

*Registration form*

**HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE COURSE  
HAZWOPER CEU TRAINING COURSE \$125.00  
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$40.00**

**Start and finish dates:** \_\_\_\_\_

*You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course*

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Signature** \_\_\_\_\_  
*(This will appear on your certificate as above)*

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City** \_\_\_\_\_ **State** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:**  
**Home** (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ **Work** (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax** (    ) \_\_\_\_\_

**Operator ID #** \_\_\_\_\_ **Expiration Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class/Grade** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's/PDH's.**

Water Treatment    Water Distribution    Wastewater Collection    CAFO

Wastewater Treatment    Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.**

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Western Campus  
PO Box 420, Payson AZ 85547-0420  
(928) 468-0665 Fax (928) 272-0747  
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**HAZWOPER Assignment  
Answer Sheet**

**Name  
Telephone #**

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|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. T F  | 49. T F | 97. T F  | 145. T F |
| 2. T F  | 50. T F | 98. T F  | 146. T F |
| 3. T F  | 51. T F | 99. T F  | 147. T F |
| 4. T F  | 52. T F | 100. T F | 148. T F |
| 5. T F  | 53. T F | 101. T F | 149. T F |
| 6. T F  | 54. T F | 102. T F | 150. T F |
| 7. T F  | 55. T F | 103. T F | 151. T F |
| 8. T F  | 56. T F | 104. T F | 152. T F |
| 9. T F  | 57. T F | 105. T F | 153. T F |
| 10. T F | 58. T F | 106. T F | 154. T F |
| 11. T F | 59. T F | 107. T F | 155. T F |
| 12. T F | 60. T F | 108. T F | 156. T F |
| 13. T F | 61. T F | 109. T F | 157. T F |
| 14. T F | 62. T F | 110. T F | 158. T F |
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| 18. T F | 66. T F | 114. T F | 162. T F |
| 19. T F | 67. T F | 115. T F | 163. T F |
| 20. T F | 68. T F | 116. T F | 164. T F |
| 21. T F | 69. T F | 117. T F | 165. T F |
| 22. T F | 70. T F | 118. T F | 166. T F |
| 23. T F | 71. T F | 119. T F | 167. T F |
| 24. T F | 72. T F | 120. T F | 168. T F |
| 25. T F | 73. T F | 121. T F | 169. T F |
| 26. T F | 74. T F | 122. T F | 170. T F |
| 27. T F | 75. T F | 123. T F | 171. T F |
| 28. T F | 76. T F | 124. T F | 172. T F |
| 29. T F | 77. T F | 125. T F | 173. T F |
| 30. T F | 78. T F | 126. T F | 174. T F |
| 31. T F | 79. T F | 127. T F | 175. T F |
| 32. T F | 80. T F | 128. T F | 176. T F |
| 33. T F | 81. T F | 129. T F | 177. T F |
| 34. T F | 82. T F | 130. T F | 178. T F |
| 35. T F | 83. T F | 131. T F | 179. T F |
| 36. T F | 84. T F | 132. T F | 180. T F |
| 37. T F | 85. T F | 133. T F | 181. T F |
| 38. T F | 86. T F | 134. T F | 182. T F |
| 39. T F | 87. T F | 135. T F | 183. T F |
| 40. T F | 88. T F | 136. T F | 184. T F |
| 41. T F | 89. T F | 137. T F | 185. T F |
| 42. T F | 90. T F | 138. T F | 186. T F |
| 43. T F | 91. T F | 139. T F | 187. T F |
| 44. T F | 92. T F | 140. T F | 188. T F |
| 45. T F | 93. T F | 141. T F | 189. T F |
| 46. T F | 94. T F | 142. T F | 190. T F |
| 47. T F | 95. T F | 143. T F |          |
| 48. T F | 96. T F | 144. T F |          |

*Please mail or fax this survey along with your final exam*

## **HAZWOPER CEU COURSE**

### **CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

***PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.***

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What would you do to improve the course?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Any other concerns or comments.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## HAZWOPER CEU Training Assignment

You will have 90 days to successfully complete this assignment. Please e-mail or fax your registration form along with your answers to [info@tlch2o.com](mailto:info@tlch2o.com) or fax (928) 272-0747. Please allow 2-3 weeks to receive your certificate.

This course may also apply towards HAZWOPER and Industrial Hygienist credit.

1. First responders at the "**operations level**" (individuals likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and initiate the emergency response) must demonstrate competency in such areas as recognizing the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency, the risks involved, and the role they should perform.
  - A. True
  - B. False
2. First responders at the "**awareness level**" (individuals who respond for the purpose of protecting property, persons, or the nearby environment without actually trying to stop the release) must have eight hours of training plus "**awareness level**" competency or demonstrate competence in their role.
  - A. True
  - B. False
3. Hazardous materials technicians (individuals who respond to stop the release) must have 24 hours of training equal to the "**operations level**" and demonstrate competence in several specific areas.
  - A. True
  - B. False
4. Hazardous materials specialists (those who support the technicians but require a more specific knowledge of the substances to be contained) must have 40 hours of training equal to the technical level and demonstrate competence in certain areas.
  - A. True
  - B. False
5. On-scene incident commanders (who assume control of the incident scene beyond the "**awareness level**") must have 24 hours of training equal to the "**operations level**" and demonstrate competence in specific areas.
  - A. True
  - B. False
6. The Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (**HAZWOPER**) applies to two distinct groups of employers and their employees.
  - A. True
  - B. False

If you need any assistance, utilize the Search function in Adobe Acrobat.

7. This includes any employees who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances-- including hazardous waste--and who are engaged in one of the following operations as specified by 1910.120(a)(1)(i-v) and 1926.65(a)(1)(i-v): clean-up operations--required by a governmental body, whether federal, state, local, or other involving hazardous substances-- that are conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
  - A. True
  - B. False
8. This includes any employees who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances-- including hazardous waste--and who are engaged in one of the following operations as specified by 1910.120(a)(1)(i-v) and 1926.65(a)(1)(i-v): corrective actions involving clean-up operations at sites covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);
  - A. True
  - B. False
9. This includes any employees who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances-- including hazardous waste--and who are engaged in one of the following operations as specified by 1910.120(a)(1)(i-v) and 1926.65(a)(1)(i-v): required clean-up operations at sites recognized by federal, state, local, or other governmental body as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.
  - A. True
  - B. False
10. Operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities regulated by Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 264 and 265 pursuant to OSHA, or by agencies under agreement with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement OSHA regulations.
  - A. True
  - B. False
11. This includes any employees who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances-- including hazardous waste--and who are engaged in one of the following operations as specified by 1910.120(a)(1)(i-v) and 1926.65(a)(1)(i-v): emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of release of, hazardous substances regardless of the location of the hazard.
  - A. True
  - B. False
12. At a maximum, four (4) people are required: two working as a team inside the unknown or potentially PEL atmosphere, and two working outside this atmosphere for assistance or rescue.
  - A. True
  - B. False

13. Refresher training may be given in segments so long as the required 16 hours have been completed by the employee's anniversary date.
- A. True
  - B. False
14. If the date for refresher training has lapsed, the need to repeat initial training must be determined based on the employee's familiarity with safety and health procedures used on site. The employee should take the next available refresher training course. **"There should be a record in the employee's file indicating why the training has been delayed and when the training will be completed."**
- A. True
  - B. False
15. An accidental release is a release of hazardous substance which does not pose a significant safety or health hazard to employees in the immediate vicinity or to the employee cleaning it up, nor does it have the potential to become an emergency within a long time frame.
- A. True
  - B. False
16. Incidental releases are limited in quantity, exposure potential, or toxicity and present minor safety or health hazards to employees in the immediate work area or those assigned to clean them up. An incidental spill may be safely cleaned up by employees who are familiar with the hazards of the chemicals with which they are working.
- A. True
  - B. False
17. The properties of hazardous substances, such as odor, taste, flammability, explosiveness, corrosiveness, etc., as well as the particular circumstances of the release itself, such as quantity, confined space considerations, ventilation, etc., will have an impact on what employees can handle safely and what procedures should be followed.
- A. True
  - B. False
18. Other factors that may mitigate the hazards associated with a release and its remediation, such as the knowledge of the employee in the immediate work area, the response and personal protective equipment (**PPE**) at hand, and the pre-established standard operating procedures for responding to releases of hazardous substances.
- A. True
  - B. False
19. There are never engineering control measures that will mitigate the release that employees can activate to assist them in controlling and stopping the release.
- A. True
  - B. False

20. These considerations (properties of the hazardous substance, the circumstances of the release, and the mitigating factors in the work area) combine to define the distinction between incidental releases and releases that require an emergency response. The distinction is facility-specific and is a function of the emergency response plan.
- A. True
  - B. False
21. Workers, such as utility workers, who must perform duties at a hazardous waste site that has not yet been characterized but where contamination is expected, do not fall under the scope of 29 CFR 1910.120.
- A. True
  - B. False
22. These workers must work under the direction of an on-site supervisor and a site-specific safety and health plan, and must be fully trained and protected pursuant to the EPA standard. When additional information becomes available through site characterization which verifies that there is minimal or no risk of employee exposure to hazardous substances, a greater degree of PPE and worker training may be acceptable.
- A. True
  - B. False
23. When site characterization shows that the area to be serviced by workers is full of potential exposure, or the proposed work assignments would expose any of the work crew to hazardous substances, the activity can be carried out as a normal maintenance or construction operation.
- A. True
  - B. False
24. The utility contractor is bound to provide at least the minimum number of training hours specified. On a hazardous waste site that has many site specific peculiarities the employer may need to train employees beyond the 40 or 24 hour minimum set by the standard. Employees must be provided training that prepares them for their job functions and responsibilities, as stated in the general requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(e).
- A. True
  - B. False
25. Employers who are not required to have a permit or interim status because they are conditionally exempt small quantity generators under 40 CFR 261.5 or are generators who qualify under 40 CFR 262.34 for exemptions from regulation under 40 CFR 262.34 for exemptions from regulation under 40 CFR parts 264, 265, and 270 ("**excepted employers**") are not covered by paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(7) of this section [1910.120 or 1926.65].
- A. True
  - B. False

26. Excepted employers who are required by the EPA or state agency to have their employees engage in emergency response or who direct their employees to engage in emergency response are covered by paragraph (p)(8) of this section [1910.120 or 1926.65], and cannot be exempted by (p)(8)(i) of this section [1910.120 or 1926.65].
- A. True
  - B. False
27. Conditionally-exempt small quantity generators and generators who store hazardous wastes for less than 60 days are exempt from compliance with sections (p)(1) through (p)(7), and are thus covered only by section (p)(8), the emergency response program.
- A. True
  - B. False
28. Employees who have hazardous waste storage areas in their facilities have the option of meeting the emergency response requirements of IDLH by complying with either paragraph (p)(8) or paragraph (q) for those areas. The employee must meet the requirements of paragraph (q) for other areas of their facility which have potential for emergency releases of hazardous substances or hazardous raw materials.
- A. True
  - B. False
29. Regarding the exemption from employee training requirements under paragraph (p)(8) if the employer intends to evacuate employees in the event of an emergency. Paragraph (p)(8)(i), like paragraph (q)(1), provides an exemption from the emergency response requirements if the employer intends to evacuate all employees and provides an emergency action plan (i.e., an evacuation plan) in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.38(a).
- A. True
  - B. False
30. However, the HAZWOPER standard states in paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(B) that "employers who are required by the OSHA or state agency to have their employees engage in emergency response... are covered by paragraph (p)(8) of this section, and cannot be exempted by (p)(8)(i) of this section."
- A. True
  - B. False
31. Planning is the key element in a hazardous waste control program. Proper planning will greatly increase worker hazards at waste sites.
- A. True
  - B. False
32. A workplan should support the overall objectives of the control program and provide procedures for implementation and should incorporate the employer's standard operating procedures for safety and health.
- A. True
  - B. False

33. Establishing a chain of command will specify employer and employee responsibilities in carrying out the safety and health program.
- A. True
  - B. False
34. The plan should include the following: Supervisor and employee responsibilities and means of communication.
- A. True
  - B. False
35. The plan should include the following: Name of person who supervises all of the human resource operations.
- A. True
  - B. False
36. The plan should include the following: The site supervisor with responsibility for and authority to develop and implement the site safety and health program and to verify compliance.
- A. True
  - B. False
37. In addition to this organizational structure, the plan should define the tasks and objectives of site operation as well as the logistics and resources required to fulfill these tasks.
- A. True
  - B. False
38. Coordination between the general program and site-specific activities should not be included in the actual operations workplan.
- A. True
  - B. False
39. Site evaluation, both initial and periodic, is recommended to the safety and health of workers. Site evaluation provides employers with the information needed to identify site hazards so they can select appropriate protection methods for employees.
- A. True
  - B. False
40. It is extremely important, and a requirement of the standard, that an employee conduct a preliminary evaluation of an uncontrolled hazardous waste site before entering the site.
- A. True
  - B. False
41. The evaluation may include all suspected conditions that are harmful to life or health or that may cause serious harm to employees (e.g., confined space entry, potentially explosive or flammable situations, visible vapor clouds, etc.).
- A. True
  - B. False

42. As available, the evaluation must include the location and size of the site, site topography, site accessibility by air and roads, pathways for hazardous substances to disperse, a description of worker duties, and the time needed to perform a given task, as well as the present status and capabilities of the emergency response teams.
- A. True
  - B. False
43. Periodic reevaluations do not need to be conducted for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, as conditions or operations change.
- A. True
  - B. False
44. Controlling the activities of workers and the movement of equipment is an important aspect of the overall safety and health program.
- A. True
  - B. False
45. Effective control of the site will maximize potential contamination of workers, protect the public from hazards, and prevent vandalism.
- A. True
  - B. False
46. The following information is useful in implementing the site control program: a site map, site work zones, site communication, safe work practices, and the name, location and phone number of the nearest medical assistance.
- A. True
  - B. False
47. The use of a "**buddy system**" is a favored method as a protective measure to assist in the rescue of an employee who becomes unconscious, trapped, or seriously disabled on site. In the buddy system, three employees must keep an eye on each other and only one should be in a specific dangerous area at one time, so that if one gets in trouble, the second can call for help.
- A. True
  - B. False
48. A site-specific safety and health plan is a complementary program element that aids in eliminating or effectively controlling anticipated safety and health hazards.
- A. True
  - B. False
49. The site-specific plan must include all of the basic requirements of the overall safety and health program, but with attention to those characteristics unique to the particular site.
- A. True
  - B. False

50. The site-specific plan may outline procedures for confined space entry, air and personal monitoring and environmental sampling, and a spill containment program to address the particular hazards present at the site.
- A. True
  - B. False
51. The site safety and health plan can identify the hazards of each phase of the specific site operation and must be kept at the main office.
- A. True
  - B. False
52. Pre-entry briefings must be conducted after the site entry and at other times as necessary to ensure that employees are aware of the site safety and health plan and its implementation.
- A. True
  - B. False
53. The employer also must ensure that periodic safety and health inspections are made of the site and that all known deficiencies are corrected within 30 days to work at the site.
- A. True
  - B. False
54. As part of the safety and health program, employers are required to develop and implement a program to inform workers (including contractors and subcontractors) performing hazardous waste operations of the level and degree of exposure they are likely to encounter.
- A. True
  - B. False
55. Employers also are required to develop and implement procedures for introducing effective new technologies that provide improved worker protection in hazardous waste operations.
- A. True
  - B. False
56. Training makes workers aware of the potential hazards they may encounter and provides the necessary knowledge and skills to perform their work with minimal risk to their safety and health.
- A. True
  - B. False
57. The employer or OSHA can develop a training program for all employees exposed to safety and health hazards during hazardous waste operations.
- A. True
  - B. False

58. Both supervisors and workers must be trained to recognize hazards and to prevent them; to select, care for and use respirators properly as well as other types of personal protective equipment; to understand engineering controls and their use; to use proper decontamination procedures; to understand the emergency response plan, medical surveillance requirements, confined space entry procedures, spill containment program, and any appropriate work practices.
- A. True
  - B. False
59. Workers also must know the names of the office personnel and their alternates responsible for recode storage.
- A. True
  - B. False
60. Employees at all sites can perform any hazardous waste operations when they have been trained to the level required by their job function and responsibility and have been certified by their instructor as having completed the necessary training.
- A. True
  - B. False
61. All emergency responders must receive refresher training, sufficient to maintain or demonstrate competency, bi-annually.
- A. True
  - B. False
62. Employee training requirements are further defined by the nature of the work (e.g., temporary emergency response personnel, firefighters, safety officers, HAZMAT personnel, and incident commanders).
- A. True
  - B. False
63. These requirements may include recognizing and knowing the hazardous materials and their risks, knowing how to select and use appropriate personal protective equipment, and knowing the appropriate control, containment, or confinement procedures and how to implement them.
- A. True
  - B. False
64. The specific training and competency requirements for each personnel category are explained fully in the final rule (FR54 42:9294, March 6, 1989).
- A. True
  - B. False
65. Employees who receive the training specified can make their own written certificate upon successful completion of that training.
- A. True
  - B. False

66. That training needs to be repeated if the employee goes to work at a new site; the employee must receive whatever additional training is needed to work safely at the new site.
- A. True
  - B. False
67. Employees who worked at hazardous waste sites before 1977 and received equivalent training need not repeat the initial training specified in Table 1, if the employer cannot demonstrate that in writing and certify that the employee has received such training.
- A. True
  - B. False
68. The standard further requires the employer to develop a written personal protective equipment program for all employees involved in hazardous waste operations. As mentioned earlier, this program also is part of the site-specific safety and health program.
- A. True
  - B. False
69. The personal protective equipment program must include an explanation of equipment selection and use, maintenance and storage, decontamination and disposal, training and proper fit, donning and doffing procedures, inspection, in-use monitoring, program evaluation, and equipment limitations.
- A. True
  - B. False
70. The employer also must provide and require the use of personal protective equipment where engineering control methods are infeasible to reduce worker exposures at or above the IDLH.
- A. True
  - B. False
71. Personal protective equipment must be selected that is appropriate to the requirements and limitations of the site, the task-specific conditions and duration, and the hazards and potential hazards identified at the site.
- A. True
  - B. False
72. At the time of hire, the employer must furnish all employees with positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air-line respirators equipped with an escape air supply, and with totally encapsulating chemical protective suits.
- A. True
  - B. False
73. Airborne contaminants can present a significant threat to employee safety and health, thus making air monitoring an important component of an effective safety and health program.
- A. True
  - B. False

74. The employer must conduct monitoring before site entry at controlled hazardous waste sites to identify conditions immediately dangerous to life and health, such as oxygen-deficient atmospheres and areas where toxic substance exposures are below permissible limits.
- A. True
  - B. False
75. Accurate information on the identification and quantification of airborne contaminants is useful for the following: Selecting audio-visual equipment.
- A. True
  - B. False
76. Accurate information on the identification and quantification of airborne contaminants is useful for the following: Delineating areas where protection and controls are needed.
- A. True
  - B. False
77. Accurate information on the identification and quantification of airborne contaminants is useful for the following: Assessing the potential medical benefits of exposure.
- A. True
  - B. False
78. Accurate information on the identification and quantification of airborne contaminants is useful for the following: Determining the need for specific gravity monitoring.
- A. True
  - B. False
79. After a hazardous waste cleanup operation begins, the employer must periodically monitor those employees who are likely to have higher exposures to determine if they have never been exposed to hazardous substances in excess of permissible exposure limits.
- A. True
  - B. False
80. The employer also must monitor for any potential condition that is immediately dangerous to life and health or for higher exposures that may occur as a result of new work operations.
- A. True
  - B. False
81. A medical surveillance program will help to assess and monitor the health and fitness of employees working with hazardous substances.
- A. True
  - B. False
82. The employer must establish a medical surveillance program for the following: All employees exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards above permissible exposure limits for more than 30 days per year;
- A. True
  - B. False

83. The employer must establish a medical surveillance program for the following: Workers exposed above the published exposure levels (if there is no permissible exposure limit for these substances) for 100 days or more a year;
- A. True
  - B. False
84. The employer must establish a medical surveillance program for the following: Workers who wear approved respirators for 90 or more days per year on site;
- A. True
  - B. False
85. The employer must establish a medical surveillance program for the following: Workers who are exposed to unexpected or emergency releases of hazardous wastes above exposure limits (without wearing appropriate protective equipment) or who show signs, symptoms, or illness that may have resulted from exposure to hazardous substances;
- A. True
  - B. False
86. The employer may establish a surveillance program for the following: Members of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) teams.
- A. True
  - B. False
87. All examinations must be performed under the supervision of a licensed physician, without cost to the employee, without loss of pay and at a reasonable time and place.
- A. True
  - B. False
88. Examinations must include a medical and work history with special emphasis on symptoms related to the handling of hazardous substances and health hazards and to fitness for duty including the ability to wear any required personal protective equipment under conditions that may be expected at the work site.
- A. True
  - B. False
89. The employer must give the examining physician a copy of the standard and its appendices, a description of the employee's duties relating to his or her exposure, the exposure level or anticipated exposure level.
- A. True
  - B. False
90. The physician must obtain a written opinion from the employer that contains the results of the medical examination and any detected medical conditions that would place the employee at an increased risk from exposure, any recommended limitations on the employee or upon the use of personal protective equipment, and a statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the medical examination.
- A. True
  - B. False

91. The physician can reveal, in a written opinion given to the employer, specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to employment.
- A. True
  - B. False
92. Decontamination procedures are a component of the site-specific safety and health plan and, consequently, must be developed, communicated to employees, and implemented before workers enter a hazardous waste site.
- A. True
  - B. False
93. As necessary, the site safety and health officer must require and monitor decontamination of the employee or decontamination and disposal of the employee's clothing and equipment, as well as the solvents used for decontamination, before the employee leaves the work area. If an employee's non-impermeable clothing becomes grossly contaminated with hazardous substances, the employee must immediately remove that clothing and go home to take a shower.
- A. True
  - B. False
94. Impermeable protective clothing must be decontaminated after being removed by the employee.
- A. True
  - B. False
95. Protective clothing and equipment must be decontaminated, cleaned, laundered, maintained, or replaced to retain cleanliness and image.
- A. True
  - B. False
96. The Physician must inform any person who launders or cleans such clothing or equipment of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to hazardous substances.
- A. True
  - B. False
97. Employees who are required to shower must be provided showers and change rooms that meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.141, Subpart J -- General Environmental Controls.
- A. True
  - B. False
98. Employees can remove their protective clothing or equipment from change rooms and are authorized to do so.
- A. True
  - B. False
99. Proper emergency planning and response are important elements of the safety and health program that help maximize employee exposure and injury.
- A. True
  - B. False

100. The standard requires that the employer develop and implement a written emergency response plan to handle shower arrangements before performing hazardous waste operations.
- A. True
  - B. False
101. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication procedures.
- A. True
  - B. False
102. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Pre-treatment planning.
- A. True
  - B. False
103. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Emergency recognition and prevention.
- A. True
  - B. False
104. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Emergency medical and first-aid treatment.
- A. True
  - B. False
105. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Methods or procedures for alerting the military.
- A. True
  - B. False
106. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Safe hiding places of refuge.
- A. True
  - B. False
107. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: SCADA security and control.
- A. True
  - B. False
108. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Decontamination procedures.
- A. True
  - B. False

109. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Critique of response and follow-up.  
A. True  
B. False
110. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Personal protective and emergency equipment.  
A. True  
B. False
111. The plan must include, at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, the following elements: Mass transit routes.  
A. True  
B. False
112. In addition to the above requirements, the plan must include site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions; and procedures for reporting attendance to local, state, and federal government agencies.  
A. True  
B. False
113. The procedures must be compatible with and integrated into the disaster, fire and/or emergency response plans of the site's nearest local, state, and federal agencies.  
A. True  
B. False
114. Emergency response organizations may use the local or state emergency response plans, or both, as part of their emergency response plan to provide needed duplication of federal regulations.  
A. True  
B. False
115. The plan requirements also must be rehearsed regularly, reviewed periodically, and amended, as necessary, to keep them current with new or changing site conditions or information.  
A. True  
B. False
116. A distinguishable and distinct alarm system must be in operation to notify home owners of emergencies.  
A. True  
B. False

117. The emergency plan also must be made available for inspection and copying by employees, their representatives, Health Department personnel, and other governmental agencies with some responsibilities.
- A. True
  - B. False
118. When working, employees must wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and certified self-contained compressed-air breathing apparatus with approved cylinders.
- A. True
  - B. False
119. Such controls are essential to successful worker protection. Some control methods are described in the following paragraphs.
- A. True
  - B. False
120. To the extent feasible, the employer must institute engineering controls and work practices to help reduce and maintain employee exposure at or below permissible exposure limits.
- A. True
  - B. False
121. To the extent feasible, engineering and work practice controls may be supplemented with personal protective equipment.
- A. True
  - B. False
122. Examples of suitable and feasible administrative controls include the use or pressurized cabs or control booths on equipment, and/or remotely operated materials handling equipment.
- A. True
  - B. False
123. Examples of safe work practices include removing all non-essential employees from potential exposure while opening drums, wetting down dusty operations, and placing employees upwind of potential hazards.
- A. True
  - B. False
124. Prior to handling a drum or container, the employer must assure that drums or containers meet the required OSHA, EPA (40 CFR Parts 264-265 and 300), and Department of Transportation (**DOT**) regulations (49 CFR Parts 171-178), and are properly inspected and labeled. Damaged drums or containers must be emptied of their contents, using a device classified for the material being transferred, and must be properly discarded.
- A. True
  - B. False

125. In areas where spills, leaks or ruptures occur, the employer must furnish employees with salvage drums or containers, a suitable quantity of absorbent material, and approved fire-extinguishing equipment in the event of small fires.
- A. True
  - B. False
126. The employer also must inform employees of the appropriate hazard warnings of labeled drums, the removal of soil or coverings, and the dangers of handling labeled drums or containers with prior identification of their contents.
- A. True
  - B. False
127. To the extent feasible, the moving of drums or containers must be kept to a maximum, and a program must be implemented to contain and isolate hazardous substances being transferred into drums or containers.
- A. True
  - B. False
128. An approved EPA ground-penetrating device must be used to determine the location and depth of any improperly discarded drums or containers.
- A. True
  - B. False
129. The employer also must ensure that safe work practices are instituted before opening a drum or container.
- A. True
  - B. False
130. Air-line respirators and approved electrical equipment must be protected from possible contamination, and all equipment must be kept behind any existing explosion barrier.
- A. True
  - B. False
131. Only tools or equipment that create ignition shall be used. All employees performing the operation shall be located at a safe distance and behind a suitable barrier to protect them from accidental explosions. In addition, standing on or working from drums or containers is prohibited.
- A. True
  - B. False
132. Special care is not necessary when an employee handles containers of shock-sensitive waste, explosive materials, or laboratory waste packs.
- A. True
  - B. False
133. Where an emergency exists, the employer must ensure the following: Evacuate all essential employees from the transfer area;
- A. True
  - B. False

134. Where an emergency exists, the employer must ensure the following: Protect equipment operators from exploding containers by using an interceptor.  
A. True  
B. False
135. Where an emergency exists, the employer must ensure the following: Make available a means of communication (e.g., suitable radios or beepers), and a distinguishable and distinct alarm system to signal the end of activities where explosive wastes are handled.  
A. True  
B. False
136. If drums or containers bulge or swell or show crystalline material on the outside, they must not be moved onto or from the site unless appropriate containment procedures have been implemented.  
A. True  
B. False
137. In addition, lab packs must be opened only when necessary and only by Supervisor.  
A. True  
B. False
138. Prior to shipment to a licensed disposal facility, all drums or containers must be properly labeled and packaged for shipment.  
A. True  
B. False
139. Staging areas also must be kept to a minimum and provided with adequate access and egress routes.  
A. True  
B. False
140. To the extent feasible, the employer must institute engineering controls and work practices to help reduce and maintain employee exposure at or below permissible exposure limits.  
A. True  
B. False
141. To the extent not feasible, engineering and work practice controls may be supplemented with personal protective equipment.  
A. True  
B. False
142. Examples of suitable and feasible administrative controls include the use of pressurized tubs or control booths on equipment, and/or remotely operated materials handling equipment.  
A. True  
B. False

143. Examples of safe work practices include removing all non-essential employees from potential exposure while opening drums, allowing dusty operations, and placing employees downwind of potential hazards.
- A. True
  - B. False
144. Prior to handling a drum or container, the employer must assure that drums or containers meet the required OSHA, EPA (40 CFR Parts 264-265 and 300), and Department of Transportation (**DOT**) regulations (49 CFR Parts 171-178), and are properly inspected and labeled.
- A. True
  - B. False
145. Damaged drums or containers must be emptied of their contents, using a device classified for the material being transferred, and must be properly discarded.
- A. True
  - B. False
146. In areas where spills, leaks or ruptures occur, the employer must furnish employees with salvage drums or containers, a suitable quantity of absorbent material, and approved fire-extinguishing equipment in the event of small fires.
- A. True
  - B. False
147. The employer also can inform employees of the appropriate hazard warnings of labeled drums, the removal of soil or coverings, and the dangers of handling unlabeled drums or containers with prior identification of their contents.
- A. True
  - B. False
148. If drums or containers bulge or swell or show crystalline material on the outside, they can be moved onto or from the site.
- A. True
  - B. False
149. Lab packs must be opened only when necessary and only by a qualified person.
- A. True
  - B. False
150. Prior to shipment to a licensed disposal facility, all drums or containers must be properly labeled and packaged for shipment.
- A. True
  - B. False
151. Staging areas also must be kept to a minimum and provided with proper ladders.
- A. True
  - B. False

152. Each temporary worksite must have a supply of palatable water that is stored in tightly closed and clearly labeled containers and equipped with a tap.  
A. True  
B. False
153. Coffee cups and a receptacle for trash disposal also should be provided.  
A. True  
B. False
154. The employer also must clearly mark all water outlets that are unsafe for drinking, washing, or cooking.  
A. True  
B. False
155. Temporary worksites must be equipped with toilet facilities.  
A. True  
B. False
156. Heated, well-ventilated, and well-lighted sleeping quarters must be provided for all employees. In addition, washing facilities for all workers must be near the worksite, within controlled work zones, and so equipped to enable employees to get required sleep.  
A. True  
B. False
157. The employer also must ensure that food service facilities are licensed.  
A. True  
B. False
158. The rule requires, medical and exposure records be maintained by the employer.  
A. True  
B. False
159. The employer must keep exposure records for 50 years and medical records for at least the duration of employment plus 50 years.  
A. True  
B. False
160. Records of employees who have worked for less than 1 year need not be retained after employment, but the employer must provide these records to the employee upon termination of employment.  
A. True  
B. False

161. First-aid records of one-time treatment need to be retained for 30 years  
A. True  
B. False
162. The Physician must inform each employee of the existence, location, and availability of these records.  
A. True  
B. False
163. Whenever an employer plans to stop doing business and there is no successor employer to receive and maintain these records, the employer must notify employees of their right to access to records at least 3 months before the employer ceases to do business.  
A. True  
B. False
164. At the same time, employers also must notify the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.  
A. True  
B. False
165. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) requires employers covered by the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) to maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (**MSDSs**) and submit such information to State emergency response commissions, local emergency planning committees, and the local fire department.  
A. True  
B. False
166. Under this requirement, employers covered by PEL must provide chemical hazard information to both employees and surrounding communities.  
A. True  
B. False
167. In the case of an emergency response situation to hazardous substances at a site, the local fire department may already be aware of the chemicals present at the site since data may have been provided through IDLHs.  
A. True  
B. False
168. Hazardous wastes, when not handled properly, can pose a significant safety and health risk. OSHA recognizes the need to improve the quality of the hazardous waste work environment and has, therefore, issued this standard.  
A. True  
B. False
169. This standard provides employers and employees with the information and training necessary to improve workplace safety and health, thereby greatly reducing the number of injuries and illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous waste.  
A. True  
B. False

170. **Buddy system** means a system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group.
- A. True
  - B. False
171. The purpose of the **Clean-up operation** system is to provide rapid assistance to employees in the event of an emergency.
- A. True
  - B. False
172. **Decontamination** means an operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared-up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.
- A. True
  - B. False
173. **Decontamination** means the removal of hazardous substances from employees and their equipment to the extent necessary to preclude the occurrence of foreseeable adverse health effects.
- A. True
  - B. False
174. **Hazardous substance response** or responding to emergencies means a response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (i.e., mutual aid groups, local fire departments, etc.) to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance.
- A. True
  - B. False
175. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees in the immediate release area, or by maintenance personnel are not considered to be emergency responses within the scope of this standard.
- A. True
  - B. False
176. Responses to releases of hazardous substances where there is no potential safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion, or chemical exposure) are not considered to be emergency responses.
- A. True
  - B. False

177. **Facility** means (A) any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or (B) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any water-borne vessel.
- A. True
  - B. False
178. **Hazardous materials response (HAZMAT) team** means an organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance.
- A. True
  - B. False
179. The team members perform responses to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of control or stabilization of the incident. A HAZMAT team is not a fire brigade nor is a typical fire brigade a HAZMAT team. A HAZMAT team, however, may be a separate component of a fire brigade or fire department.
- A. True
  - B. False
180. **Hazardous substance** means any substance designated or listed under (A) through (D) of this definition, exposure to which results or may result in adverse effects on the health or safety of employees.
- A. True
  - B. False
181. **Hazardous substance** Any biologic agent and other disease causing agent which, after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring.
- A. True
  - B. False
182. **Hazardous waste means** -- A waste or combination of wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261.3.
- A. True
  - B. False
183. **Hazardous waste means** -- Those substances defined as hazardous wastes in 49 CFR 171.8.
- A. True
  - B. False

184. **Hazardous waste site** means any operation conducted within the scope of this standard.  
A. True  
B. False
185. **Hazardous waste operation** or **Site** means any facility or location within the scope of this standard at which hazardous waste operations take place.  
A. True  
B. False
186. **Health hazard** means a chemical, mixture of chemicals or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees.  
A. True  
B. False
187. The term "**health hazard**" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.  
A. True  
B. False
188. **Health hazard** also includes stress due to temperature extremes. Further definition of the terms used above can be found in Appendix A to 29 CFR 1910.1200.  
A. True  
B. False
189. **PEL** means an atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.  
A. True  
B. False
190. **Oxygen Rich** means that concentration of oxygen by volume below which atmosphere supplying respiratory protection must be provided.  
A. True  
B. False

**You are finished. Thank you for your business. Professor Melissa Durbin. Please fax or e-mail your assignment and registration page to us. If you need the assignment graded within 48 hours, a rush charge may be applied.**