

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.

Answer: C

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

Answer: B

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

Answer: B

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

Answer: A

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

Answer: C

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

Answer: D

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

Answer: B

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

Answer: B

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

Answer: C

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

Answer: D

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

Answer: D

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

Answer: A

13. Electrical shock will most likely be caused by which of the following?
- a. electrical maintenance
 - b. instrument repair
 - c. operating breakers
 - d. damaged receptacles

Answer: D

14. A chemical fume hoods are an example of what type of hazard control.
- a. substitution
 - b. personal protective equipment
 - c. administrative
 - d. engineered

Answer: D

15. Hotplates and stirrers can create hazards in the laboratory most likely due to _____.
- a. very hot surfaces
 - b. electrical shock
 - c. high stirring rates causing splashes
 - d. failure of auto-shutoff feature

Answer: A

16. T or F – Laboratory balances can be affected by changing temperatures.
- a. T
 - b. F

Answer: A

17. The most accurate device for liquid measurements is a _____.
- a. beaker
 - b. graduated cylinder
 - c. volumetric flask
 - d. buret

Answer: C

18. Laboratory centrifuges can be dangerous due to _____.
- a. electrical shock
 - b. unbalanced loads
 - c. over-speed conditions
 - d. brake failure

Answer: B