

1. What is a chemical hygiene plan?
 - a. The procedure that describes safe work practices for chemicals.
 - b. A strategy for chemical PPE.
 - c. A program that protects workers from chemical hazards.
 - d. The policy that describes the hazards in a fume hood.

2. T or F – Medical monitoring of personnel for chemical exposure is the responsibility of the employee.
 - a. T
 - b. F

3. T or F – The Hazard Communication Standard is issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
 - a. T
 - b. F

4. Safety Data Sheets include the following information, except _____.
 - a. shipping requirements
 - b. accidental release measures
 - c. handling and storage precautions
 - d. chemical manufacturer

5. Laboratory chemical labels allow workers to _____.
 - a. safely mix chemicals
 - b. properly store chemicals
 - c. immediately identify hazards
 - d. ensure the correct chemical is in the container

6. _____ exposure refers to chemical effects/damage that appear immediately.
 - a. fast-acting
 - b. instant
 - c. hazardous
 - d. acute

7. T or F – Chronic exposure is usually treatable.
 - a. T
 - b. F

8. Which of the following routes of entry is the most common?
 - a. Absorption (skin contact)
 - b. Inhalation (breathing)
 - c. Ingestion (eating)
 - d. Injection

9. The most effective way to reduce exposure to hazardous chemicals is by _____.
 - a. personal protective equipment
 - b. engineered controls
 - c. substitution
 - d. administrative controls

10. Sodium hydroxide is an example of what type of hazard?
 - a. carcinogen
 - b. toxic
 - c. irritant
 - d. corrosive

11. Ergonomic hazards include all the following, except _____?
 - a. awkward positions
 - b. computer workstations
 - c. repetitive motions
 - d. stairwells

12. Cryogenic materials are used to _____.
 - a. produce very cold temperatures
 - b. enhance radioactivity
 - c. promote burning
 - d. improve reaction time of chemicals

13. Electrical shock will most likely be caused by which of the following?
- electrical maintenance
 - instrument repair
 - operating breakers
 - damaged receptacles
14. A chemical fume hoods are an example of what type of hazard control.
- substitution
 - personal protective equipment
 - administrative
 - engineered
15. Hotplates and stirrers can create hazards in the laboratory most likely due to _____.
- very hot surfaces
 - electrical shock
 - high stirring rates causing splashes
 - failure of auto-shutoff feature
16. T or F – Laboratory balances can be affected by changing temperatures.
- T
 - F
17. The most accurate device for liquid measurements is a _____.
- beaker
 - graduated cylinder
 - volumetric flask
 - buret
18. Laboratory centrifuges can be dangerous due to _____.
- electrical shock
 - unbalanced loads
 - over-speed conditions
 - brake failure