be considered in the selection of gloves?
   a. The material.
   b. Permeation and penetration.
   c. Tasks to be done.
   d. The age of the employee.

39. Inspection of drums for hazards includes:
   a. Visible signs of radiation.
   b. Ensuring adequate ventilation.
   c. Evidence of leaking drums.
   d. None of the above.
When unloading a bulk tanker, a worker always needs a ground lead if:

- The day is hot and humid.
- The tank is completely full.
- Unloading flammable or combustible material.
- The tank is made of stainless steel.

When unloading solid waste from a truck, which one of the following actions is unsafe?

- If load hangs, gently rocking bed of truck from side to side.
- Standing well in front of and on driver's side of load.
- Releasing tailgate manual locks while remote control locks hold.
- Keeping far away from heavy equipment used to unload waste.

Identify which of the following matches between drum types and contents is incorrect:

- Closed-top metal—non-corrosive liquid.
- Closed-top plastic—corrosive liquids.
- Open-top plastic—corrosive sludge.
- Open-top metal—corrosive sludge.

GFCIs—ground-fault circuit interrupters:

- Are not needed if the electrical tool is double-insulated.
- Are not needed if lock-out of electrical power source is enforced.
- Will only protect workers wearing rubber or other insulated boots.
- Protect the electrical tool user in case of electrical failure.

Legally required equipment for emergency response includes:

- Facility internal communication or alarm system.
- In-plant fire brigade on all shifts.
- SCBA for employees who may be exposed.
- All of the above.

Which of the following are likely spots for leaks:

- Containers in/on semi-trailers during unloading.
- Piping and valves.
- Drums or tank.
- All of the above.
46. Some contaminants cannot be removed during decontamination. One of these is:
   a. Loose contaminants on the PPE.
   b. Liquids on the surface of the PPE.
   c. Solvents permeating into the PPE.
   d. Solids adhering to the PPE.

47. Decontamination is a process:
   a. To remove Hazardous materials from work surfaces, clothes, or skin.
   b. Which may include soap, water, neutralizer.
   c. Which must be described in writing.
   d. All of the above.

48. Which of the following is almost impossible to decontaminate and therefore would need to be discarded after working on a chemical spill?
   a. Monitoring equipment.
   b. Tools with wood handles.
   c. SCBA tanks.
   d. Chemical-protective clothing.

49. Labels on containers at the worksite:
   a. Are not necessary if the contents of the container are used within 24 hours.
   b. Must be understandable to the employees (i.e., in the language of the employees).
   c. Must be removed when a new shipment arrives.
   d. b and c.

50. All MSDSs:
   a. Must be posted on the main bulletin board.
   b. Must be current within 2 years.
   c. Must be available to potentially exposed employees upon request.
   d. None of the above.