Midwest Consortium
40-Hour Technician Pretest
Version 2

1. Which of the following best describes the gas in the tanker shown below on the right (see arrow)?

a. It has a relative density of a gas greater than one.
b. It has a relative density of a gas less than one.
c. It has a low specific gravity.
d. It has a high vapor pressure.

2. Which of the following containment activities are done by a Technician-level first responder and not by an Operations-level responder?

a. tighten loose fittings where there is an emission
b. close leaking valves at a location remote to the leak
c. block a drain, or construct a barrier with absorbent materials
d. all of the above

3. A drum filled with oleum (fuming sulfuric acid) is punctured accidentally. An acid mist is forming, creating a high breathing and skin hazard. What level protection should you have on to safely over pack that drum?

a. Level A
b. Level B
c. Level C
d. Level D
4. The basic decon methods include:

   a. power washing
   b. hot water rinsing off
   c. chemical removal
   d. all of the above

5. You are told by your supervisor to help a co-worker loosen a stuck valve on a steam pipe known to not contain a hazardous chemical (other than the steam hazard). Which of the following is the first action?

   a. Ask your co-worker if the pipe is locked out.
   b. It is an emergency, start helping loosen the valve.
   c. Each of you together lock out the steam pipe.
   d. Make sure you have proper respiratory protection.

6. An expected outcome of a critique of a response is:

   a. Review the activity to conduct appropriate follow up.
   b. Identify where the Emergency Response Plan was stored.
   c. Assure that release data are provided only to EPA.
   d. Destroy exposure data if no one reports a symptom.

7. A chronic health effect:

   a. appears within a few days after exposure
   b. cancer, burning eyes and arthritis are examples
   c. generally, results from a single exposure
   d. takes many months or years to develop

8. One of the following statements about training for anyone required to use respirators is not correct.

   a. must be provided annually by the employer
   b. must be in English
   c. must include knowledge documentation
   d. must include use in emergencies

9. OSHA enforces regulations regarding use of

   a. footwear
   b. hard hats
   c. hearing protection
   d. all of the above

10. An example of incompatible chemicals is:

    a. an acid and sodium cyanide produce hydrogen cyanide
    b. rain falling on calcium chloride produces chlorine
c. benzene mixed with water produces heat
d. sodium chloride (salt) mixed with acetic acid (vinegar) produces a toxic gas

11. Signs that the effectiveness of CPC may be less than expected should be part of the inspection checklist. This checklist should include identification of:

a. all of the following
b. swelling in the material
c. problems with valves
d. discoloration

12. You are participating in a response to a rail release. Additional information can be obtained from a document known as a Waybill, Consist, Wheel Report, or Train List. How do you obtain this?

a. Call the phone number on the train.
b. Incident Commander contacts train operator national office.
c. From the conductor.
d. From CHEMTREC.

13. The NIOSH Pocket Guide tells you that trichloroethylene has a specific gravity of about 1.46. How would you confine a spill of trichloroethylene in a stream?

a. use absorbing pillow
b. use a floating boom
c. use a sand bag dike
d. cannot determine without knowing solubility

14. The 'general duty clause' in the OSHAct describes the responsibility of the employer to:

a. comply with OSHA Standards
b. furnish a safe and healthy job and work environment
c. report fatalities and injuries
d. pay for personal safety equipment

15. The person in charge of the overall response to the emergency is called the:

a. Public Information Officer
b. Liaison Officer
c. Incident Commander
d. Finance Officer

16. A graph of exposure-response shows

a. changes in response as exposure increases
b. how the exposure is metabolized to dose
c. cannot be measured without biomonitoring
d. is the same for everyone who may be exposed
17. Work-related medical exams are important for responders because
   a. the employer needs to know all of your medical conditions
   b. the exams are free, even if you need to take unpaid time away from work
   c. the employer retains the results, and these are available to you
   d. they are required every three years for HazMat team members

18. Responder considerations when approaching a release from Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC or totes) include the following:
   a. large quantity of material, greater than drums
   b. containers may be difficult to plug/patch due to size
   c. discharge valve locations are not standardized
   d. all of the above

19. One of the following is an example of detecting an exposure hazard, not measuring it. The example of hazard detection is:
   a. exposure exceeds the 15-minute Ceiling Limit
   b. alarm set to activate at 0.5 ppm is heard at the guard shack
   c. pH paper is red, indicating a strong acid
   d. the colorimetric tube shows 100 ppm carbon monoxide

20. Development of and following a Decon Plan results in the following outcome(s):
   a. protects responders from exposure to hazardous materials
   b. limits transfer of harmful substances to employees in clean areas
   c. ensures routine critique and revision as needed
   d. all of the above