

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