1) Which of these is correct about Right to Know?
   a) A regulation designed to make information available about hazardous chemicals that are imported by employer
   b) A regulation designed to make information available about hazardous chemicals that are present in work places to potentially expose employees
   c) Only applies to large sized companies
   d) Only applies to construction industry

2) Which of the following best describes the employer’s main responsibility to protect workers under OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard?
   a) Label drums containing hazardous waste
   b) Investigate the hazards of commonly used chemicals
   c) Point out jobs with frequent chemical exposure
   d) Train workers on the hazards and protection for workplace chemicals

3) Which one of the following is false about Hazard Communication Standard?
   a) Expected to reduce injuries and illnesses
   b) Protects employee’s right to be informed about hazardous chemicals in the workplace
   c) Also known as the “Right to Learn” standard
   d) Covers both Physical and Health Hazards

4) Which one of the following is not the responsibility of employers in laboratories, and workplaces (where employees only handle chemicals in sealed containers)?
   a) Check the labels on the containers to ensure they are not defaced or removed
   b) Investigate the hazards of commonly used chemicals
   c) Maintain safety data sheets and make them accessible to employees
   d) Make sure that all of the employees are trained according to standard

5) Which one of the following is not a section title in the Hazard Communication Standard?
   a) Safety Data Sheets
   b) First-Aid measures
   c) Trade Secret
   d) Hazard Classification
6) Importers and manufacturers are required to classify the chemicals with respect to the following

   a) Application of the product
   b) Name of the product
   c) Hazards of the product
   d) All of the above

7) Which one of the following is a Physical Hazard Class?

   a) Self-Reactive Substances
   b) Skin Corrosion/Irritation
   c) Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
   d) Carcinogenicity

8) According to OSHA, written, printed, or graphical material displayed on or affixed to containers of hazardous chemicals are:

   a) Tickets
   b) Labels
   c) Placards
   d) Diamonds

9) Which one of the following answer choices is not one of the required (non optional) sections in labels?

   a) Precautionary Statement(s)
   b) Signal Word
   c) Supplementary Statement(s)
   d) Name, Address and Telephone Number of Chemical Manufacturer

10) Which one of the following is not represented by a pictogram?

    a) Eye Wash Station
    b) Health Hazard
    c) Gas Cylinder
    d) Flame

11) Which of these best describes the main purpose of a Safety Data Sheet (SDS)?

    a) Tells workers how to set up decontamination line stations
    b) Informs workers about hazards posed by that chemical and how the product can be safely used
    c) Trains workers how to properly inspect and don their respirator and PPE
    d) Trains workers in how to inspect, stage, handle, and open drums
12) How many **mandatory** sections does SDS have?

a) Ten  
b) Eleven  
c) **Twelve**  
d) Fourteen

13) Under OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard, which one of the following pictograms is not mandatory?

a) ![Pictogram A]  
b) ![Pictogram B]  
c) ![Pictogram C]  
d) ![Pictogram D]

14) Under OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard, what could the following pictogram (Health Hazard) denote?

a) Corrosives  
b) **Mutagenicity**  
c) Skin Sensitizer  
d) Flammables

15) Under OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard, what does NOT the following pictogram (exploding bomb) denote?

a) Oxidizers  
b) Self Reactives  
c) Organic Peroxides  
d) Explosives

16) Which of these are the signal words used in HCS/GHS?

a) Caution and Danger  
b) **Danger and Warning**  
c) Danger and Caution  
d) Warning and Caution

17) Which one of the following is one of the non mandatory sections in SDS?

a) Composition/information on ingredients  
b) Fire-fighting measures  
c) Exposure controls/personal protection  
d) **Transport information**
18) Statements that present recommended measures to prevent or minimize adverse effects of hazardous chemical products during handling, transportation or storage are:

   a) Health Statement(s)
   b) Supplementary Statement(s)
   c) Precautionary Statement(s)
   d) Hazard Statement(s)

19) Which one of the following is not one of the required training that should be done by employer?

   a) Operations in the workplace where hazardous chemicals are located and used
   b) Methods and observations used to detect the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the workplace
   c) The details of hazard communication program, labels on containers, labeling system of the employer, safety data sheets, where to find and how to use information given in the SDS
   d) Measures that employees can take to protect themselves from possible hazards

20) As the category number of hazard classes increases, hazards become more harmful.

   a) True
   b) False

21) Both employees and employers should know the meanings of the words that are used in the standard.

   a) True
   b) False

22) Safety data sheets are required to be in English.

   a) True
   b) False

23) Importers, manufacturers or employers are not obligated to disclose the information about the chemical to the health professional providing medical or other health services to exposed workers in cases of emergency.

   a) True
   b) False

24) In each workplace, there should be training information about hazards of non-routine works.

   a) True
   b) False
25) Where multi employer workplaces exist with employees possibly exposed to hazardous chemicals, employers should prepare a hazard communication program only for their employees.

a) True
b) False

26) Chemical manufacturers, distributors or importers who become aware of new information about a chemical product, must revise the label within 3 months.

a) True
b) False