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The Assignment (Exam) is also available in Word on the Internet for your Convenience, please visit www.ABCTLC.com and download the assignment and e-mail it back to TLC.

You'll have 90 days from the start of this course to complete in order to receive your Professional Development Hours (PDHs) or Continuing Education Unit (CEU). A score of 70 % is necessary to pass this course. We prefer if this exam is proctored. No intentional trick questions. If you should need any assistance, please email all concerns and the completed manual to info@tlch2o.com.

We would prefer that you utilize the enclosed answer sheet in the front, but if you are unable to do so, type out your own answer key. Please include your name and address on your Answer Key and make copy for yourself. You can e-mail or fax your Answer Key along with the Registration Form to TLC. **(S) Means answer may be plural or singular. Multiple Choice Section, One answer per question and please use the answer key.**

Revised Hazard Communication Program

1. New 2012 changes to OSHA's _____ (29 CFR 1910.1200) are bringing the U.S. into alignment with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), improving safety and health protections for America's workers.

- A. SDS/MSDS
- B. Safety data sheets and labels
- C. Specific criteria
- D. Hazard communication elements
- E. Hazard Communication Standard
- F. None of the Above

2. The Hazard Communication Standard in 1983 gave the workers the _____, ' but the new Globally Harmonized System gives workers the 'right to understand.'

- A. OSHA's HazCom rule
- B. Hazard information
- C. Identities and hazards
- D. Right to know
- E. Right to understand
- F. None of the Above

3. The new Hazard Communication Standard still requires chemical manufacturers and importers to evaluate the chemicals they produce or import and provide _____ to employers and workers by putting labels on containers and preparing safety data sheets.

- A. SDS/MSDS
- B. Safety data sheets and labels
- C. Specific criteria
- D. Hazard communication elements
- E. Hazard information
- F. None of the Above

4. Which of the following terms allowed chemical manufacturers and importers to convey hazard information on labels and material safety data sheets in whatever format they chose?

- A. OSHA's HazCom rule
- B. Old standard
- C. Identities and hazards
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Right to understand
- F. None of the Above

5. The _____ provides a single set of harmonized criteria for classifying chemicals according to their health and physical hazards and specifies hazard communication elements for labeling and safety data sheets.

- A. SDS/MSDS
- B. Safety data sheets and labels
- C. Specific criteria
- D. Hazard communication elements
- E. Modified standard
- F. None of the Above

6. The Safety Data Sheet (SDS), also known as the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), is at the heart of federal OSHA's?

- A. Hazard communication standard (HazCom)
- B. Hazard information
- C. Identities and hazards
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Right to understand
- F. None of the Above

7. Which of the following terms is a detailed, written description of a hazardous chemical that must be kept in the workplace where such chemicals are used?

- A. SDS/MSDS
- B. Safety data sheets and labels
- C. Specific criteria
- D. Hazard communication elements
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

8. Significant new requirements were added to OSHA's HazCom rule that will require employers to train their employees how to read and interpret the?

- A. New SDS
- B. Hazard information
- C. Identities and hazards
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Right to understand
- F. None of the Above

More on the Revised Hazard Communication Standard

9. This update to the _____ will provide a common and coherent approach to classifying chemicals and communicating hazard information on labels and safety data sheets.

- A. SDS/MSDS
- B. Safety data sheets and labels
- C. Specific criteria
- D. Hazard communication elements
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

10. Once implemented, the revised standard will improve the quality and consistency of hazard information in the workplace, making it safer for workers by providing easily understandable information on appropriate handling and safe use of?

- A. OSHA's HazCom rule
- B. Hazard information
- C. Identities and hazards
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Right to understand
- F. None of the Above

11. This update will also help reduce trade barriers and result in productivity improvements for American businesses that regularly handle, store, and use hazardous chemicals while providing cost savings for American businesses that periodically update _____ covered under the hazard communication standard.

- A. SDS/MSDS
- B. Safety data sheets
- C. Specific criteria
- D. Hazard communication elements
- E. Safety data sheets and labels for chemicals
- F. None of the Above

Rationale

12. In order to ensure _____ in the workplace, information about the identities and hazards of the chemicals must be available and understandable to workers.

- A. OSHA's HazCom rule
- B. Hazard information
- C. Identities and hazards
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Chemical safety
- F. None of the Above

13. OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires the development and dissemination of such information: Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to evaluate the _____ they produce or import, and prepare labels and safety data sheets to convey the hazard information to their downstream customers;

- A. SDS/MSDS
- B. Safety data sheets and labels
- C. Specific criteria
- D. Hazard communication elements
- E. Hazards of the chemicals
- F. None of the Above

14. All employers with _____ in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their exposed workers, and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately.

- A. OSHA's HazCom rule
- B. Hazard information
- C. Identities and hazards
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Right to understand
- F. None of the Above

Major changes to the Hazard Communication Standard

15. _____: Provides specific criteria for classification of health and physical hazards, as well as classification of mixtures.

- A. SDS/MSDS
- B. Safety data sheets and labels
- C. Hazard classification
- D. Hazard communication elements
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

16. Labels: Chemical manufacturers and importers will be required to provide a label that includes a harmonized signal word, pictogram, and hazard statement for each _____. Precautionary statements must also be provided.

- A. Specific, detailed criteria
- B. Standardized label elements
- C. HCS
- D. Hazard class and category
- E. GHS
- F. None of the Above

17. Safety Data Sheets: Will now have a specified 16-section format.

Information and training: Employers are required to train workers by December 1, 2013 on the new labels elements and safety data sheets format to facilitate?

- A. Recognition and understanding
- B. Model regulation
- C. GHS
- D. The Purple Book
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

What is the Globally Harmonized System?

18. The Globally Harmonized System (GHS) is _____ to hazard communication, providing agreed criteria for classification of chemical hazards, and a standardized approach to label elements and safety data sheets.

- A. Hazard classification
- B. An international approach
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. Existing hazard communication regulatory schemes
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

19. Which of the following terms was negotiated in a multi-year process by hazard communication experts from many different countries, international organizations, and stakeholder groups?

- A. Revised HCS
- B. Model regulation
- C. GHS
- D. The Purple Book
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

20. It is based on major existing systems around the world, including _____ and the chemical classification and labeling systems of other US agencies.

- A. Specific, detailed criteria
- B. Standardized label elements
- C. SDS
- D. OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard
- E. GHS
- F. None of the Above

21. The result of this negotiation process is the United Nations' document entitled "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals," commonly referred to as?

- A. Revised HCS
- B. Model regulation
- C. GHS
- D. The Purple Book
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

22. This document provides harmonized classification criteria for health, physical, and environmental hazards of chemicals. It also includes standardized label elements that are assigned to these hazard classes and categories, and provide the appropriate signal words, pictograms, and hazard and precautionary statements to convey the?

- A. Specific, detailed criteria
- B. Standardized label elements
- C. HCS
- D. Hazard classes and hazard categories
- E. Hazards to users
- F. None of the Above

23. A standardized order of information for safety data sheets is also provided. These recommendations can be used by regulatory authorities such as OSHA to establish _____ for hazard communication, but do not constitute a model regulation.

- A. Revised HCS
- B. Model regulation
- C. GHS
- D. Mandatory requirements
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

What Hazard Communication Standard provisions are unchanged in the revised HCS?

24. The revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is a modification to the existing standard. The parts of the standard that did not relate to the _____ (such as the basic framework, scope, and exemptions) remained largely unchanged.

- A. Specific, detailed criteria
- B. Standardized label elements
- C. HCS
- D. Hazard classes and hazard categories
- E. GHS
- F. None of the Above

25. There have been some modifications to terminology in order to align the _____ with language used in the GHS.

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Revised HCS
- D. Existing hazard communication regulatory schemes
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

26. Which of the following terms has been changed to "hazard classification" and "material safety data sheet" was changed to "safety data sheet." OSHA stakeholders commented on this approach and found it to be appropriate.

- A. Revised HCS
- B. Model regulation
- C. GHS
- D. Hazard determination
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

No intentional trick questions.

How will chemical hazard evaluation change under the revised Hazard Communication Standard?

27. Under both the current Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) and the _____, an evaluation of chemical hazards must be performed considering the available scientific evidence concerning such hazards.

- A. Revised HCS D. Revised OSHA
- B. Model regulation E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- C. GHS F. None of the Above

28. Under the current _____, the hazard determination provisions have definitions of hazard and the evaluator determines whether or not the data on a chemical meet those definitions. It is a performance-oriented approach that provides parameters for the evaluation, but not specific, detailed criteria.

- A. Specific, detailed criteria D. Hazard classes and hazard categories
- B. Standardized label elements E. GHS
- C. HCS F. None of the Above

29. The hazard classification approach in the _____ is quite different. The revised HCS has specific criteria for each health and physical hazard, along with detailed instructions for hazard evaluation and determinations as to whether mixtures or substances are covered.

- A. Revised HCS D. The Purple Book
- B. Model regulation E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- C. GHS F. None of the Above

30. It also establishes both hazard classes and hazard categories—for most of the effects; the classes are divided into categories that reflect the?

- A. Specific, detailed criteria D. Hazard classes and hazard categories
- B. Standardized label elements E. Relative severity of the effect
- C. HCS F. None of the Above

31. Which of the following terms does not include categories for most of the health hazards covered, so this new approach provides additional information that can be related to the appropriate response to address the hazard?

- A. Revised HCS D. Current HCS
- B. Model regulation E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- C. GHS F. None of the Above

United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

1.0 Background

32. The purpose of this document is to describe the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), why it was developed, and how it relates to the?

- A. Earth Summit D. National, regional and international levels
- B. Several U.S. regulatory agencies E. The widespread use of chemicals
- C. Regulatory authorities in countries F. None of the Above

1.1 What is the GHS?

33. The GHS is an acronym for The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. The GHS is a system for _____ the classification and labeling of chemicals. It is a logical and comprehensive approach to: Defining health, physical and environmental hazards of chemicals;

- A. Cradle to grave
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. Standardizing and harmonizing
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

34. Creating classification processes that use available data on chemicals for comparison with the defined _____; and

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. Hazard criteria
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

35. Communicating hazard information, as well as _____, on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

- A. Cradle to grave
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. Protective measures
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

36. The GHS itself is not a _____. The GHS Document (referred to as "The Purple Book", establishes agreed hazard classification and communication provisions with explanatory information on how to apply the system.

- A. Regulation or a standard
- B. Several U.S. regulatory agencies
- C. Regulatory authorities in countries
- D. National, regional and international levels
- E. The widespread use of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

37. The elements in the _____ a mechanism to meet the basic requirement of any hazard communication system, which is to decide if the chemical product produced and/or supplied is hazardous and to prepare a label and/or Safety Data Sheet as appropriate.

- A. Cradle to grave
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. GHS supply
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

38. Regulatory authorities in countries adopting the GHS will thus take the agreed criteria and provisions, and implement them through their own regulatory process and procedures rather than simply incorporating the text of the?

- A. Earth Summit
- B. Several U.S. regulatory agencies
- C. Regulatory authorities in countries
- D. National, regional and international levels
- E. GHS into their national requirements
- F. None of the Above

39. The GHS Document thus provides countries with the regulatory building blocks to develop or modify existing national programs that address classification of hazards and transmittal of information about those hazards and associated protective measures. This helps to ensure the safe use of chemicals as they move through the _____ from "cradle to grave."

- A. Product life cycle
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. GHS
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

1.2 Why was the GHS developed?

40. Chemicals directly or indirectly affect our lives and are essential to our food, our health, and our lifestyle. The widespread use of chemicals has resulted in the development of _____(transport, production, workplace, agriculture, trade, and consumer products).

- A. Sector-specific regulations
- B. Several U.S. regulatory agencies
- C. Regulatory authorities in countries
- D. National, regional and international levels
- E. The widespread use of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

41. Having readily available information on the _____, and recommended control measures, allows the production, transport, use and disposal of chemicals to be managed safely. Thus, human health and the environment are protected.

- A. Cradle to grave
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. GHS
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

42. Which of the following terms should include systems through which chemical hazards are identified and communicated to all who are potentially exposed? These groups include workers, consumers, emergency responders and the public.

- A. Earth Summit
- B. Several U.S. regulatory agencies
- C. Regulatory authorities in countries
- D. National, regional and international levels
- E. The widespread use of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

43. It is important to know what chemicals are present and/or used, their hazards to human health and the environment, and the?

- A. Means to control them
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. GHS
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

44. Which of the following terms - each addressing specific use patterns and groups of chemicals, exist at the national, regional and international levels?

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. Number of classification and labeling systems
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

45. While the existing laws and regulations are similar, they are different enough to require multiple labels for the same product both within the U.S. and in international trade and to require _____ for the same product in international trade.

- A. Cradle to grave
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. GHS
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

46. Several U.S. regulatory agencies and various countries have different requirements for hazard definitions as well as for information to be included on?

- A. Labels or material safety data sheets
- B. Several U.S. regulatory agencies
- C. Regulatory authorities in countries
- D. National, regional and international levels
- E. The widespread use of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

47. Flammable liquid is another hazard that is covered by most existing systems. The coverage varies between existing systems within the U.S. and globally. This means that the same product can be non-hazardous or hazardous with?

- A. Different labels/SDSs
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. GHS
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

48. These differences in hazards and SDS/labels impact both protection and trade. In the area of protection, users may see different label warnings or safety data sheet information for the same chemical. In the area of trade, the need to comply with multiple regulations regarding _____ and labeling is costly and time-consuming.

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. Existing hazard communication regulatory schemes
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

49. Some multinational companies have estimated that there are over 100 _____ for their products globally. For small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) regulatory compliance is complex and costly, and it can act as a barrier to international trade in chemicals.

- A. Cradle to grave
- B. Hazards to human health
- C. Multiple safety data sheets
- D. GHS
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

1.3 What was the International Mandate?

50. The single most important force that drove the creation of the _____ was the international mandate adopted in the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), often called the "Earth Summit".

- A. Earth Summit
- B. GHS
- C. Regulatory authorities in countries
- D. National, regional and international levels
- E. Widespread use of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

51. Which of the following terms was one of six program areas that were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly to strengthen international efforts concerning the environmentally sound management of chemicals?

- A. Achieve a global approach
- B. Regulatory changes
- C. GHS
- D. Preventive and protective measure for their health and safety
- E. Harmonization of classification and labeling of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

52. It was recognized that an internationally _____ to classification and labeling would provide the foundation for all countries to develop comprehensive national programs to ensure the safe use of chemicals.

- A. Self-classification
- B. Hazards of a substance or mixture
- C. Harmonized approach
- D. GHS labels and/or Safety Data Sheets
- E. Existing hazard communication systems
- F. None of the Above

1.4 How was the GHS developed?

53. The ILO concluded that there were _____ that needed to be harmonized to achieve a global approach.

- A. A global approach
- B. The regulatory changes
- C. Four major existing systems
- D. Preventive and protective measure for their health and safety
- E. Be exposed (workplaces), and in transport
- F. None of the Above

54. No international organization covers all aspects of _____. A broad scope and extensive expertise and resources were required to develop a system. In order to proceed, several decisions were needed...

- A. Self-classification
- B. Hazards of a substance or mixture
- C. The data used for classification
- D. Chemical classification and labeling
- E. Existing hazard communication systems
- F. None of the Above

1.7 What are the benefits?

55. The basic goal of _____ is to ensure that employers, employees and the public are provided with adequate, practical, reliable and comprehensible information on the hazards of chemicals, so that they can take effective preventive and protective measure for their health and safety. Thus, implementation of effective hazard communication provides benefits for **governments, companies, workers, and members of the public.**

- A. Achieve a global approach
- B. The regulatory changes
- C. GHS
- D. Health and safety
- E. Hazard communication
- F. None of the Above

2.2 Will all hazardous chemicals require a GHS label and Safety Data Sheet?

56. The need for GHS labels and/or _____ is expected to vary by product category or stage in the chemical's lifecycle from research/production to end use.

- A. Self-classification
- B. Hazards of a substance or mixture
- C. The data used for classification
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Existing hazard communication systems
- F. None of the Above

57. For example, pharmaceuticals, food additives, cosmetics and pesticide residues in food will **not** be covered by the _____ at the point of consumption, but will be covered where workers may be exposed (workplaces), and in transport.

- A. Global approach
- B. Regulatory changes
- C. GHS
- D. Preventive and protective measure for their health and safety
- E. Transport
- F. None of the Above

58. The exact requirements for labels and _____ will continue to be defined in national regulations.

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. Existing hazard communication regulatory schemes
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

2.3 How will the GHS impact existing regulations?

59. The GHS is a voluntary international system that imposes no binding treaty obligations on countries. To the extent that countries adopt the GHS into their systems, the _____ would be binding for covered industries.

- A. Achieve a global approach
- B. Regulatory changes
- C. GHS
- D. Preventive and protective measure for their health and safety
- E. Be exposed (workplaces), and in transport
- F. None of the Above

60. For countries with existing systems, it is expected that the _____ will be applied within the framework/infrastructure of existing hazard communication regulatory schemes.

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. GHS components
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

3.0 What is Classification?

61. Classification is _____ for hazard communication. It involves the identification of the hazard(s) of a chemical or mixture by assigning a category of hazard/danger using defined criteria.

- A. A global approach
- B. The regulatory changes
- C. The starting point
- D. Preventive and protective measure for their health and safety
- E. Be exposed (workplaces), and in transport
- F. None of the Above

62. The GHS is designed to be consistent and transparent. It draws a clear distinction between classes and categories in order to allow for "self-classification". For many hazards a decision tree approach (e.g., eye irritation) is provided in _____.

- A. Self-classification
- B. Hazards of a substance or mixture
- C. The data used for classification
- D. The GHS Document
- E. Existing hazard communication systems
- F. None of the Above

63. For several hazards _____ are semi-quantitative or qualitative. Expert judgment may be required to interpret these data.

- A. The global approaches
- B. The regulatory changes
- C. The GHS criteria
- D. Preventive and protective measure for their health and safety
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

Hazard Classification

64. The term "_____ " is used to indicate that only the intrinsic hazardous properties of substances and mixtures are considered and involves the following 3 steps: Identification of relevant data regarding the hazards of a substance or mixture;

- A. Self-classification
- B. Hazards of a substance or mixture
- C. The data used for classification
- D. GHS labels and/or Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazard classification
- F. None of the Above

65. Subsequent review of those data to ascertain the hazards associated with the _____; and...

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. Existing hazard communication regulatory schemes
- E. Substance or mixture
- F. None of the Above

66. A decision on whether the substance or mixture will be classified as a hazardous substance or mixture and the _____, where appropriate, by comparison of the data with agreed hazard classification criteria.

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. Existing hazard communication regulatory schemes
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

67. The _____ may be obtained from tests, literature, and practical experience.

- A. Hazard classification
- B. Safety Data Sheets
- C. Degree of hazard
- D. Data used for classification
- E. Hazards associated
- F. None of the Above

68. The GHS health and environmental hazard criteria/definitions are test method neutral. Accordingly, tests that determine hazardous properties conducted according to internationally recognized scientific principles can be used for purposes of _____.
- A. Hazard classification
 - B. Safety Data Sheets
 - C. Degree of hazard
 - D. Existing hazard communication regulatory schemes
 - E. Hazards associated
 - F. None of the Above

3.1 What are the GHS Physical Hazards?

69. The _____, developed by the ILO and UNCETDG, were largely based on the existing criteria used by the UN Model Regulation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Therefore, many of the criteria are already being used on a worldwide basis. However, some additions and changes were necessary since the scope of the GHS includes all target audiences.

- A. Physical hazards classification
- B. GHS criteria
- C. Liquid or a gas
- D. GHS physical hazard criteria
- E. Scope of the GHS includes all target audiences
- F. None of the Above

70. The _____ provides specific references to approved test methods and criteria for classification. The GHS physical hazard criteria apply to mixtures. It is assumed that mixtures will be tested for physical hazards.

- A. Physical hazards classification process
- B. GHS criteria
- C. Liquid or a gas
- D. GHS physical hazard criteria
- E. Scope of the GHS includes all target audiences
- F. None of the Above

71. In general, the GHS criteria for physical hazards are quantitative or semi-quantitative with multiple hazard levels within an endpoint. This is different from several of the existing systems that currently have qualitative criteria for various physical hazards (e.g., organic peroxide criteria under WHMIS and OSHA HCS). This could make classification under the _____.

- A. Physical hazards classification
- B. GHS criteria
- C. GHS more consistent
- D. GHS physical hazard criteria
- E. Scope of the GHS includes all target audiences
- F. None of the Above

72. In developing GHS criteria for _____ it was necessary to define physical states. In the GHS, a gas is a substance or mixture which at 50°C has a vapor pressure greater than 300 kPa; or is completely gaseous at 20°C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

- A. Physical hazards classification
- B. GHS criteria
- C. Physical hazards
- D. GHS physical hazard criteria
- E. Scope of the GHS includes all target audiences
- F. None of the Above

73. _____ that is not a gas and which has a melting point or initial melting point of 20°C or less at standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

- A. Physical hazards classification
- B. GHS criteria
- C. Liquid or a gas
- D. A liquid is a substance or mixture
- E. A solid is a substance or mixture
- F. None of the Above

74. _____ that does not meet the definitions of a liquid or a gas.

- A. Physical hazards classification
- B. A liquid is a substance or mixture
- C. Liquid or a gas
- D. GHS physical hazard criteria
- E. A solid is a substance or mixture
- F. None of the Above

3.1.1 Explosives

75. An explosive substance (or mixture) is a solid or liquid which is in itself capable by _____ of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.

- A. Chemical reaction
- B. Single hazard category
- C. Flammable gas means a gas
- D. Ignition distance test
- E. Chemical heat of combustion
- F. None of the Above

76. Pyrotechnic substances are included even _____. A pyrotechnic substance (or mixture) is designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of these as the result of non-detonative, self-sustaining, exothermic chemical reactions.

- A. Flammable components
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. Foam aerosols
- D. Solid or liquid particles
- E. Exothermic chemical reactions
- F. None of the Above

3.1.2 Flammable Gases

77. _____ means a gas having a flammable range in air at 20°C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

- A. Flammable gas
- B. Single hazard category
- C. Flammable gas means a gas
- D. Ignition distance test
- E. Chemical heat of combustion
- F. None of the Above

78. _____ of this hazard class are assigned to one of two hazard categories on the basis of the outcome of the test or calculation method (ISO 10156:1996).

- A. Flammable components
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. Foam aerosols
- D. Solid or liquid particles
- E. Exothermic chemical reactions
- F. None of the Above

3.1.3 Flammable Aerosols

79. Aerosols are any gas compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure within a non-refillable container made of metal, glass or plastic, with or without _____.

- A. Aerosols
- B. Single hazard category
- C. A liquid, paste or powder
- D. Ignition distance test
- E. Chemical heat of combustion
- F. None of the Above

80. The container is fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected as solid or liquid particles in suspension in a gas, as a foam, paste or powder or _____.

- A. Flammable components
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. In a liquid or gaseous state
- D. Solid or liquid particles
- E. Exothermic chemical reactions
- F. None of the Above

81. Aerosols should be considered for classification as either a Category 1 or Category 2 Flammable Aerosol if they contain any component classified as flammable according to the _____ for flammable liquids, flammable gases, or flammable solids.

- A. GHS criteria
- B. Single hazard category
- C. Flammable gas means a gas
- D. Ignition distance test
- E. Chemical heat of combustion
- F. None of the Above

82. Classification is based on: _____ of flammable components;
 A. Flammable components D. Solid or liquid particles
 B. Substances and mixtures E. Exothermic chemical reactions
 C. Concentration F. None of the Above
83. _____ of combustion (mainly for transport/storage);
 A. Aerosols D. Ignition distance test
 B. Single hazard category E. Chemical heat
 C. Flammable gas means a gas F. None of the Above
84. Results from the _____ (foam aerosols) (mainly for worker/consumer);
 A. Flammable components D. Solid or liquid particles
 B. Substances and mixtures E. Foam test
 C. Foam aerosols F. None of the Above
85. _____ distance test (spray aerosols) (mainly for worker/consumer);
 A. Aerosol ignition D. Ignition
 B. Single hazard category E. Chemical heat of combustion
 C. Flammable gas means a gas F. None of the Above
86. _____ (spray aerosols) (mainly for worker/consumer).
 A. Flammable components D. Enclosed space test
 B. Substances and mixtures E. Exothermic chemical reaction
 C. Foam aerosols F. None of the Above

Aerosols are considered:

87. _____, if the concentration of the flammable components $\leq 1\%$ and the heat of combustion is < 20 kJ/g.
 A. Aerosols D. Extremely flammable
 B. Single hazard category E. Nonflammable
 C. Flammable gas F. None of the Above
88. _____, if the concentration of the flammable components $>85\%$ and the heat of combustion is ≥ 30 kJ/g to avoid excessive testing.
 A. Aerosols D. Extremely flammable
 B. Single hazard category E. Nonflammable
 C. Flammable gas F. None of the Above

3.1.4 Oxidizing Gases

89. _____ means any gas which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does.
 A. Aerosols D. Ignition
 B. Single hazard category E. Oxidizing gas
 C. Flammable gas F. None of the Above
90. _____ of this hazard class are assigned to a single hazard category on the basis that, generally by providing oxygen, they cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does.
 A. Aerosols D. Substances and mixtures
 B. Single hazard category E. Oxidizers
 C. Flammable gas means a gas F. None of the Above

91. The test method is ISO 10156:1996. Currently, several workplace hazard communication systems cover oxidizers (solids, liquids, gases) as_____.

- A. Aerosols
- B. Single hazard category
- C. Flammable gas means a gas
- D. A class of chemicals
- E. Oxidizers
- F. None of the Above

3.1.5 Gases under Pressure

92. _____under pressure are gases that are contained in a receptacle at a pressure not less than 280 Pa at 20°C or as a refrigerated liquid. This endpoint covers four types of gases or gaseous mixtures to address the effects of sudden release of pressure or freezing which may lead to serious damage to people, property, or the environment independent of other hazards the gases may pose.

- A. Flammable solids
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. Gases
- D. Physical state or compressed gases
- E. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class
- F. None of the Above

93. For this group of gases, the following information is required: vapor pressure at 50°C; physical state at 20°C at standard ambient pressure; _____.

- A. Combustion of other material
- B. Readily combustible solids
- C. Basis of the flash point
- D. Explosive, organic peroxides or as oxidizing
- E. Critical temperature
- F. None of the Above

94. _____that use the physical state or compressed gases will be a different classification basis for some workplace systems.

- A. Flammable solids
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. Ignition or pressure
- D. Physical state or compressed gases
- E. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class
- F. None of the Above

3.1.6 Flammable Liquids

95. _____means a liquid having a flash point of not more than 93°C. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class are assigned to one of four hazard categories on the basis of the flash point and boiling point.

- A. Flammable liquid
- B. Readily combustible solids
- C. Flammable solids
- D. Explosive, organic peroxides or as oxidizing
- E. Critical temperature
- F. None of the Above

3.1.7 Flammable Solids

96. _____ are solids that are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.

- A. Flammable liquid
- B. Readily combustible solids
- C. Flammable solids
- D. Explosive, organic peroxides or as oxidizing
- E. Critical temperature
- F. None of the Above

97. _____ are powdered, granular, or pasty substances which are dangerous if they can be easily ignited by brief contact with an ignition source, such as a burning match, and if the flame spreads rapidly.

- A. Flammable liquid
- B. Readily combustible solids
- C. Flammable solids
- D. Explosive, organic peroxides or as oxidizing
- E. Critical temperature
- F. None of the Above

98. _____ are assigned to one of two hazard categories (Table 3.4) on the basis of the outcome of the UN Test N.1 (UN Manual of Tests and Criteria). The tests include burning time, burning rate and behavior of fire in a wetted zone of the test sample.

- A. Flammable solids
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. Ignition or pressure
- D. Physical state or compressed gases
- E. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class
- F. None of the Above

3.1.8 Self-Reactive Substances

99. _____ are thermally unstable liquids or solids liable to undergo a strongly exothermic thermal decomposition even without participation of oxygen (air). This definition excludes materials classified under the GHS as explosive, organic peroxides or as oxidizing.

- A. Combustion of other material
- B. Readily combustible solids
- C. Basis of the flash point
- D. Explosive, organic peroxides or as oxidizing
- E. Self-reactive substances
- F. None of the Above

3.1.12 Substances which on Contact with Water Emit Flammable Gases

100. Substances that, in contact with water, emit flammable gases are solids or liquids which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off _____ in dangerous quantities.

- A. Flammable solids
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. Flammable gases
- D. Physical state or compressed gases
- E. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class
- F. None of the Above

3.1.13 Oxidizing Liquids

101. _____ is a liquid which, while in itself not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material.

- A. Combustible liquid
- B. Readily combustible liquid
- C. Basis of the flash point
- D. Explosive liquid
- E. An oxidizing liquid
- F. None of the Above

102. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class are assigned to one of three hazard categories on the basis of test results (UN Test O.2 UN Manual of Tests and Criteria) which measure ignition or pressure rise time compared to _____.

- A. Flammable solids
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. Ignition
- D. Physical state or compressed gases
- E. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class
- F. None of the Above

3.1.14 Oxidizing Solids

103. An oxidizing solid is a solid which, while in itself not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to the _____.

- A. Combustion of other material
- B. Readily combustible solids
- C. Basis of the flash point
- D. Explosive, organic peroxides or as oxidizing
- E. Critical temperature
- F. None of the Above

104. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class are assigned to one of three hazard categories on the basis of test results (UN Test O.1 UN Manual of Tests and Criteria) which measure mean burning time and _____.

- A. Flammable solids
- B. Substances and mixtures
- C. Ignition or pressure
- D. Physical state or compressed gases
- E. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class
- F. None of the Above

105. Currently, several workplace hazard communication systems cover _____ (solids, liquids, gases) as a class of chemicals.

- A. Oxidizers
- B. Readily combustible solids
- C. Flash points
- D. Explosives
- E. Critical temperatures
- F. None of the Above

3.1.15 Organic Peroxides

106. An organic peroxide is an organic liquid or solid which contains the _____ and may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals.

- A. Substances and mixtures
- B. Harmonized odors
- C. Chemical actions
- D. Structure/activity or structure property
- E. Organic radicals
- F. None of the Above

107. The term also includes organic peroxide formulations (mixtures). Such substances and mixtures may: be liable to _____; burn rapidly; be sensitive to impact or friction; react dangerously with other substances.

- A. Melt
- B. Decompose
- C. Corrode
- D. Explosive decomposition
- E. Burn
- F. None of the Above

3.1.16 Substances Corrosive to Metal

108. A substance or a mixture that by _____ will materially damage, or even destroy, metals is termed 'corrosive to metal'.

- A. Substances and mixtures
- B. Harmonized approach
- C. Chemical action
- D. Structure/activity or structure property
- E. Organic radicals
- F. None of the Above

109. The concern in this case is the protection of metal equipment or installations in case of leakage (e.g., plane, ship, tank), not _____ between the container/tank and the product. This hazard is not currently covered in all systems.

- A. Not currently covered
- B. Analysis of existing
- C. Corrosive
- D. Health and environmental criteria
- E. Material compatibility
- F. None of the Above

3.2 What are the GHS Health and Environmental Hazards?

110. The GHS health and environmental hazard criteria represent a harmonized approach for existing classification systems. The work at the OECD to develop the GHS criteria included: A thorough analysis of existing classification systems, including the _____, its rationale and an explanation of the mode of use;

- A. Not currently covered
- B. Analysis of existing
- C. Corrosive
- D. Health and environmental criteria
- E. Scientific basis for a system and its criteria
- F. None of the Above

111. A proposal for _____ for each category. For some categories, the harmonized approach was easy to develop because the existing systems had similar approaches. In cases where the approach was different, a compromise consensus proposal was developed.

- A. Harmonized criteria
- B. Harmonized approach
- C. Harmonized chemical action
- D. Structure/activity or structure property
- E. Harmonizing
- F. None of the Above

112. _____ were established for substances and mixtures.

- A. Health criteria
- B. Analysis of existing
- C. Corrosive
- D. Health and environmental criteria
- E. Competent Authorities
- F. None of the Above

3.2.2 Skin Corrosion

113. _____ means the production of irreversible damage to the skin following the application of a test substance for up to 4 hours.

- A. Skin corrosion
- B. Harmonized approach
- C. Chemical action
- D. Structure/activity or structure property
- E. Organic radicals
- F. None of the Above

114. Substances and mixtures in this _____ are assigned to a single harmonized corrosion category.

- A. Hazard class
- B. Harmonized approach
- C. Chemical class
- D. Structure/activity or structure property
- E. Organic class
- F. None of the Above

115. For Competent Authorities, such as transport packing groups, needing more than one designation for corrosivity, up to three subcategories are provided within the _____.

- A. Class
- B. Analysis
- C. Corrosive class
- D. Health and environmental criteria
- E. Corrosive category
- F. None of the Above

116. Several factors should be considered in determining the _____ before testing is initiated: Human experience showing irreversible damage to the skin;

- A. Corrosion potential
- B. Harmonized approach
- C. Chemical potential
- D. Structure/activity or structure property
- E. Organic radicals
- F. None of the Above

117. Structure/activity or structure _____ to a substance or mixture already classified as corrosive;

- A. Substances and mixtures
- B. Harmonized approach
- C. Chemical action
- D. Property relationship
- E. Organic relationship
- F. None of the Above

3.2.3 Skin Irritation

118. _____ means the production of reversible damage to the skin following the application of a test substance for up to 4 hours.

- A. Chemical action
- B. Analysis of existing
- C. Corrosive
- D. Health and environmental criteria
- E. Skin irritation
- F. None of the Above

119. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class are assigned to a single irritant category. For those authorities, such as pesticide regulators, wanting more than one designation for skin irritation, an additional _____.

- A. Substances and mixtures
- B. Harmonized approach
- C. Chemical action
- D. Structure/activity or structure property
- E. Mild irritant category is provided
- F. None of the Above

120. _____ should be considered in determining the irritation potential before testing is initiated: Human experience or data showing reversible damage to the skin following exposure of up to 4 hours;

- A. Several factors
- B. pH extremes
- C. Contact sensitizer
- D. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class
- E. Hypersensitivity
- F. None of the Above

121. Structure/activity or structure property relationship to a substance or mixture already classified as _____.

- A. Test substance
- B. An irritant
- C. Skin sensitizer
- D. Pesticide regulators
- E. Serious physical decay
- F. None of the Above

3.2.4 Eye Effects

122. _____ should be considered in determining the serious eye damage or eye irritation potential before testing is initiated: Accumulated human and animal experience;

- A. Several factors
- B. pH extremes
- C. Contact sensitizer
- D. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class
- E. Hypersensitivity
- F. None of the Above

123. Structure/activity or structure property relationship to a _____ already classified; pH extremes like ≤ 2 and ≥ 11.5 that may produce serious eye damage.

- A. Test substance
- B. pH extreme
- C. Contact sensitizer
- D. Substance or mixture
- E. Hypersensitivity
- F. None of the Above

124. Serious eye damage means the _____, or serious physical decay of vision, following application of a test substance to the front surface of the eye, which is not fully reversible within 21 days of application.

- A. Test substance
- B. An irritant
- C. Skin sensitizer
- D. Pesticide regulators
- E. Serious physical decay
- F. None of the Above

125. _____ in this hazard class are assigned to a single harmonized category.

- A. Several factors
- B. pH extremes
- C. Contact sensitizer
- D. Substances and mixtures
- E. Hypersensitivity
- F. None of the Above

126. _____ means changes in the eye following the application of a test substance to the front surface of the eye, which are fully reversible within 21 days of application.

- A. Test substance
- B. An irritant
- C. Skin sensitizer
- D. Eye irritation
- E. Serious physical decay
- F. None of the Above

127. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class are assigned to _____.

- A. Several factors
- B. pH extremes
- C. Contact sensitizer
- D. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class
- E. A single harmonized hazard category
- F. None of the Above

128. For authorities, such as pesticide regulators, wanting more than one designation for eye irritation, _____, depending on whether the effects are reversible in 21 or 7 days.

- A. Test substance
- B. An irritant
- C. Skin sensitizer
- D. One of two subcategories can be selected
- E. Serious physical decay
- F. None of the Above

3.2.5 Sensitization

129. _____ means a substance that induces hypersensitivity of the airways following inhalation of the substance.

- A. Several factors
- B. pH extremes
- C. Contact sensitizer
- D. Respiratory sensitizer
- E. Hypersensitivity
- F. None of the Above

130. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class are assigned to _____.

- A. Several factors
- B. pH extremes
- C. Contact sensitizer
- D. One hazard category
- E. Hypersensitivity
- F. None of the Above

131. Skin sensitizer means a substance that will induce an allergic response following skin contact. The definition for "skin sensitizer" is equivalent to "_____".

- A. Contact sensitizer
- B. An irritant
- C. Skin sensitizer
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Serious physical decay
- F. None of the Above

132. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class are assigned to _____.

- A. One hazard category
- B. An irritant
- C. Skin sensitizer
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Serious physical decay
- F. None of the Above

133. Consideration should be given to classifying substances which cause immunological contact urticaria (an allergic disorder) as _____.

- A. Several factors
- B. pH extremes
- C. Contact sensitizer
- D. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class
- E. Hypersensitivity
- F. None of the Above

3.2.6 Germ Cell Mutagenicity

134. _____ means an agent giving rise to an increased occurrence of mutations in populations of cells and/or organisms.

- A. Mutagen
- B. A single exposure mutagen
- C. Known or presumed mutagen
- D. Only in animal studies mutagen
- E. Reproductive and developmental effects
- F. None of the Above

3.2.7 Carcinogenicity

135. _____ means a chemical substance or a mixture of chemical substances which induce cancer or increase its incidence.

- A. Death following aspiration
- B. Carcinogen
- C. The basis of viscosity
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

136. _____ in this hazard class are assigned to one of two hazard categories. Category 1 has two subcategories. The Carcinogenicity Guidance Section in the GHS Document includes comments about IARC.

- A. The harmonized criteria
- B. A single exposure
- C. Known or presumed
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Substances and mixtures
- F. None of the Above

3.2.8 Reproductive Toxicity

137. _____ includes adverse effects on sexual function and fertility in adult males and females, as well as developmental toxicity in offspring.

- A. Death
- B. Reproductive toxicity
- C. The basis of viscosity
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

138. Substances and mixtures with reproductive and/or developmental effects are assigned to one of two hazard categories, 'known or presumed' and '_____'.

- A. The harmonized criteria
- B. A single exposure
- C. Suspected
- D. Only in animal studies
- E. Reproductive and developmental effects
- F. None of the Above

139. Category 1 has two subcategories for reproductive and _____. Materials which cause concern for the health of breastfed children have a separate category, Effects on or Via Lactation.

- A. Death
- B. Developmental effects
- C. The basis of viscosity
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

3.2.9 Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (TOST): Single Exposure & Repeated Exposure

140. The GHS distinguishes between single and repeat exposure for Target Organ Effects. Some existing systems distinguish between single and repeat exposure for these effects and _____.

- A. The harmonized criteria
- B. Some do not
- C. Known or presumed
- D. Only in animal studies
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

141. _____, not otherwise specifically included in the GHS, that can impair function, both reversible and irreversible, immediate and/or delayed are included in the non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST).

- A. Death
- B. All significant health effects
- C. The basis of viscosity
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

142. Narcotic effects and _____ are considered to be target organ systemic effects following a single exposure.

- A. The harmonized criteria
- B. A single exposure
- C. Known or presumed
- D. Respiratory tract irritation
- E. Trachea and lower respiratory system
- F. None of the Above

3.2.10 Aspiration Hazard

143. _____ includes severe acute effects such as chemical pneumonia, varying degrees of pulmonary injury or death following aspiration.

- A. Death following aspiration
- B. An aspiration hazard in humans
- C. Aspiration toxicity
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

144. _____ is the entry of a liquid or solid directly through the oral or nasal cavity, or indirectly from vomiting, into the trachea and lower respiratory system.

- A. Death following aspiration
- B. An aspiration hazard in humans
- C. Aspiration
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

145. Some hydrocarbons (petroleum distillates) and certain chlorinated hydrocarbons have been shown to pose an _____ in humans.

- A. Death following aspiration
- B. Aspiration hazard in humans
- C. Aspiration hazard
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

146. Primary alcohols, and ketones have been shown to pose an _____ only in animal studies.

- A. Death following aspiration
- B. Aspiration hazard in humans
- C. Aspiration hazard
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

147. Substances and mixtures of _____ are assigned to one of two hazard categories this hazard class on the basis of viscosity.

- A. This hazard class
- B. An aspiration hazard in humans
- C. The basis of viscosity
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Non-lethal target organ/systemic toxicity class (TOST)
- F. None of the Above

3.3 Environmental Hazards - 3.3.1 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment

148. The harmonized criteria are _____ for packaged goods in both supply and use in multi-modal transport schemes.

- A. Considered suitable
- B. A single exposure
- C. Known or presumed
- D. Only in animal studies
- E. Complex substance
- F. None of the Above

149. _____ of it may be used for bulk land transport and bulk marine transport under MARPOL (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) insofar as this uses aquatic toxicity.

- A. The harmonized criteria
- B. A single exposure
- C. Known or presumed
- D. Only in animal studies
- E. Complex substance
- F. None of the Above

3.3.1.1 Acute Aquatic Toxicity

150. _____ means the intrinsic property of a material to cause injury to an aquatic organism in a short-term exposure.

- A. Acute aquatic toxicity
- B. An aspiration hazard in humans
- C. Complex substance
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Chronic aquatic toxicity
- F. None of the Above

151. Substances and mixtures of this hazard class are assigned to one of three toxicity categories on the basis of acute toxicity data: LC₅₀ (fish) or EC₅₀ (crustacea) or ErC₅₀ (for algae or other aquatic plants). In some regulatory systems, these acute toxicity categories may be subdivided or _____.

- A. The harmonized criteria
- B. A single exposure
- C. Known or presumed
- D. Degradation/bioaccumulation
- E. Extended for certain sectors
- F. None of the Above

3.3.1.2 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity

152. _____ means the potential or actual properties of a material to cause adverse effects to aquatic organisms during exposures that are determined in relation to the lifecycle of the organism.

- A. Acute aquatic toxicity
- B. An aspiration hazard in humans
- C. Complex substance
- D. Reproductive and developmental effects
- E. Chronic aquatic toxicity
- F. None of the Above

153. _____ are assigned to one of four toxicity categories on the basis of acute data and environmental fate data: LC₅₀ (fish) or EC₅₀ (crustacea) or ErC₅₀ (for algae or other aquatic plants) and degradation/bioaccumulation.

- A. Cutoff value/concentration limits
- B. Potential or actual properties
- C. Hazards
- D. Substances and mixtures in this hazard class
- E. Two or more substances
- F. None of the Above

154. While experimentally derived test data are preferred, where no experimental data are available, validated Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) for aquatic toxicity and log KOW may be used in the _____.

- A. GHS
- B. Classification process
- C. Potential or actual properties
- D. Complex substance
- E. Stability of the substance or changing its composition
- F. None of the Above

3.4 What is the GHS approach to classifying mixtures?

155. For consistency and understanding the _____, the GHS defines certain terms. These working definitions are for the purpose of evaluating or determining the hazards of a product for classification and labeling.

- A. Cutoff value/concentration limits
- B. Provisions for classifying mixtures
- C. Hazards
- D. Degradation/bioaccumulation
- E. Two or more substances
- F. None of the Above

156. Substance: Chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the _____ or changing its composition.

- A. GHS
- B. No experimental data
- C. Potential or actual properties
- D. Complex substance
- E. Stability of the substance
- F. None of the Above

157. Mixture: Mixtures or solutions composed of _____ in which they do not react.

- A. Cutoff value/concentration limits
- B. Potential or actual properties
- C. Hazards
- D. Degradation/bioaccumulation
- E. Two or more substances
- F. None of the Above

158. Alloy: An alloy is a metallic material, _____, consisting of two or more elements so combined that they cannot be readily separated by mechanical means.

- A. Homogeneous on a macroscopic scale
- B. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- C. Potential or actual properties
- D. Complex substance
- E. Substance or changing its composition
- F. None of the Above

159. Where impurities, additives or individual constituents of a substance or mixture have been identified and are themselves classified, they should be taken into account during classification if they exceed the cutoff value/concentration limit for a_____.

- A. Cutoff value/concentration limit
- B. Given hazard class
- C. Hazards
- D. Degradation/bioaccumulation
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

3.5 What are bridging principles?

160. _____are an important concept in the GHS for classifying untested mixtures. When a mixture has not been tested, but there are sufficient data on the components and/or similar tested mixtures.

- A. GHS
- B. Bridging principles
- C. Potential or actual properties
- D. Complex substance
- E. Stability of the substance or changing its composition
- F. None of the Above

161. Dilution: If a mixture is diluted with a diluent that has an equivalent or lower toxicity, then the hazards of the new mixture are assumed to_____.

- A. Cutoff value/concentration limit
- B. GHS
- C. Hazards
- D. Be equivalent to the original
- E. Two or more substances
- F. None of the Above

162. Batching: If a batch of a complex substance is produced under a_____, then the hazards of the new batch are assumed to be equivalent to the previous batches.

- A. GHS
- B. Degradation/bioaccumulation
- C. Potential or actual properties
- D. Controlled process
- E. Stability of the substance or changing its composition
- F. None of the Above

163. Concentration of Highly Toxic Mixtures: If a mixture is severely hazardous, then a concentrated mixture is also assumed to_____.

- A. Cutoff value/concentration limit
- B. Be severely hazardous
- C. Hazards
- D. Degradation/bioaccumulation
- E. Two or more substances
- F. None of the Above

164. Interpolation within One Toxic Category: Mixtures having component concentrations within a range where the hazards are known are assumed to have those_____.

- A. GHS
- B. Known hazards
- C. Potential or actual properties
- D. Complex substance
- E. Stability of the substance or changing its composition
- F. None of the Above

165. Substantially Similar Mixtures: Slight changes in the concentrations of components are not expected to change the hazards of a mixture and substitutions involving toxicologically similar components are not expected to change the_____.

- A. Cutoff value/concentration limit
- B. Hazards of a mixture
- C. Hazards
- D. Degradation/bioaccumulation
- E. Two or more substances
- F. None of the Above

166. Aerosols: An aerosol form of a mixture is assumed to have the same _____ as the tested, non-aerosolized form of the mixture unless the propellant affects the hazards upon spraying.

- A. Cutoff value/concentration limit
- B. GHS
- C. Hazards
- D. Degradation/bioaccumulation
- E. Two or more substances
- F. None of the Above

167. All bridging principles do not apply to every health and environmental endpoint. Consult each endpoint to determine which _____ apply.

- A. Bridging principles
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

168. When the bridging principles do not apply or _____, the health and environmental hazards of mixtures are estimated based on component information.

- A. GHS
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

4.0 Hazard Communication

169. As in existing systems, labels and _____ are the main tools for chemical hazard communication. They identify the hazardous properties of chemicals that may pose a health, physical or environmental hazard during normal handling or use.

- A. GHS
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

170. _____ is to identify the intrinsic hazards found in chemical substances and mixtures, and to convey information about these hazards.

- A. GHS
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. The goal of the GHS
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

171. The international mandate for the GHS included the development of a harmonized hazard communication system, including labeling, Safety Data Sheets and easily understandable symbols, based on the classification criteria developed for the _____.

- A. GHS
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

4.1 What factors influenced development of the GHS communication tools?

172. Early in the process of developing the _____, several significant issues were recognized.

- A. GHS communication tools
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

173. One of the most important was comprehensibility of the information provided. After all, the aim of the system is to present hazard information in a manner that the intended audience can easily understand and that will thus minimize the possibility of adverse effects resulting from_____.

- A. Exposure
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

174. The GHS identifies some guiding principles to assist in this process: Information should be conveyed in more than one way, e.g.,_____;

- A. Text and symbols
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

175. The comprehensibility of the components of the system should take account of existing studies and literature as well as any evidence gained from_____;

- A. GHS
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Testing
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

176. The phrases used to indicate degree (severity) of hazard should be consistent across the health, physical and_____.

- A. GHS
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

4.2.1 What does a label look like?

177. Existing systems have labels that look different for the_____.

- A. GHS
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

178. Different agencies regulate the workplace, consumers, agricultural chemicals and transport. _____for these sectors/target audiences vary both in the U.S. and globally.

- A. Labels
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

Transport and Emergency Responders

179. For hazardous products being transported, outer containers have required label elements, product identifier and hazard symbols. _____are in addition to workplace or end use label requirements.

- A. Transportation requirements
- B. Environmental hazards
- C. Chemical products
- D. Safety Data Sheets
- E. Hazardous properties of chemicals
- F. None of the Above

Agricultural Chemicals and Pesticides

180. A pesticide product with the same hazards as ToxiFlam would have a label developed using _____.

- A. Pictogram
- B. FIFRA requirements
- C. Hazards
- D. Purple Book
- E. GHS hazard class and category
- F. None of the Above

181. _____ has requirements for product identity, chemical identity, signal word, hazard statements, and precautionary measures including first aid.

- A. GHS pictogram
- B. GHS symbols
- C. GHS hazards
- D. FIFRA
- E. Hazard statements
- F. None of the Above

4.3 What are the GHS label elements?

182. Some _____ have been standardized (identical with no variation) and are directly related to the endpoints and hazard level. Other label elements are harmonized with common definitions and/or principles.

- A. Pictogram
- B. GHS
- C. Hazards
- D. GHS label elements
- E. GHS hazard class and category
- F. None of the Above

The standardized label elements included in the GHS are:

183. Symbols (hazard pictograms): Convey health, physical and environmental hazard information, assigned to a _____.

- A. GHS pictogram
- B. GHS symbols
- C. GHS hazards
- D. GHS hazard class and category
- E. Hazard statements
- F. None of the Above

184. Signal Words: "Danger" or "Warning" are used to emphasize hazards and indicate the relative level of severity of the hazard, assigned to a _____.

- A. Pictogram
- B. GHS
- C. Hazards
- D. Purple Book
- E. GHS hazard class and category
- F. None of the Above

185. Hazard Statements: Standard phrases assigned to a _____ and category that describe the nature of the hazard.

- A. GHS pictogram
- B. GHS symbols
- C. GHS hazards
- D. Hazard class
- E. Hazard statements
- F. None of the Above

186. The symbols, signal words, and hazard statements have all been standardized and assigned to specific hazard categories and classes, as appropriate. This approach makes it easier for countries to implement the system and should make it easier for companies to comply with regulations based on the _____.

- A. Pictogram
- B. GHS
- C. Hazards
- D. Purple Book
- E. GHS hazard class and category
- F. None of the Above

187. The use of symbols, signal words or hazard statements other than those that have been assigned to each of the _____ would be contrary to harmonization.

- A. GHS pictogram D. FIFRA
- B. GHS symbols E. Hazard statements
- C. GHS hazards F. None of the Above

188. The Section numbers refer to the sections in the _____ or "Purple Book".

- A. Pictogram D. GHS Document
- B. GHS E. GHS hazard class and category
- C. Hazards F. None of the Above

4.3.1 Symbols/Pictograms

189. The GHS symbols have been incorporated into pictograms for use on the _____. Pictograms include the harmonized hazard symbols plus other graphic elements, such as borders, background patterns or colors which are intended to convey specific information.

- A. GHS pictogram D. GHS label
- B. GHS symbols E. Hazard statements
- C. GHS hazards F. None of the Above

190. For transport, _____ will have the background, symbol and colors currently used in the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations. For other sectors, pictograms will have a black symbol on a white background with a red diamond frame.

- A. Pictograms D. Purple Book
- B. GHS E. GHS hazard class and category
- C. Hazards F. None of the Above

191. A black frame may be used for shipments within one country. Where a transport pictogram appears, the _____ for the same hazard should not appear.

- A. GHS pictograms D. FIFRA
- B. GHS symbols E. Hazard statements
- C. GHS hazards F. None of the Above

4.3.2 Signal Words

192. The signal word indicates the relative degree of _____. The signal words used in the GHS are...

- A. Pictogram D. Severity a hazard
- B. GHS E. GHS hazard class and category
- C. Hazards F. None of the Above

193. "Danger" for the more _____, and

- A. GHS pictogram D. Severe hazards
- B. GHS symbols E. Hazard statements
- C. GHS hazards F. None of the Above

194. "Warning" for the _____.

- A. Pictogram D. Less severe hazards
- B. GHS E. GHS hazard class and category
- C. Hazards F. None of the Above

195. _____ are standardized and assigned to the hazard categories within endpoints. Some lower level hazard categories do not use signal words.

- A. GHS pictogram
- B. GHS symbols
- C. GHS hazards
- D. Signal words
- E. Hazard statements
- F. None of the Above

4.3.3 Hazard Statements

196. An appropriate statement for each _____ should be included on the label for products possessing more than one hazard.

- A. GHS pictogram
- B. GHS symbols
- C. GHS hazard
- D. Signal words
- E. Hazard statements
- F. None of the Above

Other GHS label elements include:

197. Precautionary Statements and _____: Measures to minimize or prevent adverse effects.

- A. Pictograms
- B. GHS symbols
- C. GHS hazards
- D. Signal words
- E. Hazard statements
- F. None of the Above

198. Product Identifier (ingredient disclosure): Name or number used for a hazardous product on a label or in the _____.

- A. GHS pictogram
- B. GHS symbols
- C. GHS hazards
- D. SDS
- E. Hazard statements
- F. None of the Above

199. Supplier identification: The name, address and telephone number should be provided on _____.

- A. The label
- B. Annex 3
- C. GHS label
- D. Prevent adverse effects
- E. Precautionary information
- F. None of the Above

200. Supplemental information: _____.

- A. Name or number
- B. Annex 3
- C. The label
- D. Non-harmonized information
- E. UN proper shipping name
- F. None of the Above

4.3.4 Precautionary Statements and Pictograms

201. Precautionary information supplements the hazard information by briefly providing measures to be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects from physical, health or environmental hazards. First aid is included in _____.

- A. The label
- B. Annex 3
- C. GHS label
- D. Prevent adverse effects
- E. Precautionary information
- F. None of the Above

202. _____ includes four types of precautionary statements covering: prevention, response in cases of accidental spillage or exposure, storage, and disposal.

- A. Name or numbers
- B. Annex 3
- C. The label
- D. Non-harmonized information
- E. UN proper shipping name
- F. None of the Above

203. The precautionary statements have been linked to each _____ and type of hazard. The goal is to promote consistent use of precautionary statements.

- A. The label
- B. Annex 3
- C. GHS label
- D. GHS hazard statement
- E. Precautionary information
- F. None of the Above

204. _____ is guidance and is expected to be further refined and developed over time.

- A. The label
- B. Annex 3
- C. GHS label
- D. Prevent adverse effects
- E. Precautionary information
- F. None of the Above

4.3.5 Product Identifier (Ingredient Disclosure)

205. A product identifier should be used on a GHS label and it should match the product identifier used on the _____. Where a substance or mixture is covered by the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, the UN proper shipping name should also be used on the package.

- A. Name or number
- B. Annex 3
- C. The label
- D. Harmonized information
- E. SDS
- F. None of the Above

206. The GHS label for a substance should include the _____ of the substance (name as determined by IUPAC, ISO, CAS or technical name).

- A. The label
- B. Annex 3
- C. GHS label
- D. Prevent adverse effects
- E. Chemical identity
- F. None of the Above

207. For mixtures/alloys, the label should include the chemical identities of all ingredients that contribute to acute toxicity, skin corrosion or serious eye damage, germ cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, skin or respiratory sensitization, or Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (TOST), when these hazards appear on _____.

- A. Name or number
- B. Annex 3
- C. The label
- D. Non-harmonized information
- E. UN proper shipping name
- F. None of the Above

208. Where a product is supplied exclusively for workplace use, the Competent Authority may give suppliers discretion to include chemical identities on the _____, in lieu of including them on labels.

- A. Name or number
- B. Annex 3
- C. The label
- D. Harmonized information
- E. SDS
- F. None of the Above

209. _____ rules for confidential business information (CBI) take priority over the rules for product identification.

- A. The label
- B. Annex 3
- C. GHS label
- D. Prevent adverse effects
- E. Precautionary information
- F. None of the Above

4.3.6 Supplier Identification

210. The name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer or supplier of the product should be provided on _____.

- A. The label
- B. Annex 3
- C. GHS label
- D. Prevent adverse effects
- E. Precautionary information
- F. None of the Above

4.3.7 Supplemental Information

211. Supplemental label information is non-harmonized information on the container of a hazardous product that is not required or specified under the _____.

- A. Competent Authority
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Actual label format or layout
- E. GHS
- F. None of the Above

212. The _____ provides guidance to ensure that supplemental information does not lead to wide variation in information or undermine the GHS information.

- A. Hazard statement
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. GHS hazard pictograms
- D. Health hazard symbol
- E. GHS
- F. None of the Above

213. Supplemental information may be used to provide further detail that does not contradict or cast doubt on the validity of the standardized hazard information. It also may be used to provide information about hazards not yet incorporated into the _____.

- A. Competent Authority
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Actual label format or layout
- E. GHS
- F. None of the Above

214. The labeler should have the option of providing supplementary information related to the hazard, such as physical state or route of exposure, with the _____.

- A. Hazard class
- B. Hazard statement
- C. GHS hazard pictograms
- D. Health hazard symbol
- E. GHS label
- F. None of the Above

4.4 How are multiple hazards handled on labels?

215. Where a substance or mixture presents more than one GHS hazard, there is a _____ for pictograms and signal words.

- A. Hazard statement
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Actual label format or layout
- E. GHS precedence scheme
- F. None of the Above

216. If the skull and crossbones applies, the _____ should not appear;

- A. Hazard statement
- B. Exclamation mark
- C. GHS hazard pictogram
- D. Health hazard symbol
- E. GHS label
- F. None of the Above

217. If the corrosive symbol applies, the _____ should not appear where it is used for skin or eye irritation;

- A. Exclamation mark
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Actual label format or layout
- E. GHS precedence scheme
- F. None of the Above

218. If the health hazard symbol appears for respiratory sensitization, the _____ should not appear where it is used for skin sensitization or for skin or eye irritation.

- A. Hazard statement
- B. Exclamation mark
- C. GHS hazard pictograms
- D. Health hazard symbol
- E. GHS label
- F. None of the Above

219. If the signal word 'Danger' applies, the signal word 'Warning' should not appear. All assigned _____ should appear on the label. The Competent Authority may choose to specify the order in which they appear.

- A. Hazard statements
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Actual label format or layout
- E. GHS precedence scheme
- F. None of the Above

4.5 Is there a specific GHS label format / layout?

220. The GHS hazard pictograms, signal word and _____ should be located together on the label.

- A. Hazard statement
- B. Exclamation mark
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Health hazard symbol
- E. GHS label
- F. None of the Above

221. The actual label format or layout is not specified in the _____. National authorities may choose to specify where information should appear on the label or allow supplier discretion.

- A. Supplemental information
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Actual label format or layout
- E. GHS precedence scheme
- F. None of the Above

4.7 Are workplace containers covered in the GHS ?

222. Products falling within the scope of the GHS will carry the _____ at the point where they are supplied to the workplace, and that label should be maintained on the supplied container in the workplace.

- A. Hazard statement
- B. Exclamation mark
- C. GHS hazard pictograms
- D. Health hazard symbol
- E. GHS label
- F. None of the Above

223. The GHS label or label elements can also be used for workplace containers (e.g., storage tanks). However, the Competent Authority can allow employers to use alternative means of giving workers the same information in a different written or displayed format when such a format is more appropriate to the workplace and communicates the information as effectively as the _____.

- A. GHS label
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Actual label format or layout
- E. GHS precedence scheme
- F. None of the Above

224. For example, _____ could be displayed in the work area, rather than on the individual containers.

- A. Label information
- B. Corrosive symbol
- C. Supplemental information
- D. Actual label format or layout
- E. GHS precedence scheme
- F. None of the Above

225. Some examples of workplace situations where chemicals may be transferred from supplier containers include: containers for laboratory testing, storage vessels, piping or _____ or temporary containers where the chemical will be used by one worker within a short timeframe.
- A. Process reaction systems
 - B. Corrosive symbol
 - C. Supplemental information
 - D. Actual label format or layout
 - E. GHS precedence scheme
 - F. None of the Above

4.8 What is the GHS Safety Data Sheet (SDS)?

226. The (Material) Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provides comprehensive information for use in _____.
- A. SDS information
 - B. Supplemental information
 - C. Training requirements
 - D. Workplace chemical management
 - E. GHS SDS content and format
 - F. None of the Above

227. Employers and workers use the _____ about hazards and to obtain advice on safety precautions.
- A. SDS information
 - B. SDS as sources of information
 - C. Training requirements
 - D. MSDS/SDS content
 - E. GHS SDS content and format
 - F. None of the Above

228. The SDS is product related and, usually, is not able to provide information that is _____ for any given workplace where the product may be used.
- A. SDS information
 - B. New and significant
 - C. Training requirements
 - D. MSDS/SDS content
 - E. GHS SDS content and format
 - F. None of the Above

229. However, the _____ enables the employer to develop an active program of worker protection measures, including training.
- A. SDS information
 - B. New and significant
 - C. Competent Authority
 - D. MSDS/SDS content
 - E. GHS SDS content and format
 - F. None of the Above

230. _____ also provides a source of information for other target audiences such as those involved with the transport of dangerous goods, emergency responders, poison centers.
- A. Information in a SDS
 - B. New and significant
 - C. Competent Authority
 - D. MSDS/SDS content
 - E. GHS SDS content and format
 - F. None of the Above

4.9 What is the difference between the GHS SDS and existing MSDSs/SDSs?

231. SDSs are in use globally. So it is useful to have an understanding of the similarities and differences in the existing MSDS/SDS content and format and the _____.
- A. SDS information
 - B. New and significant
 - C. Competent Authority
 - D. MSDS/SDS content
 - E. GHS SDS content and format
 - F. None of the Above

4.10 When should SDSs and labels be updated?

232. All hazard communication systems should specify a means of responding in an appropriate and timely manner to new information and updating labels and _____ accordingly.

- A. SDS information
- B. New and significant
- C. The revised HCS
- D. MSDS/SDS content
- E. GHS SDS content and format
- F. None of the Above

233. The _____ may choose to specify a time limit within which the information should be revised.

- A. SDS information
- B. New and significant
- C. Competent Authority
- D. MSDS/SDS content
- E. GHS SDS content and format
- F. None of the Above

234. Suppliers should respond to " _____" information they receive about a chemical hazard by updating the label and safety data sheet for that chemical.

- A. SDS information
- B. New and significant
- C. Competent Authority
- D. MSDS/SDS content
- E. GHS SDS content and format
- F. None of the Above

235. _____ information is any information that changes the GHS classification and leads to a change in the label information or information that may affect the SDS.

- A. SDS information
- B. New and significant
- C. Competent Authority
- D. MSDS/SDS content
- E. GHS SDS content and format
- F. None of the Above

4.11 How does the GHS address Confidential Business Information (CBI)?

236. Confidential business information (CBI) will not be harmonized under the GHS. National authorities should establish appropriate mechanisms for _____.

- A. OSHA
- B. The labels
- C. CBI protection
- D. Revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- E. Training requirements
- F. None of the Above

237. The GHS established CBI principles which include: _____ should not compromise the health and safety of users;

- A. Mechanisms
- B. The revised HCS
- C. Alternative labeling systems
- D. CBI provisions
- E. The chemical manufacturer
- F. None of the Above

238. _____ claims should be limited to the names of chemicals and their concentrations in mixtures;

- A. OSHA
- B. CBI
- C. Warning labels
- D. Revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- E. Training requirements
- F. None of the Above

239. Mechanisms should be established for disclosure in emergency and _____.

- A. Non-emergency situations
- B. The revised HCS
- C. Alternative labeling systems
- D. Additional target audiences
- E. The chemical manufacturer
- F. None of the Above

4.12 Does the GHS address training?

240. _____ should be appropriate for and commensurate with the nature of the work or exposure.

- A. OSHA
- B. The labels
- C. Warning labels
- D. Revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- E. Training requirements
- F. None of the Above

241. Key target audiences include workers, emergency responders and also those responsible for _____. To varying degrees, the training needs of additional target audiences have to be addressed.

- A. Mechanisms
- B. The revised HCS
- C. Alternative labeling systems
- D. Additional target audiences
- E. Developing labels and SDSs
- F. None of the Above

242. These should include training for persons involved in transport and strategies required for educating consumers in _____ on products that they use.

- A. Interpreting label information
- B. The labels
- C. Warning labels
- D. Revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- E. Training requirements
- F. None of the Above

How will labels change under the revised Hazard Communication Standard? For QA/QC these question may repeat.

243. Under the current Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), the label preparer must provide the identity of the chemical, and the appropriate hazard warnings. This may be done in a variety of ways, and the method to convey the information is left to the preparer. Under _____, once the hazard classification is completed, the standard specifies what information is to be provided for each hazard class and category.

- A. Mechanisms
- B. The revised HCS
- C. Alternative labeling systems
- D. Additional target audiences
- E. The chemical manufacturer
- F. None of the Above

Can I use a black border on pictograms for domestic shipment?

244. Under the _____, pictograms must have red borders. OSHA believes that the use of the red frame will increase recognition and comprehensibility. Therefore, the red frame is required regardless of whether the shipment is domestic or international.

- A. OSHA
- B. The labels
- C. Warning labels
- D. Revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- E. Training requirements
- F. None of the Above

Will OSHA allow blank red borders?

245. The revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires that all red borders printed on the label have a symbol printed inside it. If _____ were to allow blank red borders, workers may be confused about what they mean and concerned that some information is missing.

- A. Mechanisms
- B. OSHA
- C. Alternative labeling systems
- D. Additional target audiences
- E. The chemical manufacturer
- F. None of the Above

246. _____ has determined that prohibiting the use of blank red borders on labels is necessary to provide the maximum recognition and impact of warning labels and to ensure that users do not get desensitized to the warnings placed on labels.

- A. OSHA
- B. The labels
- C. Warning labels
- D. Revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- E. Training requirements
- F. None of the Above

When must label information be updated?

247. In the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), OSHA is lifting the stay on enforcement regarding the provision to update labels when _____ becomes available.

- A. Mechanisms
- B. New information on hazards
- C. Alternative labeling systems
- D. Additional target audiences
- E. The chemical manufacturer
- F. None of the Above

248. Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, or employers who become newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a chemical shall _____ within six months of becoming aware of the new information, and shall ensure that labels on containers of hazardous chemicals shipped after that time contain the new information.

- A. OSHA
- B. Revise the labels
- C. Revise the warning labels
- D. Revise the labels for the chemical
- E. Revise the training requirements
- F. None of the Above

249. If the chemical is not currently produced or imported, the chemical manufacturer, importer, distributor, or employer shall add the information to _____ before the chemical is shipped or introduced into the workplace again.

- A. The label
- B. The revised HCS
- C. Alternative labeling systems
- D. Additional target audiences
- E. The chemical manufacturer
- F. None of the Above

How will workplace labeling provisions be changing under the revised Hazard Communication Standard?

250. The current standard provides employers with flexibility regarding the type of system to be used in their workplaces and OSHA has retained that flexibility in the _____.

- A. OSHA
- B. The labels
- C. Warning labels
- D. Revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- E. Training requirements
- F. None of the Above

251. Employers may choose to label workplace containers either with the same label that would be on shipped containers for the chemical under the revised rule, or with label alternatives that meet the _____.

- A. Mechanisms
- B. The revised HCS
- C. Requirements for the standard
- D. Additional target audiences
- E. Chemical manufacturer
- F. None of the Above

252. _____ such as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 Hazard Rating and the Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) are permitted for workplace containers.

- A. OSHA
- B. The labels
- C. Warning labels
- D. Alternative labeling systems
- E. Training requirements
- F. None of the Above

How is the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) changing under the revised Hazard Communication Standard?

253. The information required on the safety data sheet (SDS) will remain essentially the same as that in the _____.

- A. SDS
- B. HCS
- C. OSHA
- D. Permissible exposure limits (PELs)
- E. Current standard
- F. None of the Above

254. The current _____ indicates what information has to be included on an SDS but does not specify a format for presentation or order of information. The revised HCS requires that the information on the SDS is presented using consistent headings in a specified sequence.

- A. SDS
- B. EPA
- C. OSHA
- D. Permissible exposure limits (PELs)
- E. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- F. None of the Above

Will TLVs be required on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)?

255. OSHA is retaining the requirement to include the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) on the safety data sheet (SDS) in the revised Standard. OSHA finds that requiring TLVs on the _____ will provide employers and employees with useful information to help them assess the hazards presented by their workplaces.

- A. MSDS
- B. HCS
- C. OSHA
- D. Permissible exposure limits (PELs)
- E. SDS
- F. None of the Above

256. In addition to TLVs, OSHA _____, and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet are also required.

- A. SDS
- B. HCS
- C. OSHA
- D. Permissible exposure limits (PELs)
- E. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs)
- F. None of the Above

May the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP) lists be used to make carcinogen classifications?

257. In the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), _____ has provided classifiers with the option of relying on the classification listings of IARC and NTP to make classification decisions regarding carcinogenicity, rather than applying the criteria themselves.

- A. SDS
- B. HCS
- C. OSHA
- D. Permissible exposure limits (PELs)
- E. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs)
- F. None of the Above

258. OSHA believes that this will make classification easier for classifiers, as well as lead to greater consistency. In addition, _____ has provided in non-mandatory Appendix F of the revised rule, guidance on hazard classification for carcinogenicity.

- A. SDS
- B. HCS
- C. OSHA
- D. Permissible exposure limits (PELs)
- E. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs)
- F. None of the Above

Will the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifications be required on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)?

259. OSHA has retained the requirement to include IARC and NTP classifications on safety data sheets (SDSs). Therefore, if a chemical is listed as a carcinogen by either IARC or NTP, it must be noted on the SDS. Additionally, if OSHA finds a chemical to be a carcinogen, it must be noted on the _____ as well.

- A. SDS
- B. HCS
- C. OSHA
- D. Permissible exposure limits (PELs)
- E. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs)
- F. None of the Above

How has OSHA addressed hazards covered under the current Hazard Communication Standard that have not been addressed by the GHS?

260. In the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), OSHA proposed to include hazards currently covered under the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) that have yet to be addressed by the GHS (OSHA provided several examples: simple asphyxiants, and combustible dust) in a separate category called "_____".

- A. SDS
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Unclassified Hazards
- F. None of the Above

How has OSHA addressed pyrophoric gases, simple asphyxiants, and combustible dust?

261. In the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), OSHA has added pyrophoric gases, simple asphyxiants and combustible dust to the definition of "_____". OSHA has also added definitions to the revised HCS for pyrophoric gases and simple asphyxiants, and provided guidance on how to define combustible dust for the purposes of complying with the HCS.

- A. SDS
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Unclassified Hazards
- F. None of the Above

Pyrophoric gases:

262. OSHA has retained the definition for pyrophoric gases from the current HCS. Pyrophoric gases must be addressed both on container labels and SDSs. OSHA has provided label elements for pyrophoric gases which include the signal word "danger" and the _____ "catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air".

- A. SDS
- B. OSHA
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Unclassified Hazards
- F. None of the Above

Simple asphyxiants:

263. OSHA has revised the definition of simple asphyxiants that was proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) as a result of comments from the regulated community. In the final HCS, simple asphyxiants must be labeled where appropriate, and be addressed on _____.

- A. SDSs
- B. OSHA
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Unclassified Hazards
- F. None of the Above

264. OSHA has provided label elements for simple asphyxiants which include the signal word " _____ " and the hazard statement "may displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation".

- A. SDSs
- B. Warning
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Unclassified Hazards
- F. None of the Above

Combustible dust:

265. OSHA has **not** provided a definition for combustible dust to the _____ given ongoing activities in the specific rulemaking, as well as in the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the GHS (UN/SCEGHS). However, guidance is being provided through existing documents, including the Combustible Dust National Emphasis Program Directive CPL 03-00-008, which includes an operative definition, as well as provides information about current responsibilities in this area. In addition, there are a number of voluntary industry consensus standards (particularly those of the NFPA) that address combustible dust.

- A. SDSs
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. Label
- E. Final HCS
- F. None of the Above

266. In the final HCS, combustible dust hazards must be addressed on labels and SDSs. Label elements are provided for combustible dust in the final HCS and include the signal word " _____ " and the hazard statement "May form combustible dust concentrations in the air".

- A. SDSs
- B. Warning
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Unclassified Hazards
- F. None of the Above

267. For chemicals in a solid form that do not present a combustible dust hazard, but may form combustible dusts while being processed in normal downstream uses, paragraph (f)(4) of the HCS allows the chemical manufacturer some flexibility in _____.

- A. GHS revisions
- B. Labeling requirements
- C. Revised HCS
- D. Normal conditions of use
- E. Clarification of text
- F. None of the Above

268. The manufacturer or importer may transmit the label to the customer at the time of the initial shipment, but _____ does not need to be included with subsequent shipments unless it changes.

- A. SDSs
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. The label
- E. NFPA
- F. None of the Above

269. This provides the needed information to the downstream users on the _____ in the workplace, while acknowledging that the solid metal or other materials do not present the same hazards that are produced when these materials are processed under normal conditions of use.

- A. Potential hazards
- B. Warning
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Unclassified Hazards
- F. None of the Above

What are the estimated benefits attributable to the revised Hazard Communication Standard?

270. _____ expects that the modifications to the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will result in increased safety and health for the affected employees and reduce the numbers of accidents, fatalities, injuries, and illnesses associated with exposures to hazardous chemicals.

- A. SDSs
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. Label
- E. NFPA
- F. None of the Above

271. The GHS revisions to the _____ for labeling and safety data sheets would enable employees exposed to workplace chemicals to more quickly obtain and to more easily understand information about the hazards associated with those chemicals.

- A. GHS revisions
- B. HCS standard
- C. Revised HCS
- D. Normal conditions of use
- E. Clarification of text
- F. None of the Above

272. In addition, the revisions to _____ are expected to improve the use of appropriate exposure controls and work practices that can reduce the safety and health risks associated with exposure to hazardous chemicals.

- A. SDSs
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. Label
- E. NFPA
- F. None of the Above

273. OSHA estimates that the _____ will result in the prevention of 43 fatalities and 585 injuries and illnesses (318 non-lost-workday injuries and illnesses, 203 lost-workday injuries and illnesses, and 64 chronic illnesses) annually. The monetized value of this reduction in occupational risks is an estimated \$250 million a year on an annualized basis.

- A. SDSs
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. Label
- E. Revised HCS
- F. None of the Above

274. OSHA estimates that the _____ will result in savings of \$475.2 million from productivity improvements for health and safety managers and logistics personnel, \$32.2 million during periodic updating of SDSs and labels, and \$285.3 million from simplified hazard communication training.

- A. SDSs
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. Label
- E. Revised HCS
- F. None of the Above

275. OSHA anticipates that, in addition to safety and health benefits, the revised HCS will result in four types of productivity benefits: (1) for chemical manufacturers, because they will need to produce fewer SDSs in future years; (2) for employers, in providing training to new employees as required by the _____ through the improved consistency of the labels and SDSs. (3) for firms engaging in, or considering engaging in, international trade.

- A. SDSs
- B. OSHA
- C. HCS
- D. Label
- E. Existing OSHA HCS
- F. None of the Above

I understand that the United Nations revises the GHS every two years. How will OSHA manage and communicate changes to the Hazard Communication Standard?

276. It is expected that the _____ will be a living document and is expected to remain up-to-date and relevant; therefore, further changes may be adopted on a two-year cycle. Presently most of the recent updates have been clarification of text.

- A. GHS
- B. OSHA
- C. Revised HCS
- D. Normal conditions of use
- E. Clarification of text
- F. None of the Above

The NEW OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)

1910.1200(a)(1)

277. The purpose of this section is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are classified, and that information concerning the _____ is transmitted to employers and employees.

- A. Labeling regulations
- B. Employee training
- C. Chemical substance or mixture
- D. Handle chemicals in sealed containers
- E. Employers and employees
- F. None of the Above

278. The _____ of this section are intended to be consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 3.

- A. Hazards
- B. Any pesticide
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Requirements
- F. None of the Above

279. The _____ is to be accomplished by means of comprehensive hazard communication programs, which are to include container labeling and other forms of warning, safety data sheets and employee training.

- A. Labeling regulations
- B. Employee training
- C. Transmittal of information
- D. Handle chemicals in sealed containers
- E. Employers and employees
- F. None of the Above

1910.1200(a)(2)

280. This occupational safety and health standard is intended to address comprehensively the issue of classifying the _____ of chemicals, and communicating information concerning hazards and appropriate protective measures to employees, and to preempt any legislative or regulatory enactments of a state, or political subdivision of a state, pertaining to this subject.

- A. Hazards
- B. Any pesticide
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Potential hazards
- F. None of the Above

1910.1200(b)(4)

281. In work operations where employees only handle chemicals in sealed containers which are not opened under normal conditions of use (such as are found in marine cargo handling, warehousing, or retail sales), this section applies to _____ only as follows...

- A. Labeling regulations
- B. Employee training
- C. Chemical substance or mixture
- D. Handle chemicals in sealed containers
- E. Employers and employees
- F. None of the Above

1910.1200(b)(4)(ii)

282. Employers shall maintain copies of any safety data sheets that are received with incoming shipments of the sealed containers of hazardous chemicals, shall obtain a safety data sheet as soon as possible for sealed containers of _____ received without a safety data sheet.

- A. Hazards
- B. Any pesticide
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. CERCLA
- F. None of the Above

1910.1200(b)(5)

This section does not require labeling of the following chemicals:

1910.1200(b)(5)(i)

283. Any pesticide as such term is defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the _____;

- A. Hazards
- B. Any pesticide
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Environmental Protection Agency
- E. CERCLA
- F. None of the Above

1910.1200(b)(5)(ii)

284. Any chemical substance or mixture as such terms are defined in the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.), when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the _____;

- A. Hazards
- B. Any pesticide
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Environmental Protection Agency
- E. CERCLA
- F. None of the Above

1910.1200(b)(6)(i)

285. Any hazardous waste as such term is defined by the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), when subject to regulations issued under that Act by the _____;

- A. Hazards
- B. Any pesticide
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Environmental Protection Agency
- E. CERCLA
- F. None of the Above

1910.1200(b)(6)(ii)

286. Any hazardous substance as such term is defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act when the hazardous substance is the focus of remedial or removal action being conducted under _____ in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

- A. Hazards
- B. Any pesticide
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Environmental Protection Agency
- E. CERCLA
- F. None of the Above

1910.1200(c)

287. Definitions. _____ means a manufactured item other than a fluid or particle: (i) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (ii) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and (iii) which under normal conditions of use does not release more than very small quantities, e.g., minute or trace amounts of a hazardous chemical (as determined under paragraph (d) of this section), and does not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees.

- A. Hazards
- B. Any pesticide
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Hazardous chemicals
- E. Article
- F. None of the Above

288. _____ means a worker who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal operating conditions or in foreseeable emergencies. Workers such as office workers or bank tellers who encounter hazardous chemicals only in non-routine, isolated instances are not covered.

- A. Employee
- B. Importer
- C. Employer
- D. Responsible party
- E. Designated representative
- F. None of the Above

289. _____ means a person engaged in a business where chemicals are either used, distributed, or are produced for use or distribution, including a contractor or subcontractor.

- A. Employee
- B. Importer
- C. Employer
- D. Responsible party
- E. Designated representative
- F. None of the Above

290. _____ means any individual or organization to whom an employee gives written authorization to exercise such employee's rights under this section. A recognized or certified collective bargaining agent shall be treated automatically as a designated representative without regard to written employee authorization.

- A. Employee
- B. Importer
- C. Employer
- D. Responsible party
- E. Designated representative
- F. None of the Above

291. _____ means to manufacture, process, formulate, blend, extract, generate, emit, or repackage.

- A. Produce
- B. Product identifier
- C. Hazard category
- D. Precautionary statement
- E. Foreseeable emergency
- F. None of the Above

292. _____ means the name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the user can identify the chemical.

- A. Produce
- B. Product identifier
- C. Hazard category
- D. Precautionary statement
- E. Foreseeable emergency
- F. None of the Above

293. _____ means a statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.

- A. Common name
- B. Container
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Health hazard
- F. None of the Above

294. _____ means any chemical which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.

- A. Common name
- B. Container
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Health hazard
- F. None of the Above

295. _____ means a chemical which is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity.

- A. Common name
- B. Container
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Health hazard
- F. None of the Above

296. _____ means any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment that could result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace.

- A. Produce
- B. Product identifier
- C. Hazard category
- D. Precautionary statement
- E. Foreseeable emergency
- F. None of the Above

297. _____ means the division of criteria within each hazard class, e.g., oral acute toxicity and flammable liquids include four hazard categories. These categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally.

- A. Produce
- B. Product identifier
- C. Hazard category
- D. Precautionary statement
- E. Foreseeable emergency
- F. None of the Above

298. _____ means that an employee is subjected in the course of employment to a chemical that is a physical or health hazard, and includes potential (e.g. accidental or possible) exposure. "Subjected" in terms of health hazards includes any route of entry (e.g. inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption.)

- A. Common name
- B. Exposure or exposed
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Health hazard
- F. None of the Above

299. _____ means any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, brand name or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.

- A. Common name
- B. Brand name
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical name
- E. Health hazard
- F. None of the Above

300. _____ means any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous chemical.

- A. Common name
- B. Container
- C. Hazard statement
- D. Hazardous chemical
- E. Health hazard
- F. None of the Above

You are finished with your assignment.