Hazard Communication & Right To Know Quiz

1. The OSHA regulation that gives employees the right to know about chemical hazards and protections is called the:
   a. Chemical Act
   b. Hazard Communication Standard
   c. Environmental Protection Agency

2. Chemical manufacturers identify chemical hazards and provide the information on:
   a. Container labels and material safety data sheets
   b. Lists of hazardous chemicals
   c. Letters to customers

3. Employers must have written hazard communication programs.
   a. True  b. False

4. Examples of chemical physical hazards include:
   a. Cancer
   b. Skin rashes
   c. Fire and explosion

5. Chemical health hazards that develop quickly after exposure are called:
   a. Acute
   b. Chronic
   c. Serious

6. You can be exposed to a chemical by skin or eye contact, inhaling, or swallowing.
   a. True  b. False

7. If a chemical’s container label is missing or so damaged you can’t read it, you should:
   a. Try to remember what was in the container
   b. Treat the chemical cautiously
   c. Not use the chemical

8. To find all the details on a chemical’s hazards and protections, you check:
   a. Your hazard communication plan
   b. Its MSDS
   c. Its label

9. When employees complete hazard communication training, they should:
   a. Know and understand how to identify chemical hazards and protections
   b. Know how chemical manufacturers identify chemical hazards
   c. Know where to buy PPE

10. Before starting any job with a chemical, you should:
    a. Receive a manufacturer’s booklet on the chemical
    b. Read the chemical’s label and MSDS
    c. Put on a respirator and protective suit