

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 - D. outdated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 Respirable crystalline silica can penetrate deep into the _____, which can lead to silicosis. **12.** 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
 - **()**

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C. Bloodborne preventionD. Universal precautions

B. First aid



14.	Which actions should be taken if you or a coworker are exposed to blood or bodily fluids?
Α.	Immediately flush the area with running water and seek medical attention.
В.	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 hum	ans.
A.	fungus
В.	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.
В.	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
В.	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
В.	heat exhaustion
C.	heat stress
D.	heat stroke
19.	Severe back injuries are often caused by which of the following?
A.	A muscle spasm
В.	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







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
accessi	ble for _	·																	
A.	all wor	kers																	
D	manag	orc																	

- 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
- 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 Manufacturers are required to classify a chemical's ____ hazards. 10. 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



above your head

below your knees

C.

D.



14. dav-to	Chemical inventories must be and include any new chemicals that may be brought into the facility during day operations.
Α.	illegible
В.	kept current
C.	locked away
D.	
15.	The most common way for a hazard to enter the body is through
A.	ingestion
В.	inhalation
C.	injection
D.	skin absorption
16.	Which of the following is used to communicate a chemical's specific hazard?
A.	Product warning label
В.	Chemical inventory
C.	Work permit
D.	Warning tag
17.	Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic organisms and microorganisms in that can cause diseases
in hum	nans.
	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
В.	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.	• •
В.	5 parts per million
C.	10 parts per million
D.	30 parts per million
20. or the	Which of the following standards gives workers the right to know information about the chemicals they work with chemicals they may be exposed to at a facility?
A.	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
В.	Respiratory Protection
C.	Hazard Communication

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D. Silica





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. as		e most serious heat-related illness that occurs when your body cannot control your body temperature is knowr
E	3. he C. he	at cramps at exhaustion at stress at stroke
2. acce		fety data sheets must be located in the area where the hazardous substances will be used and be easily for $___$.
E	3. ma C. sh	workers anagers ort service employees oervisors
3. day-t		emical inventories must be and include any new chemicals that may be brought into the facility during operations.
E	A. 3. 2. D.	illegible kept current locked away outdated
4. or th		nich of the following standards gives workers the right to know information about the chemicals they work with micals they may be exposed to at a facility?
E	A. 3. 3. 0.	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Respiratory Protection Hazard Communication Silica
5.	Blo	oodborne pathogens are pathogenic organisms and microorganisms in that can cause diseases
in hu	mans	
	В. С.	fungus animal blood plants human blood
6.	Th	e most common way for a hazard to enter the body is through



A. ingestionB. inhalation



- 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?

- A. Hazard Communication
- B. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)
- C. Respiratory Protection
- D. Silica
- 16. 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
- 17. 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
- 18. 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
- 19. 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
- 20. 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.



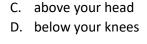




MODULE 2 – VERSION D

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.		GHS-compliant labels will have one of two signal words: "Danger" or ""
	В. С.	Warning Out of order Caution Notice
2.		Which of the following is used to communicate a chemical's specific hazard?
	A. B. C. D.	Product warning label Chemical inventory Work permit Warning tag
3.		Which of the following actions should workers take to prevent incidents from high pressure hazards?
	В. С.	Remove all fittings from high pressure hoses before use. Inspect and maintain pressurized equipment only after incidents occur. Restrain or secure high-pressure lines. Protect company equipment at all costs.
4.		The main concern during adverse weather is
	В. С.	locking all the facility doors worker safety gathering all personal items protecting company equipment at all costs
5.		The most common way for a hazard to enter the body is through
	В. С.	ingestion inhalation injection skin absorption



To help prevent back injuries, carry materials _____.

A. between waist and shoulder heightB. outside of the safe lifting zone

6.





7.		Which of the following standards ensures the safety of workers performing hazardous waste cleanup actions?
	В. С.	Hazard Communication Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Respiratory Protection Silica
8. day	/-to-	Chemical inventories must be and include any new chemicals that may be brought into the facility during day operations.
	В. С.	illegible kept current locked away outdated
9. acc	essil	Safety data sheets must be located in the area where the hazardous substances will be used and be easily ble for
	В. С.	all workers managers short service employees supervisors
10.		Respirable crystalline silica can penetrate deep into the, which can lead to silicosis.
	В. С.	lungs brain and spinal cord nerves that interpret smells heart
11. as _		The most serious heat-related illness that occurs when your body cannot control your body temperature is known
	A. B. C. D.	heat cramps heat exhaustion heat stress heat stroke
12.		Which of the following is the industry-accepted exposure level for hydrogen sulfide?
	A. B. C. D.	1 part per million 5 parts per million 10 parts per million 30 parts per million
13.		Which of the following is a form of solid waste that is harmful to people or the environment?
	A. B.	General waste Biodegradable waste



C. Hazardous wasteD. Disposable waste



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14.	Manufacturers are required to classify a chemical's hazards.	
В. С.	serious or non-serious biological and physical physical and health bloodborne and chemical	
15.	Which actions should be taken if you or a coworker are exposed to blood or bodi	ly fluids?
В. С.	Immediately flush the area with running water and seek medical attention. Wipe the blood on your clothing and continue working. Do not report the incident in order to prevent a recordable event. Tell the supervisor once the shift has ended.	
16.	Severe back injuries are often caused by which of the following?	
В. С.	A muscle spasm The immediate result of using an improper lifting technique A combination of multiple injuries to the back over a long period of time A single incident	
17.	Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic organisms and microorganisms in th	at can cause diseases
in huma	ns.	
A. B. C. D.	fungus animal blood plants human blood	
18.	The health effects of hydrogen sulfide exposure	
A. B. C. D.	stay the same no matter what the concentration is become increasingly severe as the parts per million of the concentration increases become less severe as the parts per million of the concentration increases are unknown, making hydrogen sulfide extremely dangerous	eases
	Which of the following standards gives workers the right to know information about the may be exposed to at a facility?	out the chemicals they work with
	A. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)	

- 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

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

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

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

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



