Association Connecting Electronics Industries

AN EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT TO KNOW TRAINING CERTIFICATION TEST *(DVD-16C) v.1*

This test consists of twenty multiple-choice questions. All questions are from the video: *An Employee's Right to Know (DVD-16C).*

Each question has only one *most* correct answer. Circle the letter corresponding to your selection for each test item. If you wish to change an answer, erase your choice completely.

You should read through the questions and answer those you are sure of first. After your first pass through the test, then go back and answer the questions that you were not sure of. If two answers appear to be correct, pick the answer that seems to be the most correct response.

When you are finished, check to make sure you have answered all of the questions. Turn in the test materials to the instructor.

The passing grade for this test is 70% (14 correct answers or better).

Good luck!

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Name_____ **Date**_____

1. **The Right to Know law is**
   a. a federal law
   b. intended to prevent injury and exposure to chemical dangers
   c. administered by OSHA
   d. all of the above

2. **The OSHA document requiring companies to provide information about chemicals used in the workplace is the**
   a. MSDS
   b. Hazard Communication Standard
   c. HAZMAT sign
   d. NIOSH handbook

3. **The primary source of information about a chemical is the**
   a. MSDS
   b. chemical container
   c. assembly documentation
   d. Hazard Communication Standard

4. **An efficient way of determining the severity of the four levels of danger is the**
   a. MSDS
   b. Hazard Communication Standard
   c. HAZMAT sign
   d. NIOSH handbook

5. **The HAZMAT sign specifies the**
   a. health rating
   b. flammability rating
   c. reactivity rating
   d. all of the above

6. **In an MSDS, potential health effects are contained in the**
   a. General Information section
   b. Hazards Identification section
   c. Emergency and First Aid Procedures section
   d. Reactivity Data section

7. Routes of Exposure refer to how a chemical
a. enters the body
b. causes injury
c. needs to be handled
d. all of the above

8. Hazardous wastes should be disposed of
a. in an empty waste basket
b. by flushing it down a drain
c. in accordance with federal, state and local regulations
d. any of the above

9. An example of personal protection equipment is
a. respirators
b. face shields
c. rubber aprons
d. all of the above

10. Boiling and freezing points, vapor density and specific gravity are examples of
a. the physical properties of a substance
b. fire and explosion data
c. hazard indications
d. hazardous ingredients

11. Another requirement of hazard communication is
a. learning how to use the internet to communicate
b. meeting the chemical manufacturers face to face
c. the company training program
d. daily physical exercise

12. Safety glasses protect the eyes against
a. radiation
b. foreign objects
c. infections
d. all of the above

13. When pouring chemicals, it is important to wear
a. a face shield
b. rubber gloves and apron
c. rubber boots
d. all of the above

14. It is important to wear a respirator when
a. hand soldering
b. cleaning dross from a wave soldering machine
c. using flux pens
d. handling tin-lead solder wire

15. Lead is usually absorbed into the body through
a. ingestion
b. inhalation
c. thought projection
d. contact with the eyes

16. Emergency first aid responders will
a. remove a chemical that has been spilled
b. call the doctor or fire department if necessary
c. administer first aid
d. all of the above

17. If a chemical contacts the skin
a. wipe the skin with a clean soft rag
b. blow dry the skin until all evidence of the chemical disappears
c. wash the skin with soap and water
d. apply antibiotic ointment immediately after chemical contact

18. All accidents must be reported to
a. test engineering
b. quality assurance
c. a safety engineer or human resources
d. purchasing

19. After the person involved in the spill has been assisted
a. remove all ignition sources
b. safely stop the source of the leak
c. use yellow caution tape to control access to the area
d. all of the above

20. A chemical spill should be contained by
a. mopping it up
b. covering it with an inert absorbent material
c. vacuuming it up
d. sponging it dry