Hazardous Communications Quiz

1. Under the Hazard Communication Act, your employer must inform you of the hazards at your workplace. These materials must be identified by:
   A. Your Supervisor  
   B. Your coworker  
   C. Safety Data Sheets (SDS)  
   D. The container’s color and texture

2. A hazardous substance may produce personal injury or illness to a person through:
   A. Ingestion  
   B. Absorption  
   C. Inhalation  
   D. All of the above

3. The Hazards Communication Standard maintains that the workers have the right to know only hazards that the employer feels are the most serious to their health.
   A. True  
   B. False

4. A chemical is considered to be HAZARDOUS if it is a PHYSICAL or a HEALTH hazard.
   A. True  
   B. False

6. Safety Data Sheet (SDS) contains information:
   A. On how to mix substances together  
   B. About the substances various uses  
   C. About accidents involving the substance  
   D. Safe handling, use, disposal, and emergency criteria

7. If you are unsure of what type of gloves to wear while working with a hazardous chemical you should check the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
   A. True  
   B. False

8. On the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) and the Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) warning labels the Red areas represent:
   A. Fire  
   B. Health  
   C. Specific  
   D. Reactivity

9. On the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) and the Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) warning labels the blue area represents:
   A. Fire  
   B. Health  
   C. Specific  
   D. Reactivity
10. All chemical containers must:
   A. Be made of glass
   B. Be painted red or yellow
   C. Have proper warning labels
   D. Be hauled to a landfill when empty

11. What information must be on all containers of hazardous materials?
   A. MMS labels
   B. A company logo
   C. Skull and crossbones
   D. GHS appropriate labels identifying the contents and hazards

12. At your work site there must be a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) accessible by computer or hard copy?
   A. True   B. False

13. OSHA’S “Right to Know” law states that employees have the right to know:
   A. Relevant national policies on hazardous substances
   B. The hazards associated with the chemical they are working with and how to protect themselves
   C. All of the company policies and procedures
   D. The consequences of not following the rules

16. On the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) and the Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) warning labels, each hazards section is numbered (1-4) with 1 being the least hazardous and 4 being the most hazardous.
   A. True   B. False

17. You should report any possible exposure immediately to a supervisor, if you are exposed to a hazardous material?
   A. True   B. False

18. When should you read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)?
   A. Never
   B. During the lunch hour
   C. Before starting work where hazardous materials are present
   D. Every time you walk into a lab

19. What are the two classes of health effects?
   A. Chronic and Acute
   B. NFPA and HMIS
   C. Combustibles and Flammables
   D. OSHA and EPA