



HAZWOPER Practice Test



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Below is a **50-question multiple-choice exam with answers** designed for a **40-Hour HAZWOPER (29 CFR 1910.120(e))** course. The questions cover **core OSHA** expected knowledge areas.

40-Hour HAZWOPER – 50 Question Multiple Choice Exam

1. The primary purpose of HAZWOPER training is to:

- A. Teach emergency firefighting
- B. Protect workers from hazardous substance exposures
- C. Replace HazCom training
- D. Eliminate the need for PPE

Answer: B

2. Which OSHA regulation governs HAZWOPER training?

- A. 29 CFR 1910.132
- B. 29 CFR 1910.1450
- C. 29 CFR 1910.120
- D. 29 CFR 1926.21

Answer: C

3. Who is required to complete the 40-hour HAZWOPER course?

- A. Office staff at industrial sites
- B. General industry workers at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites
- C. Firefighters only
- D. Supervisors only

Answer: B

4. In addition to 40 hours of instruction, workers must receive:

- A. A written test only
- B. Annual refresher training
- C. Three days of supervised, hands-on field experience
- D. DOT hazmat certification

Answer: C

5. Which document outlines site-specific safety procedures?

- A. SDS
- B. HASP
- C. ERP
- D. SOP

Answer: B

6. The Site Safety and Health Supervisor (SSHS) must:

- A. Be on call only
- B. Have equivalent or greater training and experience
- C. Be a third-party consultant
- D. Only manage documentation

Answer: B

7. What is the primary purpose of an SDS?

- A. Shipping requirements
- B. Employee scheduling
- C. Chemical hazard communication
- D. Incident command

Answer: C

8. Which hazard class includes flammable liquids?

- A. Class 2
- B. Class 3
- C. Class 6
- D. Class 8

Answer: B

9. The “Hot Zone” is best described as:

- A. The command area
- B. The contamination reduction area
- C. The area of highest contamination risk
- D. A medical treatment area

Answer: C

10. Which level of PPE provides the highest level of skin and respiratory protection?

- A. Level D
- B. Level C
- C. Level B
- D. Level A

Answer: D

11. Level B PPE differs from Level A because it:

- A. Uses APRs
- B. Does not require gloves
- C. Provides less skin protection
- D. Is only for firefighters

Answer: C

12. Which atmosphere requires SCBA use?

- A. Oxygen \geq 19.5%
- B. Known contaminants below PELs
- C. Unknown or IDLH conditions
- D. Outdoor environments

Answer: C

13. IDLH stands for:

- A. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
- B. Industrial Disposal Level Hazard
- C. Integrated Dangerous Liquid Hazard
- D. Initial Detection Level Hazard

Answer: A

14. The minimum safe oxygen level for workers is:

- A. 16%
- B. 18%
- C. 19.5%
- D. 21%

Answer: C

15. Air monitoring is used to:

- A. Replace PPE
- B. Identify and quantify airborne hazards
- C. Approve site entry
- D. Test ventilation systems

Answer: B

16. Which instrument detects oxygen levels?

- A. PID
- B. FID

- C. O₂ meter
- D. Colorimetric tube

Answer: C

17. A PID is commonly used to detect:

- A. Radiation
- B. Oxygen deficiency
- C. Volatile organic compounds
- D. Particulates

Answer: C

18. The purpose of decontamination is to:

- A. Clean equipment for reuse
- B. Reduce or eliminate contamination
- C. Dispose of PPE
- D. Sanitize the site

Answer: B

19. Decontamination lines should be located:

- A. In the Hot Zone
- B. In the Cold Zone
- C. Between Hot and Cold Zones
- D. At the site entrance

Answer: C

20. Which type of hazard includes corrosive chemicals?

- A. Physical
- B. Biological
- C. Chemical
- D. Ergonomic

Answer: C

21. The “hierarchy of controls” prioritizes:

- A. PPE first
- B. Administrative controls first
- C. Engineering controls first
- D. Training only

Answer: C

22. Which is an example of an engineering control?

- A. Respirator use
- B. Job rotation
- C. Ventilation systems
- D. Safety meetings

Answer: C

23. Heat stress is most commonly associated with:

- A. Cold environments
- B. Chemical burns
- C. Wearing impermeable PPE
- D. Noise exposure

Answer: C

24. Which is NOT a symptom of heat exhaustion?

- A. Dizziness
- B. Heavy sweating
- C. Confusion
- D. Shivering

Answer: D

25. The buddy system is used to:

- A. Increase productivity
- B. Monitor worker safety
- C. Reduce training costs
- D. Assign tasks

Answer: B

26. Which route of exposure includes chemical splashes to the eyes?

- A. Inhalation
- B. Ingestion
- C. Absorption
- D. Injection

Answer: C

27. Confined spaces at hazardous waste sites may present:

- A. Noise hazards only
- B. Oxygen-deficient atmospheres
- C. No chemical hazards
- D. Reduced PPE requirements

Answer: B

28. Biological hazards may include:

- A. Asbestos only
- B. Bacteria, viruses, and mold
- C. Heavy metals
- D. Solvents

Answer: B

29. Which document identifies emergency procedures?

- A. HASP
- B. ERP
- C. SDS
- D. JHA

Answer: B

30. The Incident Command System (ICS) is designed to:

- A. Replace site supervisors
- B. Manage emergency response operations
- C. Enforce OSHA regulations
- D. Conduct investigations

Answer: B

31. The first step in hazard recognition is to:

- A. Select PPE
- B. Review site history
- C. Enter the Hot Zone
- D. Start air monitoring

Answer: B

32. Which hazard is associated with heavy equipment?

- A. Chemical only
- B. Radiological
- C. Physical
- D. Biological

Answer: C

33. The primary purpose of medical surveillance is to:

- A. Diagnose illness
- B. Monitor worker health related to exposure

- C. Replace air monitoring
- D. Approve respirator use

Answer: B

34. Which training must be completed annually after initial HAZWOPER training?

- A. 24-hour course
- B. 8-hour refresher
- C. DOT hazmat
- D. Confined space

Answer: B

35. When should work be stopped immediately?

- A. When productivity drops
- B. When unsafe conditions are observed
- C. When PPE is uncomfortable
- D. During air monitoring

Answer: B

36. Which agency enforces worker safety regulations?

- A. EPA
- B. DOT
- C. OSHA
- D. NIOSH

Answer: C

37. Which exposure limit is legally enforceable?

- A. TLV
- B. REL
- C. PEL
- D. IDLH

Answer: C

38. A Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is used to:

- A. Track injuries
- B. Identify task-specific hazards
- C. Replace HASPs
- D. Determine PPE costs

Answer: B

39. Which hazard class includes toxic substances?

- A. Class 1
- B. Class 3
- C. Class 6
- D. Class 9

Answer: C

40. The Cold Zone is where:

- A. Contamination occurs
- B. Decontamination takes place
- C. Support and command functions occur
- D. PPE is removed

Answer: C

41. Which is an example of an administrative control?

- A. Gloves
- B. Ventilation
- C. Work-rest cycles
- D. SCBA

Answer: C

42. Chemical permeation refers to:

- A. Visible chemical damage
- B. Chemical movement through PPE material
- C. Skin absorption
- D. Equipment corrosion

Answer: B

43. Which condition increases the risk of slips and falls?

- A. Noise
- B. Wet surfaces
- C. Radiation
- D. Heat stress

Answer: B

44. The purpose of site control is to:

- A. Restrict unauthorized access
- B. Increase productivity
- C. Replace PPE
- D. Manage waste disposal

Answer: A

45. Which factor affects PPE selection?

- A. Worker preference
- B. Cost only
- C. Chemical properties
- D. Weather only

Answer: C

46. Which training level is required for supervisors at hazardous waste sites?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 40 hours only
- C. 40 hours plus 8 hours of supervisor training
- D. 8-hour refresher only

Answer: C

47. The main goal of hazard communication is to:

- A. Label equipment
- B. Inform workers of chemical hazards
- C. Reduce PPE use
- D. Improve recordkeeping

Answer: B

48. Which hazard includes ionizing radiation?

- A. Chemical
- B. Physical
- C. Radiological
- D. Biological

Answer: C

49. Who has the authority to stop work at a HAZWOPER site?

- A. OSHA only
- B. Site Safety and Health Supervisor
- C. Workers only
- D. Emergency responders only

Answer: B

50. HAZWOPER training emphasizes which principle above all others?

- A. Speed
- B. Cost savings
- C. Worker safety
- D. Regulatory paperwork

Answer: C