

Registration form

Respirator Protection CEU Training Course \$100.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00

Start and finish dates: _____
You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ **Signature** _____
I have read and understood the disclaimer notice on page 2. Digitally sign XXX

Address: _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

Email _____ **Fax (____)** _____

Phone:
Home (____) _____ **Work (____)** _____

License or Operator ID # _____ **Exp. Date** _____

Class/Grade _____

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

Water Treatment _____ Distribution _____ Collections _____

Wastewater Treatment _____ Other _____

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

Technical Learning College
P.O. Box 420, Payson, AZ 85547-0420
(928) 468-0665 Toll Free (866) 557-1746
info@tlch2o.com Fax (928) 272-0747
Visit us on the web at www.ABCTLC.com

Discover card _____ **CCV code on card** _____
American Express
Master Card / Visa Card # _____ **Exp. Date** _____

If you've paid on the Internet, Please write your customer# _____

Referral's Name _____

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that this CEU course is either approved or accepted in my State for CEU credit. I understand State laws and rules change on a frequent basis and I believe this course is currently accepted in my State for CEU or contact hour credit, if it is not, I will not hold Technical Learning College responsible. I also understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous conditions and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable for any errors or omissions or advice contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury caused by this CEU education training course material. I will call or contact TLC if I need help or assistance and double-check to ensure my registration page and assignment has been received and graded.

State Approval Listing Link, check to see if your State accepts or has pre-approved this course. Not all States are listed. Not all courses are listed. If the course is not accepted for CEU credit, we will give you the course free if you ask your State to accept it for credit.

Professional Engineers; Most states will accept our courses for credit but we do not officially list the States or Agencies. Please check your State for approval.

State Approval Listing URL...

<http://www.tlch2o.com/PDF/CEU%20State%20Approvals.pdf>

You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$49.95 plus shipping charges.

Grading Information

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

**Please fax or e-mail the answer key to TLC
Western Campus Fax (928) 272-0747.**

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

RP Answer Key

Name _____

Phone Number _____

Please circle, bold, underline or X one answer only.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. ABCDE | 35. ABCDE | 69. AB |
| 2. ABCDE | 36. ABCDE | 70. AB |
| 3. ABCDE | 37. ABCDE | 71. AB |
| 4. ABCDE | 38. ABCDE | 72. AB |
| 5. ABCDE | 39. ABCDE | 73. AB |
| 6. ABCDE | 40. ABCDE | 74. AB |
| 7. ABCDE | 41. ABCDE | 75. AB |
| 8. ABCDE | 42. ABCDE | 76. AB |
| 9. ABCDE | 43. ABCDE | 77. AB |
| 10. ABCDE | 44. ABCDE | 78. AB |
| 11. ABCDE | 45. ABCDE | 79. AB |
| 12. ABCDE | 46. ABCDE | 80. AB |
| 13. ABCDE | 47. ABCDE | 81. AB |
| 14. ABCDE | 48. ABCDE | 82. AB |
| 15. ABCDE | 49. ABCDE | 83. AB |
| 16. ABCDE | 50. ABCDE | 84. AB |
| 17. ABCDE | 51. ABCDE | 85. AB |
| 18. ABCDE | 52. ABCDE | 86. AB |
| 19. ABCDE | 53. ABCDE | 87. AB |
| 20. ABCDE | 54. AB | 88. AB |
| 21. ABCDE | 55. AB | 89. AB |
| 22. ABCDE | 56. AB | 90. AB |
| 23. ABCDE | 57. AB | 91. AB |
| 24. ABCDE | 58. AB | 92. AB |
| 25. ABCDE | 59. AB | 93. AB |
| 26. ABCDE | 60. AB | 94. AB |
| 27. ABCDE | 61. AB | 95. AB |
| 28. ABCDE | 62. AB | 96. AB |
| 29. ABCDE | 63. AB | 97. AB |
| 30. ABCDE | 64. AB | 98. AB |
| 31. ABCDE | 65. AB | 99. AB |
| 32. ABCDE | 66. AB | 100. AB |
| 33. ABCDE | 67. AB | |
| 34. ABCDE | 68. AB | |

Please fax this to TLC (928) 272-0747 along with your registration page. Always call an hour later to make sure we've received it.

Rush Service

If you need this course graded in less than 24 hours, prepare to pay a \$50.00 rush service fee.

Please e- mail or fax this survey along with your final exam

Respiratory Protection CEU Training Course
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

NAME: _____

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?

How about the price of the course?

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

How was your customer service?

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

Any other concerns or comments.

RP CEU Training Course Assignment

The following questions will come from the definitions section. When you are finished you can e mail the answers to info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC (928) 272-0747.

You can also find this assignment in a Word format for your convenience.

1. A system that warns the respirator user of the approach of the end of adequate respiratory protection; for example, that the sorbent is approaching saturation or is no longer effective.
 - A. Filter or Air-Purifying Element
 - B. Escape Gas Mask
 - C. Escape Only Respirator
 - D. End-Of-Service-Life Indicator
 - E. None of the Above

2. A gas mask that consists of a half-mask facepiece or mouthpiece, a canister, and associated connections, and that is designed for use during escape-only from hazardous atmospheres.
 - A. Filter or Air-Purifying Element
 - B. Escape Gas Mask
 - C. Escape Only Respirator
 - D. End-Of-Service-Life Indicator
 - E. None of the Above

3. Respiratory devices that are designed for use only during escape from hazardous atmospheres.
 - A. Filter or Air-Purifying Element
 - B. Escape Gas Mask
 - C. Escape Only Respirator
 - D. End-Of-Service-Life Indicator
 - E. None of the Above

4. A respirator intended to be used only for emergency exit.
 - A. Filter or Air-Purifying Element
 - B. Escape Gas Mask
 - C. Escape Only Respirator
 - D. End-Of-Service-Life Indicator
 - E. None of the Above

5. The penetration of challenge material(s) through a gas or a vapor air-purifying element. The quantity or extent of breakthrough during service life testing is often referred to as the percentage of the input concentration.
 - A. Filter or Air-Purifying Element
 - B. Escape Gas Mask
 - C. Escape Only Respirator
 - D. Breakthrough
 - E. None of the Above

6. A component used in respirators to remove solid or liquid aerosols from the inspired air.
 - A. Filter or Air-Purifying Element
 - B. Escape Gas Mask
 - C. Escape Only Respirator
 - D. End-Of-Service-Life Indicator
 - E. None of the Above

7. A particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium.
 - A. Canister or Cartridge
 - B. Air-Purifying Respirator
 - C. Filtering Facepiece
 - D. Disposable Respirators
 - E. None of the Above

8. A negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium.
 - A. Canister or Cartridge
 - B. Air-Purifying Respirator
 - C. Filtering Facepiece
 - D. Disposable Respirators
 - E. None of the Above

9. A container with a filter, sorbent, or catalyst, or a combination of these items, which removes specific contaminants from the air passed through the container.
 - A. Canister or Cartridge
 - B. Air-Purifying Respirator
 - C. Filtering Facepiece
 - D. Disposable Respirators
 - E. None of the Above

10. An atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation.
 - A. Canister or Cartridge
 - B. Air-Purifying Respirator
 - C. Filtering Facepiece
 - D. Demand Respirator
 - E. None of the Above

11. A respirator that is discarded after the end of its recommended period of use, after excessive resistance or physical damage, or when odor breakthrough or other warning indicators render the respirator unsuitable for further use.
 - A. Canister or Cartridge
 - B. Air-Purifying Respirator
 - C. Filtering Facepiece
 - D. Disposable Respirators
 - E. None of the Above

12. A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.
 - A. Canister or Cartridge
 - B. Air-Purifying Respirator
 - C. Filtering Facepiece
 - D. Disposable Respirators
 - E. None of the Above

13. A respirator that supplies the respirator user with breathing air from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere.
- A. Employee Exposure
 - B. Atmosphere-Supplying Respirator
 - C. Emergency Respirator Use Situation
 - D. Emergency Situation
 - E. None of the Above
14. A solid, mechanically produced particle with a size ranging from submicroscopic to macroscopic.
- A. Employee Exposure
 - B. Atmosphere-Supplying Respirator
 - C. Emergency Respirator Use Situation
 - D. Emergency Situation
 - E. None of the Above
15. A situation that requires the use of respirators due to the unplanned generation of a hazardous atmosphere (often of unknown composition) caused by an accident, mechanical failure, or other means and that requires evacuation of personnel or immediate entry for rescue or corrective action.
- A. Employee Exposure
 - B. Atmosphere-Supplying Respirator
 - C. Emergency Respirator Use Situation
 - D. Emergency Situation
 - E. None of the Above
16. Any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment that may or does result in an uncontrolled significant release of an airborne contaminant.
- A. Employee Exposure
 - B. Atmosphere-Supplying Respirator
 - C. Emergency Respirator Use Situation
 - D. Emergency Situation
 - E. None of the Above
17. Exposure to a concentration of an airborne contaminant that would occur if the employee were not using respiratory protection.
- A. Employee Exposure
 - B. Atmosphere-Supplying Respirator
 - C. Emergency Respirator Use Situation
 - D. Emergency Situation
 - E. None of the Above
18. A filter that is at least 99.97% efficient in removing monodisperse particles of 0.3 micrometers in diameter. The equivalent NIOSH 42 CFR 84 particulate filters are the N100, R100, and P100 filters.
- A. Employee Exposure
 - B. High-Efficiency Particulate Air (Hepa) Filter
 - C. Emergency Respirator Use Situation
 - D. Emergency Situation
 - E. None of the Above

19. Means a respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso.
- A. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
 - B. Interior Structural Firefighting
 - C. Hood
 - D. Loose-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
20. Acute respiratory exposure that poses an immediate threat of loss of life, immediate or delayed irreversible adverse effects on health, or acute eye exposure that would prevent escape from a hazardous atmosphere.
- A. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
 - B. Interior Structural Firefighting
 - C. Hood
 - D. Loose-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
21. An atmosphere that poses an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.
- A. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
 - B. Interior Structural Firefighting
 - C. Hood
 - D. Loose-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
22. The physical activity of fire suppression, rescue or both, inside of buildings or enclosed structures which are involved in a fire situation beyond the incipient stage.
- A. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
 - B. Interior Structural Firefighting
 - C. Hood
 - D. Loose-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
23. A respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face.
- A. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
 - B. Interior Structural Firefighting
 - C. Hood
 - D. Loose-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
24. A quantitative measure of the fit of a specific respirator facepiece to a particular individual.
- A. Fume
 - B. Fit Factor
 - C. Fit Test
 - D. Gas
 - E. None of the Above
25. A quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn.
- A. Fume
 - B. Fit Factor
 - C. Fit Test
 - D. None of the Above

26. Means the use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.
- A. Fume
 - B. Fit Factor
 - C. Fit Test
 - D. Gas
 - E. None of the Above
27. A solid condensation particulate, usually of a vaporized metal.
- A. Fume
 - B. Fit Factor
 - C. Fit Test
 - D. Gas
 - E. None of the Above
28. An aeriform fluid that is in a gaseous state at standard temperature and pressure.
- A. Fume
 - B. Fit Factor
 - C. Fit Test
 - D. Gas
 - E. None of the Above
29. A rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection against impact and penetration.
- A. Fume
 - B. Fit Factor
 - C. Fit Test
 - D. Helmet
 - E. None of the Above
30. A liquid condensation particulate.
- A. Orinasal Respirator
 - B. Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere
 - C. Mist
 - D. Negative Pressure Respirator (Tight Fitting)
 - E. None of the Above
31. A respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.
- A. Orinasal Respirator
 - B. Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere
 - C. Mist
 - D. Negative Pressure Respirator (Tight Fitting)
 - E. None of the Above
32. A respirator that covers the nose and mouth and that generally consists of a quarter- or half-facepiece.
- A. Orinasal Respirator
 - B. Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere
 - C. Mist
 - D. Negative Pressure Respirator (Tight Fitting)
 - E. None of the Above

33. An atmosphere with an oxygen content below 19.5% by volume.
- A. Orinasal Respirator
 - B. Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere
 - C. Mist
 - D. Negative Pressure Respirator (Tight Fitting)
 - E. None of the Above
34. Means an individual whose legally permitted scope of practice (i.e., license, registration, or certification) allows him or her to independently provide, or be delegated the responsibility to provide, some or all of the health care services required by paragraph (e) of this section.
- A. Orinasal Respirator
 - B. Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere
 - C. Mist
 - D. Physician or Other Licensed Health Care Professional
 - E. None of the Above
35. A situation in which respiratory devices are recommended to provide adequate protection to workers entering an area where the contaminant concentration is above the IDLH or is unknown.
- A. Potential Occupational Carcinogen
 - B. Positive Pressure Respirator
 - C. Powered Air-Purifying Respirator
 - D. Pressure Demand Respirator
 - E. None of the Above
36. A respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.
- A. Potential Occupational Carcinogen
 - B. Positive Pressure Respirator
 - C. Powered Air-Purifying Respirator
 - D. Pressure Demand Respirator
 - E. None of the Above
37. Any substance, or combination or mixture of substances, which causes an increased incidence of benign and/or malignant neoplasms, or a substantial decrease in the latency period between exposure and onset of neoplasms in humans or in one or more experimental mammalian species as the result of any oral, respiratory, or dermal exposure, or any other exposure which results in the induction of tumors at a site other than the site of administration.
- A. Potential Occupational Carcinogen
 - B. Positive Pressure Respirator
 - C. Powered Air-Purifying Respirator
 - D. Pressure Demand Respirator
 - E. None of the Above
38. An air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.
- A. Potential Occupational Carcinogen
 - B. Positive Pressure Respirator
 - C. Powered Air-Purifying Respirator
 - D. Pressure Demand Respirator
 - E. None of the Above

39. A positive pressure atmosphere- supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece when the positive pressure is reduced inside the facepiece by inhalation.
- A. Potential Occupational Carcinogen
 - B. Positive Pressure Respirator
 - C. Powered Air-Purifying Respirator
 - D. Pressure Demand Respirator
 - E. None of the Above
40. The minimum anticipated protection provided by a properly functioning respirator or class of respirators to a given percentage of properly fitted and trained users.
- A. Potential Occupational Carcinogen
 - B. Assigned Protection Factor
 - C. Powered Air-Purifying Respirator
 - D. Pressure Demand Respirator
 - E. None of the Above
41. A surrogate measure of the workplace protection provided by a respirator.
- A. Qualitative Fit Test
 - B. Quantitative Fit Test
 - C. Workplace Protection Factor
 - D. Simulated Workplace Protection Factor
 - E. None of the Above
42. A measure of the protection provided in the workplace by a properly functioning respirator when correctly worn and used.
- A. Qualitative Fit Test
 - B. Quantitative Fit Test
 - C. Workplace Protection Factor
 - D. Simulated Workplace Protection Factor
 - E. None of the Above
43. A pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual's response to the test agent.
- A. Qualitative Fit Test
 - B. Quantitative Fit Test
 - C. Workplace Protection Factor
 - D. Simulated Workplace Protection Factor
 - E. None of the Above
44. Means an assessment of the adequacy of respirator fit by numerically measuring the amount of leakage into the respirator.
- A. Qualitative Fit Test
 - B. Quantitative Fit Test
 - C. Workplace Protection Factor
 - D. Simulated Workplace Protection Factor
 - E. None of the Above
45. The portion of a respirator that forms the protective barrier between the user's respiratory tract and an air-purifying device or breathing air source, or both. It may be a facepiece, a helmet, a hood, a suit, or a mouthpiece respirator with nose clamp.
- A. Qualitative Fit Test
 - B. Quantitative Fit Test
 - C. Workplace Protection Factor
 - D. Respiratory Inlet Covering
 - E. None of the Above

46. An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.
- A. Service Life
 - B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - C. Single-Use Dust or Dust and Mist Respirators
 - D. Tight-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
47. The length of time required for an air-purifying element to reach a specific effluent concentration.
- A. Service Life
 - B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - C. Single-Use Dust or Dust and Mist Respirators
 - D. Tight-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
48. The period of time that a respirator, filter or sorbent, or other respiratory equipment provides adequate protection to the wearer.
- A. Service Life
 - B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - C. Single-Use Dust or Dust and Mist Respirators
 - D. Tight-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
49. Respirators approved for use against dusts or mists that may cause pneumoconiosis and fibrosis.
- A. Service Life
 - B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - C. Single-Use Dust or Dust and Mist Respirators
 - D. Tight-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
50. An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.
- A. Service Life
 - B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - C. Single-Use Dust or Dust and Mist Respirators
 - D. Tight-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
51. A respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.
- A. Service Life
 - B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - C. Single-Use Dust or Dust and Mist Respirators
 - D. Tight-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
52. An action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face.
- A. Service Life
 - B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - C. Single-Use Dust or Dust and Mist Respirators
 - D. User Seal Check
 - E. None of the Above

53. The gaseous state of a substance that is solid or liquid at temperatures and pressures normally encountered.
- A. Vapor
 - B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 - C. Single-Use Dust or Dust and Mist Respirators
 - D. Tight-Fitting Facepiece
 - E. None of the Above
54. The Employee is required to retain written information regarding medical evaluations, fit testing, and the respirator program.
- A. True
 - B. False
55. This information may facilitate employee involvement in the respirator program, assist the Employee in auditing the adequacy of the program, and provide a record for compliance determinations by EPA.
- A. True
 - B. False
56. Effective training for employees who are required to use respirators is helpful.
- A. True
 - B. False
57. The training may be comprehensive, understandable, and recur bi-annually and more often if necessary.
- A. True
 - B. False
58. Training will be provided prior to requiring the employee to use a respirator in the workplace.
- A. True
 - B. False

The training shall ensure that each employee can demonstrate knowledge of at least the following:

59. Why the respirator is necessary and how improper fit, usage, or maintenance can compromise the protective effect of the respirator
- A. True
 - B. False
60. Limitations and capabilities of OSHA
- A. True
 - B. False
61. How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations, including situations in which the respirator malfunctions
- A. True
 - B. False
62. How to inspect, put on and remove, use, and check the seals of a transmission
- A. True
 - B. False

63. What the procedures are for maintenance and storage of the respirator
A. True
B. False
64. How not to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may not limit or prevent the effective use of respirators
A. True
B. False

Retraining shall be conducted annually and when:

65. Changes in the workplace or the type of respirator render previous training obsolete.
A. True
B. False
66. Adequacies in the employee's knowledge or use of the respirator indicate that the employee has retained the requisite understanding or skill.
A. True
B. False
67. Other situation arises in which retraining appears necessary to ensure safe respirator use.
A. True
B. False
68. Only authorized and trained Respirators may use Respirators.
A. True
B. False
69. Those Employees may use only the Respirator that they have been trained on and properly fitted to use.
A. True
B. False
70. Only Mentally Unqualified Employees may be trained and authorized to use Respirators.
A. True
B. False
71. A pre-authorization and annual certification by a qualified physician will be required and maintained. Any changes in an Employees health or physical characteristics will be reported to the Occupational Health Department and will be evaluated by a qualified physician.
A. True
B. False
72. Only the proper prescribed dust mask or OSHA may be used for the job or work environment.
A. True
B. False
73. Employees working in environments where a sudden release of a hazardous substance is likely will wear an appropriate respirator for that hazardous substance (example: Employees working in an ammonia compressor room will have an ammonia APR respirator on their person.).
A. True
B. False

74. Only SCBAs will be used in oxygen deficient environments, environments with an unknown hazardous substance or unknown quantity of a known hazardous substance or any environment that is determined "Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health" (IDLH).
- A. True
 - B. False
75. Employees with respirators loaned on "permanent check out" will be responsible for the sanitation, proper storage and security.
- A. True
 - B. False
76. Respirators damaged by abnormal wear will be repaired or replaced by the Employee when returned.
- A. True
 - B. False
77. The first Employee using a respirator and/or SCBA that are available for general use will be responsible for proper storage and sanitation.
- A. True
 - B. False
78. Monthly and after each use, all respirators will be inspected with documentation to assure its availability for use.
- A. True
 - B. False
79. All respirators will be located in a clean, convenient and sanitary location.
- A. True
 - B. False
80. In the event that Employees must enter a confined space, work in environments with hazardous substances that would be dangerous to life or health should an RPE fail (a SCBA is required in this environment), and/or conduct a HAZMAT entry, a "buddy system" detail will be used with a Safety Watchman with constant voice, visual or signal line communication.
- A. True
 - B. False
81. Employees will follow the established Emergency Response Program and/or Confined Space Entry Program when applicable.
- A. True
 - B. False
82. Management will establish and maintain surveillance of jobs and work place conditions and degree of Employee exposure or stress to maintain the proper procedures and to provide the necessary RPE.
- A. True
 - B. False
83. The Employer is responsible and need to have evaluated the respiratory hazard(s) in each workplace, identified relevant workplace and user factors and has based respirator selection on these factors. Also included are estimates of employee exposures to respiratory hazard(s) and an identification of the contaminant's chemical state and physical form.
- A. True
 - B. False

Filter Classifications - These classifications are marked on the filter or filter package

84. **R-Series: Oil Resistant.** Approved for non-oil particulate contaminants

Examples: dust, fumes, mists not containing oil

- A. True
- B. False

85. **N-Series: Not Oil Resistant**

Approved for all particulate contaminants, including those containing oil

Examples: dusts, mists, fumes, Time restriction of 8 hours when oils are present

- A. True
- B. False

86. **K-Series: Oil Proof**

Approved for all particulate contaminants including those containing oil

Examples: dust, fumes, mists, See Manufacturer's time use restrictions on packaging

- A. True
- B. False

Respirators for IDLH atmospheres.

The following respirators will be used in IDLH atmospheres:

87. A full face piece pressure demand SCBA certified by OSHA for a minimum service life of thirty hours.

- A. True
- B. False

88. A combination full face piece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

- A. True
- B. False

89. Respirators provided only for escape from PEL atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

- A. True
- B. False

90. The respirators selected shall be adequate to protect the health of the employee and ensure compliance with all other OSHA statutory and regulatory requirements, under routine and reasonably foreseeable emergency situations.

- A. True
- B. False

91. The respirator selected shall be appropriate for the chemical state and physical form of the contaminant.

- A. True
- B. False

The respirators shall be cleaned and disinfected when:

92. Respirators issued for the exclusive use of an employee shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as necessary to be maintained in a sanitary condition.

- A. True
- B. False

93. Respirators issued to more than one employee do not need to be cleaned and disinfected before being worn by different individuals

- A. True
- B. False

94. Respirators maintained for emergency use shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use

- A. True
- B. False

95. Respirators used in fit testing and training shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

- A. True
- B. False

96. Cleaning and Storage of respirators assigned to specific employees is the responsibility of OSHA.

- A. True
- B. False

Respirator Inspection

97. All respirators/SCBAs, both available for "General Use" and those on "Permanent Check-out", will be inspected after each use and at least monthly.

- A. True
- B. False

98. Should any defects be noted, the respirator/SCBA will be taken to the program Administrator.

- A. True
- B. False

99. Damaged Respirators will be either repaired or replaced. The inspection of respirators loaned on "Permanent Check-out" is the responsibility of that trained Employee.

- A. True
- B. False

100. **Respirators shall be inspected as follows:**

All respirators used in routine situations shall be inspected before each use and during cleaning

- A. True
- B. False

Please fax the answer key to

TLC Western Campus Fax (928) 272-0747.

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line. **Thank you...**