



Hazard Communication Program

This material is for training purposes only. Its purpose is to inform Oregon employers of best practices in occupational safety and health and general Oregon OSHA compliance requirements. This material is not a substitute for any provision of the Oregon Safety Employment Act or any standards issued by Oregon OSHA.

Quiz Answers

1. The purpose of the hazard communication program is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals are _____, and that information is _____ to employers and employees.

c. The purpose of the program is to protect employees by ensuring that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are evaluated, and that information concerning their hazards is transmitted to employers and employees.

2. Employers, chemical manufacturers and importers are required to perform hazard determinations on all chemicals they produce or import.

b. Only chemical manufacturers and importers are required to perform hazard determinations on all chemicals they produce or import, although distributors and employers may also choose to do so.

3. All of the following are primary methods described in the hazard communication rule to inform employees of the hazards in the workplace, except:

c. All employers must provide information to their employees about the hazardous chemicals to which they are exposed. They do this by means of a hazard communication program, labels and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets, and information and training.

4. Employees are required to be educated about all of the following hazard communication program subjects, except:

d. Education is the beginning of safety, and that certainly applies to hazard communication. It's critically important that employers educate their employees on: the physical and health hazards of chemicals used in their work area; hazard communication rule requirements; and the availability and location of the written program.

5. The employer must make sure their secondary container labels indicate the name of the manufacturer, common name of the hazardous chemical, and appropriate warning hazard

b. When the employer transfers a hazardous chemical from the manufacturer's primary container to another container, they create a secondary container. The secondary container might be a coffee can, glass jar, or other container. The employer must make sure their

secondary container labels indicate the: common name of the hazardous chemical; and appropriate warning hazard.

6. In an effective hazard communication program, employees are thoroughly trained on how to:

d. Employees should be thoroughly trained on how to reference the chemical list of hazards, use material data safety sheets, use protective practices including PPE, recognize a release of chemicals, and detect overexposure to chemicals.

7. When are consumer products exempt from hazard communication rule?

e. Any consumer product or hazardous substance, as those terms are defined in the Consumer Product Safety Act and Federal Hazardous Substances Act respectively, where the employer can show that it is used in the workplace for the purpose intended by the chemical manufacturer or importer of the product, and the use results in a duration and frequency of exposure which is not greater than the range of exposures that could reasonably be experienced by consumers when used for the purpose intended.

8. An employer whose employees are exposed to chemicals merely "known to be present" need not include information concerning the hazards of those chemicals.

b. An employer whose employees are exposed to chemicals "known to be present" must include in their hazard communication program information concerning the hazards of those chemicals.

9. According to the text, manufacturers, importers, and employers evaluating chemicals must be able to demonstrate that they have adequately ascertained the hazards of the chemicals they produce according to all the following criteria, except:

a. Although manufacturers, importers, and employers evaluating chemicals are not required to follow any specific methods for determining hazards, they must be able to demonstrate that they have adequately ascertained the hazards of the chemicals they produce according to the following criteria: carcinogenicity, human data, animal data, etc.

10. A written hazard communication plan must contain a list of the hazardous chemicals being used in the workplace, assigned responsibilities, and description of procedures for all of the following, except:

b. Employers must develop, implement, and maintain a written hazard communication plan that contains a list of the hazardous chemicals being used in the workplace, assigns responsibilities, and describes procedures for: labeling containers, maintaining and using material safety data sheets, information and training, non-routine task procedures, contractor procedures, pipe labeling.

11. For the purposes of the hazard communication standard, a hazardous chemical may be defined as "Any chemical which is a _____ or _____ hazard."

d. For the purposes of the hazard communication standard, a hazardous chemical may be defined as "Any chemical which is a physical or health hazard."

12. Physical hazards are chemical reactions that could result in all of the below, except:

b. Physical hazards - are chemical reactions that could result in a fire, explosion, and/or toxic gas release which cause physical trauma if chemicals are handled or stored improperly.

13. These hazards are caused directly by the chemicals themselves, not an injury resulting from a reaction.

b. Health hazards are health effects (illness or disease) caused directly by the chemicals themselves, not an injury resulting from a reaction. All chemical materials can cause health problems under the wrong conditions.

14. This form of hazard is usually produced when solid metal is heated and vaporized, and then condenses as tiny particles.

a. Fumes are even smaller particles usually formed when solid metal is heated and vaporized, and then condenses as tiny particles.

15. According to the text, the effects chemicals have on the various organs of the human body depend on all of the following factors, except:

b. The effects chemicals have on the various organs of the human body depend on several important factors: the form of the chemical; how the chemical contacts the body; the amount, or dose, the body receives; and how toxic the chemical is.

16. The primary tool to analyze the workplace for chemical hazards is the _____:

c. The MSDS is your primary tool to determine the physical and health hazards, routes of entry, toxicity, and other information about each chemical in your workplace.

17. This entry route occurs when a hazardous chemical passes through the skin, eyes or other membrane:

c. The four common routes of entry are: 1. Ingestion - Do we eat or drink it? 2. Inhalation - Do we breathe it in? 3. Absorption - Does it pass through the skin, eyes or other membranes? 4. Injection - Does it enter through a puncture or cut?

18. Under the hazard communication rule, solids are not considered potentially hazardous chemicals.

b. Solids - such as metal, treated wood, plastic are included as potentially hazardous chemicals.

19. According to the text, engineering controls, alone, may not be effective if _____:

a. According to the text, engineering controls, alone, may not be effective if they can be defeated.

20. Management controls may eliminate or reduce the hazard, itself, thereby reducing exposure to the hazard.

b. Management controls do not eliminate or reduce the chemical hazard, itself, but only the exposure to the chemical hazard.

21. A container purchased from the manufacturer will be identified with this label:

a. The chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor must ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked with primary labels.

22. A primary label must include all of the following information, except:

b. A primary label will include the following information; Identity of the hazardous chemical(s); Appropriate hazard warnings, including target organ effects of the hazardous chemical; and name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.

23. The chemical identity on a label may be common or trade name, or a chemical name.

a. The chemical identity may be common or trade name ("Black Magic Formula"), or a chemical name (1,1,1,-trichloroethane).

24. A container label may not be shipped separately, even prior to shipment of the hazardous chemical.

a. A label may not be shipped separately, even prior to shipment of the hazardous chemical, since to do so defeats the purpose of providing an immediate hazard warning.

25. Look at the picture the left. What are the colors of the Primary, Secondary and Portable containers?

a. Blue, yellow, white

26. Is this secondary label adequate? Why or why not?

No. It does not contain an appropriate hazard warning.

27. Which label must include the name and address of the chemical manufacturer?

a. Primary container label

28. Every hazard presented by a chemical must be listed on the secondary container label.

b. The label is intended to be an immediate visual reminder of the hazards of a chemical. It is not necessary, however, that every hazard presented by a chemical be listed on the label. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is used for this purpose.

29. All of the below hazard warnings may be appropriate, except:

c. The hazard warning is a brief statement of the hazardous effects of the chemical (flammable, causes lung damage).

30. OR-OSHA inspectors will usually determine whether workers can recognize what hazards correspond to label ratings/symbols through _____:

a. OR-OSHA inspectors will usually determine whether workers can recognize what hazards correspond to what code ratings/symbols. This can be achieved through employee interviews.

31. According to the text, employers must have a material safety data sheet in the workplace for each hazardous chemical which they _____.

a. Chemical manufacturers and importers must obtain or develop a material safety data sheet for each hazardous chemical they produce or import. Employers must have a material safety data sheet in the workplace for each hazardous chemical which they use.

32. What is the basis for the English language requirement for the MSDS?

b. The English language requirement was included to prevent importers of chemicals from supplying MSDSs in a foreign language. This requirement, however, does not prevent a chemical manufacturer/employer from translating MSDSs from English into foreign languages, in order to assist non-English speaking employees with training comprehension and hazard recognition.

33. Distributors and employers who in good faith choose to rely upon the MSDSs provided to them by the chemical manufacturer/importer assume no responsibility for the content and accuracy of the MSDSs.

a. Distributors and employers who in good faith choose to rely upon the MSDSs provided to them by the chemical manufacturer/importer assume no responsibility for the content and accuracy of the MSDSs.

34. Employers with workers at more than one worksite may keep MSDSs at a centralized location as long as _____:

d. Employees who work at more than one site during the work shift must be able to obtain MSDS information immediately in an emergency. MSDSs may be kept at the primary workplace facility, as long as the employer has a representative available at all times to ensure ready access to this information. This is the only situation in which an employer is allowed to transmit hazard information via voice communication. The employer must address in the written hazard communication program how MSDS information will be conveyed to remote worksites.

35. Material safety data sheets may be kept _____:

a. Material safety data sheets may be kept in any form, including operating procedures, and may be designed to cover groups of hazardous chemicals in a work area where it may be more appropriate to address the hazards of a process rather than individual hazardous chemicals.

36. Material safety data sheets may be designed to cover groups of hazardous chemicals in a work area where it may be more appropriate to address the hazards of a process rather than individual hazardous chemicals.

a. Material safety data sheets may be kept in any form, including operating procedures, and may be designed to cover groups of hazardous chemicals in a work area where it may be more appropriate to address the hazards of a process rather than individual hazardous chemicals.

37. Alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the material safety data sheets are permitted as long as there are _____:

c. Electronic access, microfiche, and other alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the material safety data sheets are permitted as long as no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options.

38. The employer must ensure that required information is provided only for the most hazardous chemicals.

b. The employer must ensure that in all cases the required information is provided for each hazardous chemical.

39. MSDSs must be readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are _____:

b. MSDSs must be readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s).

40. Usually MSDSs will be kept at the "Right to Know" station in _____ where most of the _____ is being accomplished.

d. Usually MSDSs will be kept at the "Right to Know" station in a centralized location where most of the work is being accomplished.

41. When must employers provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area?

a. Employers must provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new physical or health hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area.

42. According to the text, employers must provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area only when a new chemical is introduced into their work area.

b. Employers must provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new physical or health hazard employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area.

43. According to the text, which of the four HAZCOM training methods listed below is most likely to be effective?

d. Of the methods listed, hands-on demonstration training is preferred because the evaluation of knowledge and skills is inherent in the training process.

44. According to the text, if a new solvent is brought into the workplace, and it has hazards similar to existing chemicals for which training has already been conducted, then _____:

If a new solvent is brought into the workplace, and it has hazards similar to existing chemicals for which training has already been conducted, then no new training is required. However, as with initial training, and in keeping with the intent of the standard, the employer must: make employees specifically aware which hazard category (i.e., corrosive, irritant, etc.) the solvent falls within; make the substance-specific data sheet available; and properly label the new product.

45. Hazard communication information and training may not be designed to cover categories of hazards:

b. Information and training may be designed to cover categories of hazards (e.g., flammability, carcinogenicity) or specific chemicals. Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and material safety data sheets. Training need not be conducted on each specific chemical found in the workplace, but may be conducted

by categories of hazard (e.g., carcinogens, sensitizers, acutely toxic agents) that are or may be encountered by an employee during the course of his duties.

46. According to the text, employees exposed to hazardous chemicals must be informed of all of the following, except:

b. Employees must be informed of: the requirements of the hazard communication standard (OAR 437, Division 2/Z, 1910.1200); any operations in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present; and, the location and availability of the written hazard communication program, including the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals, and material safety data sheets required by this section.

47. Training temporary employees is primarily the responsibility of the _____:

c. Training temporary employees is a responsibility that is shared between the temporary agency and the host employer. The host-employer holds the primary responsibility for training since the host employer uses or produces chemicals, creates and controls the hazards, and is, therefore, best suited to inform employees of the chemical hazards specific to the workplace environment. The temporary agency, in turn, maintains a continuing relationship with its employees, and would be, at a minimum, expected to inform employees of the requirements of the standard.

48. Training for responding to incidental spills would be initiated under the emergency response plan and would include, at a minimum, leak and spill cleanup procedures and the use of appropriate PPE.

b. Training for responding to such incidental spills would be under the hazard communication standard and would include, at a minimum, leak and spill cleanup procedures and the use of appropriate PPE.