

# University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Course: Hazcom Awareness Training Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please read the following questions carefully and then circle the letter of the "best" answer.

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. Warning labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
  - D. The container's color and texture
  
2. A toxic or hazardous substance has the capacity to produce personal injury or illness to a person through
  - A. Osmosis, pigmentosis or asbestosis
  - B. Psoriasis, dermatitis or amputation
  - C. The cochlea
  - D. Ingestion, inhalation, injection or absorption
  
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 REACTIVITY hazard.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
5. Warning signs in the workplace:
  - A. Must be in English and Spanish
  - B. Provide the worker information about possible hazards
  - C. Must be in large colored letters and eye level
  - D. Provide information about company events
  
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 glove to wear while working with a hazardous chemical you should check the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
  - 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. Labels identifying the contents and hazards
12. At your work site there must be a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) on site for every hazardous chemical.
  - 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
14. The purpose of the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) and the Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) labeling systems are to communicate:
  - A. Hazards information about chemicals
  - B. What type of chemical is present
  - C. Where MSDS'S can be found
  - D. Colors, numbers and PPE
15. A chemical that is known to be explosive or flammable is:
  - A. A health hazard
  - B. A chronic health hazard
  - C. A physical handicap
  - D. A physical hazard
16. On the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) and the Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) warning labels each hazards section is number 1 thru 4 with 1 being the most hazardous and 4 being the least hazardous.
  - A. True
  - B. False
17. What should you do if you are exposed to a hazardous material, or you think you might have been exposed?
  - A. Just wait and see if you get sick
  - B. Tell your spouse
  - C. Report any possible exposure immediately to your supervisor
  - D. Take an aspirin
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. After the job is complete
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
20. Who should clean up chemical spills?
  - A. The person who spilled the chemical
  - B. The supervisor
  - C. Trained and qualified personnel only
  - D. Janitorial personnel