



IUOE National Training Fund  
National HAZMAT Program  
HAZWOPER STUDENT ASSESSMENT TOOL

**Contains:**

1. HAZWOPER Pre-Assessment
2. Air Purifying Respirator (APR) Proficiency Assessment Checklist
3. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) Proficiency Assessment Checklist
4. Supplied Air Respirator with Escape (SAR-E) Proficiency Assessment Checklist
5. HAZWOPER Final Assessment A
6. HAZWOPER Final Assessment B
7. HAZWOPER 40-Hour Knowledge Assessment Answer Sheet
8. HAZWOPER 40-Hour Pre-Knowledge Assessment Answer Sheet

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Name:

Date:

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**\*Note: The proficiency assessment checklists are generally accepted steps. Trainers should consult Operation and Instruction manuals and review procedures that are unique to the model or brand of PPE used in training.**

**1910.120 Appendix E: Training Curriculum Guidelines**

*7. Proficiency assessment.* Proficiency should be evaluated and documented by the use of a written assessment and a skill demonstration selected and developed by the Training Director and training staff. The assessment and demonstration should evaluate the knowledge and individual skills developed in the course of training. The level of minimum achievement necessary for proficiency shall be specified in writing by the Training Director.

If a written test is used, there should be a minimum of 50 questions. If a written test is used in combination with a skills demonstration, a minimum of 25 questions should be used. If a skills demonstration is used, the tasks chosen and the means to rate successful completion should be fully documented by the Training Director.

The content of the written test or of the skill demonstration shall be relevant to the objectives of the course. The written test and skill demonstration should be updated as necessary to reflect changes in the curriculum and any update should be approved by the Training Director.

The proficiency assessment methods, regardless of the approach or combination of approaches used, should be justified, documented and approved by the Training Director.

The proficiency of those taking the additional courses for supervisors should be evaluated and documented by using proficiency assessment methods acceptable to the Training Director. These proficiency assessment methods must reflect the additional responsibilities borne by supervisory personnel in hazardous waste operations or emergency response.



**HAZWOPER 40-Hour Pre-Assessment****Score:****1. What is the purpose of OSHA?**

- a. To protect workers by establishing and enforcing safety and health standards.
- b. To manage the cleanup of hazardous waste sites.
- c. To research safety and health issues.
- d. To protect workers in mining operations.

**2. Which of the following best describes the main role of a safety and health officer?**

- a. Makes sure the HASP is carried out, answer questions regarding the HASP, and carry out inspections to make sure the HASP is effective.
- b. Establish command, protect life and property, and manage personnel and equipment resources.
- c. Test employees for health conditions that could identify potential health hazards and lead to early diagnosis and treatment.
- d. Break down all the tasks performed using a new technology step by step and identify the health and safety hazard possible at each step.

**3. In the dose response equation,  $C \times T = \text{Dose}$ , what does the T represent?**

- a. Toxicity
- b. Threshold
- c. Exposure Time
- d. Temperature

**4. Which of these is often the most common route of entry for a chemical to enter a person's body on a waste site?**

- a. Injection
- b. Skin contact
- c. Inhalation
- d. Ingestion

**5. Which of these best describes the employer's main responsibility to protect workers under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard?**

- a. Investigate the hazards of commonly used chemicals
- b. Label drums containing hazardous waste
- c. Train workers on the hazards and protection for workplace chemicals
- d. Point out jobs with frequent chemical exposure

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

- a. Informs workers about hazards posed by that chemical and how the product can be safely used
- b. Trains workers in how to inspect, stage, handle, and open drums
- c. Tells workers how to set up decontamination line stations
- d. Trains workers how to properly inspect and don their respirator and PPE



**7. What tends to be one of the biggest limitations of direct reading instruments?**

- a. They require a lot of training to operate.
- b. They are very expensive
- c. They are heavy and not very portable.
- d. They are rarely sensitive enough to measure small concentrations.

**8. Which of these best describes the overall purpose of a medical surveillance program?**

- a. Assesses and monitors workers' health to assure their health is not being damaged by on-site hazardous substances
- b. Assists workers with handling high stress levels from handling hazardous waste
- c. Determines which workers may smoke
- d. Evaluates a worker's hearing status

**9. What is the best description of a respirator fit test?**

- a. Plan to check the proper storage and handling of respirators
- b. Test of a worker's current physical fitness
- c. Test of how well a respirator fits against a person's face
- d. Progress report on how the job site meets the OSHA respirator standard

**10. Which one of the following best describes what assigned protection factor (APF) means?**

- a. How much air the cylinder can store
- b. What medical tests are necessary to wear the respirator
- c. What color cartridges must be used
- d. How protective the respirator is

**11. Which personal protective equipment level is the minimum level for entry into unknown conditions?**

- a. Level B
- b. Level C
- c. Level D
- d. Level A

**12. Which of the following is the biggest drawback to wearing more PPE than necessary?**

- a. It causes you to spend more time in the decontamination line.
- b. OSHA requires training on each piece of PPE that you wear.
- c. It can increase your risk of heat illness and impair your vision and mobility.
- d. Each piece of PPE has to be inspected, stored, and maintained.

**13. Which of these would be the best way to determine whether the decon line is working well in decontaminating PPE?**

- a. Ask the workers.
- b. Look for stained surfaces.
- c. Review the decontamination plan.
- d. Take a wipe sample of the PPE and test it.



**14. Select the choice below that lists the radiation types in order from highest penetrating power to least penetrating power.**

- a. Alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays
- b. Gamma rays, beta particles, alpha particles
- c. Gamma rays, alpha particles, beta particles
- d. All three types have the same penetrating power.

**15. Which of these is most likely to result in hypothermia?**

- a. Dry, cloudy day at 40 degrees F
- b. High humidity at 85 degrees F
- c. Tropical storm with heavy rains at 65 degrees F
- d. Drenching, wind-driven rain at 40 degrees F

**16. Which of these is the most likely to expose a person to bloodborne disease?**

- a. Using a respirator that has not been cleaned properly
- b. Working in a decontamination line
- c. Wearing PPE that has been worn by someone else
- d. Cleaning up blood-soaked material without using universal precautions

**17. Which of these is the MOST important in planning for an event that may call for emergency medical care?**

- a. Storing enough bandages
- b. Making arrangements with the nearest emergency care facility
- c. Providing drinking water
- d. Maintaining the first aid kit

**18. Which one of the following would require moving hazardous waste from one drum to a new drum?**

- a. The first drum is properly marked.
- b. The first drum is sealed.
- c. The first drum is leaking or deteriorated.
- d. The first drum has no labeling.

**19. Which of these describes a permit-required confined space?**

- a. A confined space that has a toxic atmosphere
- b. A confined space that has no health or safety hazards
- c. A confined space that does not have a toxic atmosphere
- d. A confined space that does not contain a material that can engulf a worker

**20. Which of these is a good way to reduce the risk of electric shock?**

- a. Use ground fault circuit interrupters
- b. Remove obstacles
- c. Check weather changes
- d. Wear rubber gloves



Air Purifying Respirator (APR) Proficiency Assessment Tool

Evaluator:

Score:

Action	Yes	No
1. Examine the face piece for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive dirt.</li> <li>• Cracks, tears, holes, or distortion from improper storage.</li> <li>• Inflexibility (stretch and massage to restore flexibility).</li> <li>• Cracked or broken air-purifying element holder(s), badly worn threads, or missing gasket(s) (if required).</li> </ul>		
2. Examine the head straps or head harness for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breaks.</li> <li>• Loss of elasticity and twists.</li> <li>• Broken or malfunctioning buckles and attachments.</li> </ul>		
3. Remove exhalation valve cover and examine valve for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign material, such as detergent, residue, dust particles, or human hair under the valve seat.</li> <li>• Cracks, tears, or distortion in the valve material.</li> <li>• Improper insertion of the valve body in the face-piece.</li> <li>• Cracks, breaks, or chips in the valve body, particularly in the sealing surface.</li> <li>• Missing or defective valve cover.</li> <li>• Improper installation of the valve in the valve body.</li> </ul>		
4. Examine air-purifying elements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correct cartridge, canister, or filter.</li> <li>• Correct/incorrect installation, loose connections, missing or worn gaskets, or cross-threading in holder.</li> <li>• Expired shelf-life date on cartridge or canister.</li> <li>• Cracks or dents in outside case of filter, cartridge, or canister.</li> <li>• Evidence of prior use of sorbent cartridge or canister, indicated by absence of sealing material, tape, foil, etc., over inlet.</li> </ul>		
5. Attach neck strap.		
6. Place chin in chin cup and pull crown straps or head harness across head.		
7. Adjust straps to correct fit.		
8. Perform positive pressure user seal check by placing palm of hand over exhalation valve cover and exhaling slightly for a count of 10. Notice any leaks.		



9. Perform negative pressure user seal check by placing palms of hands over filter intakes and inhaling slightly for count of 10. Notice any leaks.		
10. Readjust straps, if necessary.		
11. Repeat steps 8 and 9 if readjustment occurs.		
12. Check for good breathing.		
13. Loosen straps from top to bottom. Be gentle so as not to damage elasticity of straps.		
14. Grasp respirator on bottom and remove upward over top of head.		
15. Remove cartridges and dispose of properly.		

Source: OSHA Disaster Site Worker

Notes:



Self-Contained Breath Apparatus (SCBA) Proficiency Assessment Tool

Evaluator:

Score:

Action	Yes	No
1. Remove the face-piece from the case.		
2. Inspect the face-piece.		
3. Reach inside the right shoulder straps and grasp the pressure gauge, slide left arm through left shoulder strap.		
4. Bend forward slightly; rest the unit on your back.		
5. Attach the chest straps (optional)		
6. Fasten the waist strap and pull it tight for a snug fit		
7. Straighten up, pulling the shoulder strap tabs out. Hike the unit up for a comfortable fit.		
8. Tuck in the shoulder straps and waist straps and make sure they lay flat across the body.		
<b>Regulator</b>		
9. Grasp the regulator and push the release button, varies with manufacturer		
10. Check that the red bypass knob is fully closed (clockwise)		
11. Reach behind and open the cylinder valve fully. Listen for the whistle to sound briefly ensuring the alarm is functioning properly.		
12. Check the gauge and cylinder gauge.		
13. Check the bypass operation. Turn it on, listen for airflow, and turn it off.		
14. Check for air leaks by opening cylinder valve fully to pressurize system, then close the cylinder valve and watch the harness pressure gauge. If the needle drops more than 100psi in 10 seconds, there is a leak.		
15. Crack the bypass valve slowly to bleed off pressure, listening for the whistle.		
<b>Donning Face-Piece</b>		
16. Extend the face-piece straps fully and place neck-strap around your neck.		



17. Don the face-piece by inserting your chin first.		
18. Pull the head harness completely over your head.		
19. Tighten the lower (neck) harness straps first, by pulling them back, not out. Tighten the temple straps the same way. Tuck in the ends of the straps so that they lay flat across the head.		
20. Push the headband pad towards neck, retighten the straps (if necessary)		
21. Hold the palm of your hand over the inlet connection and inhale. Hold your breath for 10 seconds. The face-piece should collapse and stay collapsed against your face. Readjust and try again if necessary.		
22. Test the exhalation valve, take a deep breath and hold it. Block the inlet connection with the palm of your hand and exhale. If the exhalation valve is stuck, you may feel a heavy rush of air around the face-piece. You may need to exhale sharply to open the valve.		
<b>Operation</b>		
23. Open the cylinder valve fully.		
24. Grasp the regulator and orient it correctly according to manufacturer directions.		
25. Insert regulator into face-piece and lock into place. Pull slightly to ensure regulator is securely attached.		
26. Inhale sharply to start air flow.		
27. Check the bypass again by turning red knob counter clockwise, close the bypass.		

Notes:



Supplied Air Respirator with Escape (SAR-E) Proficiency Assessment Tool

Evaluator:

Score:

Action	Yes	No
1. Check that the cylinder(s) are fully pressurized		
2. Slide the shoulder strap over the head so that the shoulder strap is positioned over the left shoulder and the cylinder is positioned on the right hip.		
3. Adjust the shoulder strap by pulling the strap down. The cylinder should be positioned at or just below waist level.		
4. Connect the waist buckle.		
5. As necessary, slide the waist buckle toward the cylinder to properly position the belt.		
6. Adjust the waist strap by pulling the adjustment strap.		
7. Tuck in loose ends of shoulder strap and waist belt.		
<b>Donning Face-Piece</b>		
1. Extend the face-piece straps fully and place neck-strap around your neck.		
2. Don the face-piece by inserting your chin first.		
3. Pull the head harness completely over your head.		
4. Tighten the lower (neck) harness straps first, by pulling them back, not out. Tighten the temple straps the same way. Tuck in the ends of the straps so that they lay flat across the head.		
5. Push the headband pad towards neck, retighten the straps (if necessary)		
6. Hold the palm of your hand over the inlet connection and inhale. Hold your breath for 10 seconds. The face-piece should collapse and stay collapsed against your face. Readjust and try again if necessary.		
7. Test the exhalation valve, take a deep breath and hold it. Block the inlet connection with the palm of your hand and exhale. If the exhalation valve is stuck, you may feel a heavy rush of air around the face-piece. You may need to exhale sharply to open the valve.		
<b>Operation</b>		
8. Connect the air supply hose to the attachment hose.		
9. Pull on the quick connect plug and socket to verify that the hoses are securely attached.		
10. Listen and inspect for air leakage from the cylinder and valve assembly, and hose connections.		
11. Turn the red bypass knob on the regulator to check for proper function. Listen for airflow. Turn bypass off.		
12. Orient regulator according to manufacturer specifications and attach the regulator to the face-piece.		
13. Ensure the regulator is locked into the face-piece by gently pulling.		
14. Turn on air supply.		
15. Inhale sharply to start the airflow.		
16. Check the bypass again by turning the red knob on the regulator on then off.		



**HAZWOPER Knowledge Assessment A****Score:****1. What is the purpose of OSHA?**

- a. To protect workers by establishing and enforcing safety and health standards.
- b. To manage the cleanup of hazardous waste sites.
- c. To research safety and health issues.
- d. To protect workers in mining operations.

**2. Who regulates warning placards on trucks hauling hazardous materials?**

- a. IRS
- b. OSHA
- c. EPA
- d. DOT

**3. What do the letters "CFR" stand for in the OSHA standard for hazardous waste operations and emergency response, 29 CFR 1910.120?**

- a. Certified First Responder
- b. Code of Federal Restrictions
- c. Code of Federal Regulations
- d. Council on Fatality Research

**4. Which of the following best describes the main role of a safety and health officer?**

- a. Makes sure the HASP is carried out, answer questions regarding the HASP, and carry out inspections to make sure the HASP is effective.
- b. Establish command, protect life and property, and manage personnel and equipment resources.
- c. Test employees for health conditions that could identify potential health hazards and lead to early diagnosis and treatment.
- d. Break down all the tasks performed using a new technology step by step and identify the health and safety hazard possible at each step.

**5. Which of these best describes the exclusion zone?**

- a. Path for evacuation
- b. Route of site entry
- c. Administrative support area
- d. Contaminated area



**6. How many workers make up the initial entry team that performs the on-site assessment and surveys needed to revise the first draft of the HASP?**

- a. One worker to minimize the number of persons exposed to unknown hazards.
- b. Two workers: The buddy system is standard operating procedure when working in a hazardous area.
- c. Four workers: two who are fully protected with PPE and respirators and two outside support persons also in PPE prepared to assist in an emergency.
- d. Three workers: two who are fully protected with PPE and respirators and one outside support person also in PPE prepared to assist in an emergency.

**7. In the dose response equation,  $C \times T = \text{Dose}$ , what does the T represent?**

- a. Toxicity
- b. Threshold
- c. Exposure Time
- d. Temperature

**8. Which of these best describes the term “acute exposure”?**

- a. Many exposures to a substance over time
- b. A single, short term, exposure
- c. Limited exposure to a substance
- d. Permanent damage due to exposure

**9. Which of these best describes the term “target organs”?**

- a. Body organs most likely to be affected by toxic substances
- b. Body parts that shield the body from the highest exposure
- c. Parts of the body that are most sensitive to chemical exposure
- d. Body organs that protect the body from harm

**10. Which of these best describes the employer’s main responsibility to protect workers under OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard?**

- a. Investigate the hazards of commonly used chemicals
- b. Train workers on the hazards and protection for workplace chemicals
- c. Label drums containing hazardous waste
- d. Point out jobs with frequent chemical exposure

**11. Under OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard, the following pictogram, the skull and crossbones, denotes what?**

- a. Flammables
- b. Corrosives
- c. Acute Toxicity (Severe)
- d. Carcinogen



**12. 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. Trains workers in how to inspect, stage, handle, and open drums
- c. Informs workers about hazards posed by that chemical and how the product can be safely used
- d. Trains workers how to properly inspect and don their respirator and PPE

**13. A Safety Data Sheet has how many sections?**

- a. Sixteen
- b. Twelve
- c. Twenty
- d. Eight

**14. Which of the following instruments could be used to perform two of the three required pre-entry tests?**

- a. Combustible gas and oxygen indicator
- b. Radiation detector
- c. Flame ionization detector
- d. Photoionization detector

**15. At what average noise levels during an eight-hour workday are you required to wear hearing protection?**

- a. 80 dB or more
- b. 90 dB or more
- c. 85 dB or more
- d. 95 dB or more

**16. What tends to be one of the biggest limitations of direct reading instruments?**

- a. They are very expensive.
- b. They require a lot of training to operate.
- c. They are heavy and not very portable.
- d. They are rarely sensitive enough to measure small concentrations.

**17. Which of these best describes the overall purpose of a medical surveillance program?**

- a. Assesses and monitors workers' health to assure their health is not being damaged by on-site hazardous substances
- b. Assists workers with handling high stress levels from handling hazardous waste
- c. Determines which workers may smoke
- d. Evaluates a worker's hearing status

**18. Which of these types of workers would be covered by the medical surveillance program?**

- a. Site visitors with no exposure
- b. Workers who have no exposure to hazardous substances
- c. Workers who may be exposed to hazardous substances
- d. Workplaces next to the site



**19. How are your rights to privacy for your medical records protected in the medical surveillance plan?**

- a. Your representatives can receive information about an injury or illness, but personal information is not disclosed.
- b. Employers must remove your name from forms before providing any data to persons who do not have access rights under the standard.
- c. Both A and B are true, and your doctor is NOT to reveal any specific findings or diagnoses not directly related to employment conditions.
- d. Both A and B are true, and your doctor CAN reveal any specific findings or diagnoses referenced in your medical history.

**20. What is the best description of a respirator fit test?**

- a. Test of how well a respirator fits against a person's face
- b. Test of a worker's current physical fitness
- c. Plan to check the proper storage and handling of respirators
- d. Progress report on how the job site meets the OSHA respirator standard

**21. Which of the following types of respirators would be the best to use in an IDLH (immediate danger to life and health) atmosphere?**

- a. Air purifying respirator (APR)
- b. Dust mask
- c. Powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)
- d. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)

**22. Which of these types of respirators offer you the most protection?**

- a. Dust mask
- b. Positive-pressure supplied air respirator
- c. Powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)
- d. Air purifying respirator (APR)

**23. Which one of the following best describes what assigned protection factor (APF) means?**

- a. How much air the cylinder can store
- b. What medical tests are necessary to wear the respirator
- c. How protective the respirator is
- d. What color cartridges must be used

**24. Which personal protective equipment level includes a fully encapsulating chemical protective clothing (CPC) suit?**

- a. Level B
- b. Level A
- c. Level C
- d. Level D



**25. Which personal protective equipment level is the minimum level for entry into unknown conditions?**

- a. Level D
- b. Level C
- c. Level A
- d. Level B

**26. Which personal protective equipment level does not include respiratory protection?**

- a. Level D
- b. Level C
- c. Level B
- d. Level A

**27. What is the zone where decon facilities should be located on a job site?**

- a. Exclusion zone
- b. Evacuation zone
- c. Contamination reduction zone
- d. Support zone

**28. Which of these best describes the correct order of four example decontamination stations?**

- a. 1) tape removal, 2) glove and boot rinse, 3) glove and boot wash, 4) equipment drop
- b. 1) equipment drop, 2) tape removal, 3) glove and boot wash, 4) glove and boot rinse
- c. 1) glove and boot wash, 2) glove and boot rinse, 3) equipment drop, & 4) tape removal
- d. 1) equipment drop, 2) glove and boot wash, 3) glove and boot rinse, 4) tape removal

**29. Which of these would be the best way to determine whether the decon line is working well in decontaminating PPE?**

- a. Ask the workers.
- b. Look for stained surfaces.
- c. Review the decontamination plan.
- d. Take a wipe sample of the PPE and test it.

**30. Select the choice below that lists the radiation types in order from highest penetrating power to least penetrating power.**

- a. Alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays
- b. Gamma rays, alpha particles, beta particles
- c. Gamma rays, beta particles, alpha particles
- d. All three types have the same penetrating power.

**31. You are standing 2 feet from a gamma radiation source; the dose rate you are receiving is 20 mrem/hr. If you can use tools to increase your distance from 2 feet to 4 feet while you complete your task, what will be the dose rate you receive at 4 feet?**

- a. 20 mrem/hr
- b. 10 mrem/hr
- c. 2 mrem/hr
- d. 5 mrem/hr



**32. Which of the following is not a strategy for minimizing radiation dose to workers at a radiation site?**

- a. Have tools ready before entering the radiation area.
- b. Use as few workers as possible.
- c. Consider doing a test run of the job.
- d. Use experienced workers.

**33. What heat stress disorder causes fatigue, clammy moist skin, headache, and weakness?**

- a. Heat cramps
- b. Frost bite
- c. Heat stroke
- d. Heat exhaustion

**34. What is the most serious heat stress disorder?**

- a. Heat cramps
- b. Heat stroke
- c. Pain spasms
- d. Heat exhaustion

**35. Which of these is most likely to result in hypothermia?**

- a. Dry, cloudy day at 40 degrees F
- b. High humidity at 85 degrees F
- c. Tropical storm with heavy rains at 65 degrees F
- d. Drenching, wind-driven rain at 40 degrees F

**36. Which of these is the most likely to expose a person to bloodborne disease?**

- a. Using a respirator that has not been cleaned properly
- b. Working in a decontamination line
- c. Cleaning up blood-soaked material without using universal precautions
- d. Wearing PPE that has been worn by someone else

**37. Which of the following describes a universal precautions approach to infection control?**

- a. All human blood and other infectious materials are treated as if they were infectious.
- b. All workers are periodically tested for a wide range of disease.
- c. All workers are required to receive vaccinations to prevent disease.
- d. None of the above.

**38. Which of the following is an example of a disaster?**

- a. An overturned, leaking tanker truck
- b. A fire at a hospital
- c. An accidental chemical release at a fertilizer plant
- d. Major flooding throughout the Midwestern United States



**39. Which of these is the MOST important in planning for an event that may call for emergency medical care?**

- a. Storing enough bandages
- b. Making arrangements with the nearest emergency care facility
- c. Providing drinking water
- d. Maintaining the first aid kit

**40. Which of these signs indicates that a drum is under pressure?**

- a. Leaks
- b. Swelling
- c. Decay
- d. Open lid

**41. Which of these is a potential danger of moving a drum that contains shock-sensitive materials?**

- a. Contents could give off a bad odor.
- b. Contents may leak.
- c. It may explode.
- d. Contents may swell.

**42. Which one of the following would require moving hazardous waste from one drum to a new drum?**

- a. The first drum is sealed.
- b. The first drum is leaking or deteriorated.
- c. The first drum is properly marked.
- d. The first drum has no labeling.

**43. Which of these describes a confined space?**

- a. Has limited means for entry or exit
- b. Has a normal size door
- c. Is designed for continuous occupancy
- d. Has many entries

**44. Which of these describes a permit-required confined space?**

- a. A confined space that has no health or safety hazards
- b. A confined space that has a toxic atmosphere
- c. A confined space that does not have a toxic atmosphere
- d. A confined space that does not contain a material that can engulf a worker

**45. Which of these best describes an oxygen-deficient atmosphere in a confined space?**

- a. 19.5 percent oxygen
- b. Less than 19.5 percent oxygen
- c. 20 percent oxygen
- d. 50 percent oxygen



**46. Which of these is the preferred order of hazard control?**

- a. Engineering controls, administrative controls, PPE
- b. PPE, administrative controls, engineering controls
- c. Administrative controls, engineering controls, PPE
- d. Engineering controls, PPE, administrative controls

**47. An enclosed motor is an example of a(n)?**

- a. Loss Time Control
- b. Personal Protective Equipment
- c. Administrative Control
- d. Engineering Control

**48. Which of these is a good way to reduce the risk of electric shock?**

- a. Use ground fault circuit interrupters
- b. Remove obstacles
- c. Check weather changes
- d. Wear rubber gloves

**49. Which of the following best describes why the development of new technologies for hazardous waste remediation is important?**

- a. New technologies perform specific remediation functions.
- b. New technologies can make cleanup safer and less expensive.
- c. New technologies use sophisticated robotic systems.
- d. New technologies improve worker ergonomics.

**50. When is the ideal time for workers to become involved in assessing safety and health effects of a new technology?**

- a. When the technology safety data sheet is being created.
- b. When the technology is ready to be deployed and used in the field.
- c. When the technology is being developed in the laboratory.
- d. When employees are trained to operate the technology efficiently and safely.



**HAZWOPER Knowledge Assessment B****Score:**

- 1. Which agency manages the cleanup of hazardous waste sites?**
  - a. EPA
  - b. MSHA
  - c. OSHA
  - d. NIOSH
  
- 2. You work in a state that has an approved state OSHA plan. Which of the following is true?**
  - a. You are protected by both federal and state laws, but the federal agency is the primary enforcement body.
  - b. You are protected by both federal and state laws, but the county agency is the primary enforcement body.
  - c. You are only protected by state laws, and the state agency is the only enforcement body.
  - d. None of the above.
  
- 3. Which of the following best describes conditions that must be met in order for you to have the right to refuse to do a task because of unsafe work conditions?**
  - a. You have asked your employer to correct the hazardous situation, but your employer has failed to do so. You have offered to perform other work until the hazard is corrected.
  - b. You genuinely believe the hazard could cause death or serious physical harm, and there is not enough time to have the hazard corrected by requesting an OSHA inspection.
  - c. Both of the above conditions must be met.
  - d. Neither of the above conditions must be met.
  
- 4. What work zones must be set up to prevent or reduce the movement of contaminants away from the site?**
  - a. Exclusion, contamination reduction, support
  - b. Evacuation, exclusion, and support
  - c. Contamination, decontamination, and support
  - d. Exclusion, hot, and support
  
- 5. Which of the following are situations that may require the site manager to revise the HASP?**
  - a. The employer decides to test a new technology it believes might make your work safer or more efficient.
  - b. Air monitoring indicates that your exposure to a particular chemical that used to be below the PEL is now above the PEL.
  - c. A project started last fall was initially planned to be finished in early spring before hot weather arrived, but unexpected delays have pushed completion into the middle of summer.
  - d. All of the above.
  
- 6. Which of these best describes the purpose of the site characterization process?**
  - a. Provides a profile of the natural resources on a given site.
  - b. Helps employers fulfill medical surveillance site-specific requirements.
  - c. Identifies Site hazards and appropriate safety and health controls.
  - d. Sets a benchmark for the site emergency response plan.



**7. Which of these is often the most common route of entry for a chemical to enter a person's body on a waste site?**

- a. Injection
- b. Skin contact
- c. Inhalation
- d. Ingestion

**8. Which of these best describes the term "chronic exposure"?**

- a. One large exposure
- b. Repeated exposures over time
- c. Limited exposure to a substance over time
- d. Temporary damage from exposure

**9. Which of these best describes the meaning of permissible exposure limit (PEL)?**

- a. The highest concentration of a chemical that OSHA allows workers to be exposed to
- b. An EPA exposure limit for workers
- c. Protection against exposure to chemicals
- d. Sensitivity to highly toxic chemicals

**10. Which of these best describes the employer's main responsibility to protect workers under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard?**

- a. Investigate the hazards of commonly used chemicals
- b. Train workers on the hazards and protection workplace chemicals
- c. Label drums containing hazardous waste
- d. Point out jobs with frequent chemical exposure

**11. Under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard the following pictogram denotes?**

- a. Oxidizer
- b. Flammable
- c. Carcinogen
- d. Irritant



**12. 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. Trains workers in how to inspect, stage, handle, and open drums
- c. Informs workers about hazards posed by that chemical and how the product can be safely used
- d. Trains workers how to properly inspect and don their respirator and PPE

**13. Why is it important that boiling point, evaporative rate, and vapor density are among the physical and chemical characteristics on an SDS for a chemical you are using?**

- a. They help you determine if you have a greater chance of inhaling vapors.
- b. They help you know if the chemical is incompatible with other chemicals.
- c. They help you know how easily a chemical could catch on fire.
- d. They help you determine how to clean up the chemical if you spill it.

- 14. When a site is first being analyzed, the atmosphere is always tested from the perimeter before workers enter. Which of the choices below list the specific tests in the correct order that they should be performed?**
- a. Oxygen level test, explosive atmosphere test, toxic air contaminants test
  - b. Toxic air contaminants test, oxygen level test, explosive atmosphere test
  - c. Oxygen level test, toxic air contaminants test, explosive atmosphere test
  - d. Explosive atmosphere test, oxygen level test, toxic air contaminants test
- 15. Which of the following best describes a situation where you're likely to find or use permanent, fixed monitoring equipment?**
- a. Initial response to a chemical spill in order to determine appropriate respiratory protection
  - b. The perimeter of a high radiation area where a hazardous condition might develop
  - c. Pre-entry testing of a confined space for hazardous atmospheres
  - d. Laboratory experiments measuring the effects of a substance on a living organism
- 16. What tends to be one of the biggest limitations of direct reading instruments?**
- a. They are very expensive.
  - b. They require a lot of training to operate.
  - c. They are heavy and not very portable.
  - d. They are rarely sensitive enough to measure small concentrations.
- 17. Which of the following is the number of years an employer must keep medical records on exposed workers?**
- a. 30 years
  - b. 20 years
  - c. 12 years
  - d. 5 years
- 18. Which of these types of workers would be covered by the medical surveillance program?**
- a. Site visitors with no exposure
  - b. Workers who have no exposure to hazardous substances
  - c. Workers who may be exposed to hazardous substances
  - d. Workplaces next to the site
- 19. How are your rights to privacy for your medical records protected in the medical surveillance plan?**
- a. Your representatives can receive information about an injury or illness, but personal information is not disclosed; likewise, your doctor is not to reveal any specific findings or diagnoses NOT directly related to employment conditions.
  - b. Employers must remove your name from forms before providing any data to persons who do not have access rights under the standard.
  - c. Both A and B are true
  - d. Only A is true.



**20. What is the best description of a respirator fit test?**

- a. Test of how well a respirator fits against a person's face
- b. Test of a worker's current physical fitness
- c. Plan to check the proper storage and handling of respirators
- d. Progress report on how the job site meets the OSHA respirator standard

**21. Which of the following types of respirators would be the best to use in an IDLH (immediate danger to life and health) atmosphere?**

- a. Air purifying respirator (APR)
- b. Dust mask
- c. Powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)
- d. Positive-pressure supplied air respirator

**22. Which of these types of respirators offer you the most protection?**

- a. Dust mask
- b. Positive-pressure supplied air respirator
- c. Powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)
- d. Air purifying respirator (APR)

**23. Which is a reason to replace a dust/mist filter with a new one?**

- a. The filter changes color.
- b. The filter never needs to be changed.
- c. The respirator becomes more difficult to breathe through.
- d. The cylinder runs out of air.

**24. Which personal protective equipment level includes a fully encapsulating chemical protective clothing (CPC) suit?**

- a. Level B
- b. Level A
- c. Level D
- d. Level C

**25. Which personal protective equipment level is the minimum level for entry into unknown conditions?**

- a. Level D
- b. Level C
- c. Level A
- d. Level B

**26. Which of the following is the biggest drawback to wearing more PPE than necessary?**

- a. It can increase your risk of heat illness and impair your vision and mobility.
- b. It causes you to spend more time in the decontamination line.
- c. OSHA requires training on each piece of PPE that you wear.
- d. Each piece of PPE has to be inspected, stored, and maintained.



**27. What is the zone where decon facilities should be located on a job site?**

- a. Exclusion zone
- b. Evacuation zone
- c. Contamination reduction zone
- d. Support zone

**28. Which of these best describes the correct order of four example decontamination stations?**

- a. 1) tape removal, 2) glove and boot rinse, 3) glove and boot wash, 4) equipment drop
- b. 1) equipment drop, 2) tape removal, 3) glove and boot wash, 4) glove and boot rinse
- c. 1) glove and boot wash, 2) glove and boot rinse, 3) equipment drop, & 4) tape removal
- d. 1) equipment drop, 2) glove and boot wash, 3) glove and boot rinse, 4) tape removal

**29. Which of these would be the best way to determine whether the decon line is working well in decontaminating PPE?**

- a. Ask the workers.
- b. Look for stained surfaces.
- c. Review the decontamination plan.
- d. Take a wipe sample of the PPE and test it.

**30. If you took 15 minutes to complete a task in a work area where the dose rate is 500 mrem/hr, what dose would you receive while completing that task?**

- a. Less than 100 mrem
- b. Greater than 200 mrem, but less than 300 mrem
- c. Greater than 100 mrem, but less than 200 mrem
- d. Greater than 300 mrem

**31. Choose the list of controls that are in order from most preferred to least preferred according to the hierarchy of controls:**

- a. Warning signs outside of a high radiation area, respirator, remote handling device
- b. Respirator, warning signs outside of a high radiation area, remote handling device
- c. Warning signs outside of a high radiation area, remote handling device, respirator
- d. Remote handling device, warning signs outside of a high radiation area, respirator

**32. Which of the following is not a strategy for minimizing radiation dose to workers at a radiation site?**

- a. Have tools ready before entering the radiation area.
- b. Use as few workers as possible.
- c. Consider doing a test run of the job.
- d. Use experienced workers.

**33. What heat stress disorder causes fatigue, clammy moist skin, headache, and weakness?**

- a. Heat cramps
- b. Frost bite
- c. Heat stroke
- d. Heat exhaustion



**34. What is the most serious heat stress disorder?**

- a. Heat cramps
- b. Heat stroke
- c. Pain spasms
- d. Heat exhaustion

**35. Which of these is most likely to result in hypothermia?**

- a. Dry, cloudy day at 40 degrees F
- b. High humidity at 85 degrees F
- c. Tropical storm with heavy rains at 65 degrees F
- d. Drenching, wind-driven rain at 40 degrees F

**36. Which of these is NOT considered an infectious substance?**

- a. Saliva
- b. Amniotic fluid
- c. Intact skin
- d. Cerebrospinal fluid

**37. Which of the diseases below is caused by bacteria; is spread by ticks; causes a bullseye rash; has early symptoms of fever, headache, and fatigue; and can cause disabling problems with joints, the heart, and nervous system if left untreated?**

- a. Lyme disease
- b. West Nile virus
- c. Rabies
- d. Hantavirus

**38. Which of these is the MOST important in planning for an event that may call for emergency medical care?**

- a. Storing enough bandages
- b. Maintaining the first aid kit
- c. Providing drinking water
- d. Making arrangements with the nearest emergency care facility

**39. What is the ideal number of evacuation routes as a part of an emergency response plan?**

- a. One primary evacuation route
- b. A primary and alternate route
- c. At least three separate routes
- d. No more than four routes

**40. Which of these signs indicates that a drum is under pressure?**

- a. Leaks
- b. Swelling
- c. Decay
- d. Open lid



**41. Which of these is a potential danger of moving a drum that contains shock-sensitive materials?**

- a. Contents could give off a bad odor.
- b. Contents may leak.
- c. It may explode.
- d. Contents may swell.

**42. Which one of the following would require moving hazardous waste from one drum to a new drum?**

- a. The first drum is sealed.
- b. The first drum is leaking or deteriorated.
- c. The first drum is properly marked.
- d. The first drum has no labeling.

**43. Which of these describes a confined space?**

- a. Has limited means for entry or exit
- b. Has a normal size door
- c. Is designed for continuous occupancy
- d. Has many entries

**44. Which of these describes a permit-required confined space?**

- a. A confined space that has no health or safety hazards
- b. A confined space that has a toxic atmosphere
- c. A confined space that does not have a toxic atmosphere
- d. A confined space that does not contain a material that can engulf a worker

**45. Which of these best describes an oxygen-deficient atmosphere in a confined space?**

- a. 19.5 percent oxygen
- b. Less than 19.5 percent oxygen
- c. 20 percent oxygen
- d. 50 percent oxygen

**46. Which of these is the preferred order of hazard control?**

- a. Engineering controls, administrative controls, PPE
- b. PPE, administrative controls, engineering controls
- c. Administrative controls, engineering controls, PPE
- d. Engineering controls, PPE, administrative controls

**47. Despite the presence of hearing protection programs, what is the most common reason why hearing loss continues to be one of the top occupational illnesses in the United States?**

- a. Employers don't take reasonable measures to reduce noise exposure.
- b. The action level of 85 dBA is too high.
- c. Headsets and ear plugs don't prevent hearing loss.
- d. Workers do not always wear their hearing protection.



**48. Which of these best describes when lockout/tagout is needed to protect workers?**

- a. Repairing/Serviceing machinery that could start up and hurt someone
- b. To control toxic gases
- c. When building a storage tank`
- d. When fixing a computer

**49. Which of the following best describes why the development of new technologies for hazardous waste remediation is important?**

- a. New technologies perform specific remediation functions.
- b. New technologies can make cleanup safer and less expensive.
- c. New technologies use sophisticated robotic systems.
- d. New technologies improve worker ergonomics.

**50. What does the acronym HAZWOPER stand for?**

- a. Hazmat Workers Preparation Regulation
- b. Hazardous Work Preparations and Response
- c. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
- d. Hazardous Waste Operations and Environmental Response



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40-Hour HAZWOPER Knowledge Assessment  
ANSWER SHEET

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