

SafeLandUSA™ 2021
Tests & Answer Sheets



MODULE 2 – VERSION A

Do not write on this test question sheet. Fill in the letter on your student information test answer sheet that corresponds to the correct answer. Return your completed answer sheet and this test question sheet to your instructor.

1. Which of the following standards gives workers the right to know information about the chemicals they work with or the chemicals they may be exposed to at a facility?
 - A. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
 - B. Respiratory Protection
 - C. Hazard Communication
 - D. Silica
2. Manufacturers are required to classify a chemical's ____ hazards.
 - A. serious or non-serious
 - B. biological and physical
 - C. physical and health
 - D. bloodborne and chemical
3. Chemical inventories must be ____ and include any new chemicals that may be brought into the facility during day-to-day operations.
 - A. illegible
 - B. kept current
 - C. locked away
 - D. outdated
4. Which of the following is used to communicate a chemical's specific hazard?
 - A. Product warning label
 - B. Chemical inventory
 - C. Work permit
 - D. Warning tag
5. GHS-compliant labels will have one of two signal words: "Danger" or "____."
 - A. Warning
 - B. Out of order
 - C. Caution
 - D. Notice
6. Safety data sheets must be located in the area where the hazardous substances will be used and be easily accessible for ____.
 - A. all workers
 - B. managers
 - C. short service employees
 - D. supervisors

7. Which of the following is a form of solid waste that is harmful to people or the environment?
- A. General waste
 - B. Biodegradable waste
 - C. Hazardous waste
 - D. Disposable waste
8. Which of the following standards ensures the safety of workers performing hazardous waste cleanup actions?
- A. Hazard Communication
 - B. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
 - C. Respiratory Protection
 - D. Silica
9. The most common way for a hazard to enter the body is through ____.
- A. ingestion
 - B. inhalation
 - C. injection
 - D. skin absorption
10. Which of the following is the industry-accepted exposure level for hydrogen sulfide?
- A. 1 part per million
 - B. 5 parts per million
 - C. 10 parts per million
 - D. 30 parts per million
11. The health effects of hydrogen sulfide exposure ____.
- A. stay the same no matter what the concentration is
 - B. become increasingly severe as the parts per million of the concentration increases
 - C. become less severe as the parts per million of the concentration increases
 - D. are unknown, making hydrogen sulfide extremely dangerous
12. Respirable crystalline silica can penetrate deep into the ____, which can lead to silicosis.
- A. lungs
 - B. brain and spinal cord
 - C. nerves that interpret smells
 - D. heart
13. Which of the following means treating all blood, bodily fluids, and any other objects as if they are infected?
- A. Decontamination
 - B. First aid
 - C. Bloodborne prevention
 - D. Universal precautions

14. Which actions should be taken if you or a coworker are exposed to blood or bodily fluids?
- A. Immediately flush the area with running water and seek medical attention.
 - B. Wipe the blood on your clothing and continue working.
 - C. Do not report the incident in order to prevent a recordable event.
 - D. Tell the supervisor once the shift has ended.
15. Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic organisms and microorganisms in ____ that can cause diseases in humans.
- A. fungus
 - B. animal blood
 - C. plants
 - D. human blood
16. Which of the following actions should workers take to prevent incidents from high pressure hazards?
- A. Remove all fittings from high pressure hoses before use.
 - B. Inspect and maintain pressurized equipment only after incidents occur.
 - C. Restrain or secure high-pressure lines.
 - D. Protect company equipment at all costs.
17. The main concern during adverse weather is ____.
- A. locking all the facility doors
 - B. worker safety
 - C. gathering all personal items
 - D. protecting company equipment at all costs
18. The most serious heat-related illness that occurs when your body cannot control your body temperature is known as ____.
- A. heat cramps
 - B. heat exhaustion
 - C. heat stress
 - D. heat stroke
19. Severe back injuries are often caused by which of the following?
- A. A muscle spasm
 - B. The immediate result of using an improper lifting technique
 - C. A combination of multiple injuries to the back over a long period of time
 - D. A single incident
20. To help prevent back injuries, carry materials ____.
- A. between waist and shoulder height
 - B. outside of the safe lifting zone
 - C. above your head
 - D. below your knees

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MODULE 2 – VERSION B

Do not write on this test question sheet. Fill in the letter on your student information test answer sheet that corresponds to the correct answer. Return your completed answer sheet and this test question sheet to your instructor.

1. Safety data sheets must be located in the area where the hazardous substances will be used and be easily accessible for _____.
 - A. all workers
 - B. managers
 - C. short service employees
 - D. supervisors
2. Severe back injuries are often caused by which of the following?
 - A. A muscle spasm
 - B. The immediate result of using an improper lifting technique
 - C. A combination of multiple injuries to the back over a long period of time
 - D. A single incident
3. The most serious heat-related illness that occurs when your body cannot control your body temperature is known as _____.
 - A. heat cramps
 - B. heat exhaustion
 - C. heat stress
 - D. heat stroke
4. Which of the following actions should workers take to prevent incidents from high pressure hazards?
 - A. Remove all fittings from high pressure hoses before use.
 - B. Inspect and maintain pressurized equipment only after incidents occur.
 - C. Restrain or secure high-pressure lines.
 - D. Protect company equipment at all costs.
5. Which of the following means treating all blood, bodily fluids, and any other objects as if they are infected?
 - A. Decontamination
 - B. First aid
 - C. Bloodborne prevention
 - D. Universal precautions
6. GHS-compliant labels will have one of two signal words: "Danger" or "_____."
 - A. Warning
 - B. Out of order
 - C. Caution
 - D. Notice

7. Which actions should be taken if you or a coworker are exposed to blood or bodily fluids?
- A. Immediately flush the area with running water and seek medical attention.
 - B. Wipe the blood on your clothing and continue working.
 - C. Do not report the incident in order to prevent a recordable event.
 - D. Tell the supervisor once the shift has ended.
8. Which of the following is a form of solid waste that is harmful to people or the environment?
- A. General waste
 - B. Biodegradable waste
 - C. Hazardous waste
 - D. Disposable waste
9. The main concern during adverse weather is ____.
- A. locking all the facility doors
 - B. worker safety
 - C. gathering all personal items
 - D. protecting company equipment at all costs
10. Manufacturers are required to classify a chemical's ____ hazards.
- A. serious or non-serious
 - B. biological and physical
 - C. physical and health
 - D. bloodborne and chemical
11. Which of the following standards ensures the safety of workers performing hazardous waste cleanup actions?
- A. Hazard Communication
 - B. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
 - C. Respiratory Protection
 - D. Silica
12. The health effects of hydrogen sulfide exposure ____.
- A. stay the same no matter what the concentration is
 - B. become increasingly severe as the parts per million of the concentration increases
 - C. become less severe as the parts per million of the concentration increases
 - D. are unknown, making hydrogen sulfide extremely dangerous
13. To help prevent back injuries, carry materials ____.
- A. between waist and shoulder height
 - B. outside of the safe lifting zone
 - C. above your head
 - D. below your knees

14. Chemical inventories must be _____ and include any new chemicals that may be brought into the facility during day-to-day operations.
- A. illegible
 - B. kept current
 - C. locked away
 - D. outdated
15. The most common way for a hazard to enter the body is through _____.
- A. ingestion
 - B. inhalation
 - C. injection
 - D. skin absorption
16. Which of the following is used to communicate a chemical's specific hazard?
- A. Product warning label
 - B. Chemical inventory
 - C. Work permit
 - D. Warning tag
17. Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic organisms and microorganisms in _____ that can cause diseases in humans.
- A. fungus
 - B. animal blood
 - C. plants
 - D. human blood
18. Respirable crystalline silica can penetrate deep into the _____, which can lead to silicosis.
- A. lungs
 - B. brain and spinal cord
 - C. nerves that interpret smells
 - D. heart
19. Which of the following is the industry-accepted exposure level for hydrogen sulfide?
- A. 1 part per million
 - B. 5 parts per million
 - C. 10 parts per million
 - D. 30 parts per million
20. Which of the following standards gives workers the right to know information about the chemicals they work with or the chemicals they may be exposed to at a facility?
- A. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
 - B. Respiratory Protection
 - C. Hazard Communication
 - D. Silica

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MODULE 2 – VERSION C

Do not write on this test question sheet. Fill in the letter on your student information test answer sheet that corresponds to the correct answer. Return your completed answer sheet and this test question sheet to your instructor.

1. The most serious heat-related illness that occurs when your body cannot control your body temperature is known as _____.
 - A. heat cramps
 - B. heat exhaustion
 - C. heat stress
 - D. heat stroke
2. Safety data sheets must be located in the area where the hazardous substances will be used and be easily accessible for _____.
 - A. all workers
 - B. managers
 - C. short service employees
 - D. supervisors
3. Chemical inventories must be _____ and include any new chemicals that may be brought into the facility during day-to-day operations.
 - A. illegible
 - B. kept current
 - C. locked away
 - D. outdated
4. Which of the following standards gives workers the right to know information about the chemicals they work with or the chemicals they may be exposed to at a facility?
 - A. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
 - B. Respiratory Protection
 - C. Hazard Communication
 - D. Silica
5. Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic organisms and microorganisms in _____ that can cause diseases in humans.
 - A. fungus
 - B. animal blood
 - C. plants
 - D. human blood
6. The most common way for a hazard to enter the body is through _____.
 - A. ingestion
 - B. inhalation
 - C. injection

- D. skin absorption
7. Severe back injuries are often caused by which of the following?
- A. A muscle spasm
 - B. The immediate result of using an improper lifting technique
 - C. A combination of multiple injuries to the back over a long period of time
 - D. A single incident
8. To help prevent back injuries, carry materials ____.
- A. between waist and shoulder height
 - B. outside of the safe lifting zone
 - C. above your head
 - D. below your knees
9. Which of the following is the industry-accepted exposure level for hydrogen sulfide?
- A. 1 part per million
 - B. 5 parts per million
 - C. 10 parts per million
 - D. 30 parts per million
10. Manufacturers are required to classify a chemical's ____ hazards.
- A. serious or non-serious
 - B. biological and physical
 - C. physical and health
 - D. bloodborne and chemical
11. GHS-compliant labels will have one of two signal words: "Danger" or "____."
- A. Warning
 - B. Out of order
 - C. Caution
 - D. Notice
12. Which actions should be taken if you or a coworker are exposed to blood or bodily fluids?
- A. Immediately flush the area with running water and seek medical attention.
 - B. Wipe the blood on your clothing and continue working.
 - C. Do not report the incident in order to prevent a recordable event.
 - D. Tell the supervisor once the shift has ended.
13. Respirable crystalline silica can penetrate deep into the ____, which can lead to silicosis.
- A. lungs
 - B. brain and spinal cord
 - C. nerves that interpret smells
 - D. heart

14. The main concern during adverse weather is ____.
- A. locking all the facility doors
 - B. worker safety
 - C. gathering all personal items
 - D. protecting company equipment at all costs
15. Which of the following standards ensures the safety of workers performing hazardous waste cleanup actions?
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18. Which of the following means treating all blood, bodily fluids, and any other objects as if they are infected?
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 - C. Restrain or secure high-pressure lines.
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MODULE 2 – VERSION D

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 - A. Warning
 - B. Out of order
 - C. Caution
 - D. Notice
2. Which of the following is used to communicate a chemical’s specific hazard?
 - A. Product warning label
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 - D. Warning tag
3. Which of the following actions should workers take to prevent incidents from high pressure hazards?
 - A. Remove all fittings from high pressure hoses before use.
 - B. Inspect and maintain pressurized equipment only after incidents occur.
 - C. Restrain or secure high-pressure lines.
 - D. Protect company equipment at all costs.
4. The main concern during adverse weather is _____.
 - A. locking all the facility doors
 - B. worker safety
 - C. gathering all personal items
 - D. protecting company equipment at all costs
5. The most common way for a hazard to enter the body is through _____.
 - A. ingestion
 - B. inhalation
 - C. injection
 - D. skin absorption
6. To help prevent back injuries, carry materials _____.
 - A. between waist and shoulder height
 - B. outside of the safe lifting zone
 - C. above your head
 - D. below your knees

7. Which of the following standards ensures the safety of workers performing hazardous waste cleanup actions?
- A. Hazard Communication
 - B. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
 - C. Respiratory Protection
 - D. Silica
8. Chemical inventories must be _____ and include any new chemicals that may be brought into the facility during day-to-day operations.
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 - B. kept current
 - C. locked away
 - D. outdated
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 - C. short service employees
 - D. supervisors
10. Respirable crystalline silica can penetrate deep into the _____, which can lead to silicosis.
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 - C. nerves that interpret smells
 - D. heart
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 - B. Respiratory Protection
 - C. Hazard Communication
 - D. Silica
20. Which of the following means treating all blood, bodily fluids, and any other objects as if they are infected?
- A. Decontamination
 - B. First aid
 - C. Bloodborne prevention
 - D. Universal precautions

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Module 2 Test Answer Keys

Version A

1 C
2 C
3 B
4 A
5 A
6 A
7 C
8 B
9 B
10 C
11 B
12 A
13 D
14 A
15 D
16 C
17 B
18 D
19 C
20 A

Version B

1 A
2 C
3 D
4 C
5 D
6 A
7 A
8 C
9 B
10 C
11 B
12 B
13 A
14 B
15 B
16 A
17 D
18 A
19 C
20 C

Version C

1 D
2 A
3 B
4 C
5 D
6 B
7 C
8 A
9 C
10 C
11 A
12 A
13 A
14 B
15 B
16 B
17 A
18 D
19 C
20 C

Version D

1 A
2 A
3 C
4 B
5 B
6 A
7 B
8 B
9 A
10 A
11 D
12 C
13 C
14 C
15 A
16 C
17 D
18 B
19 C
20 D