

## Air Contaminants

### Quiz

Name: _____	
Trainer's Name: _____	
Company/Division: _____	Date: _____

**Directions:** Read each statement carefully and circle the response that best answers the question.

**1. Air contaminants can be created as byproducts of workplace processes.**

- a. True
- b. False

**2. \_\_\_\_\_ are created when volatile liquids evaporate into the air.**

- a. Mists.
- b. Fumes.
- c. Gases.
- d. Vapors.
- e. Dusts.

**3. The term PEL means:**

- a. Preventable Exposure Level.
- b. Practical Exposure Limit.
- c. Possible Exposure Level.
- d. Permissible Exposure Limit.

**4. If the OSHA standard's Table Z-1 shows a "C" in front of a substance's exposure limit, an employee's exposure \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. May average twice the exposure limit.
- b. Can exceed the exposure limit.
- c. Must match the exposure limit at all times.
- d. May at no time exceed the exposure limit.



5. **When a substance has an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) exposure limit, employee exposures, when averaged over an 8-hour period, may not exceed the 8-hour TWA in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week.**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. **If an exposure limit's value is given in parts per million (ppm), this means that a million parts of the contaminant are allowed for an equivalent million parts of clean air.**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
7. **If an exposure limit's value is given in milligrams per cubic meter, this value represents the weight of the contaminant in one cubic meter of air.**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
8. **Employers can monitor air contaminant levels by conducting:**
  - a. Chemical sampling and analysis.
  - b. Biological monitoring.
  - c. Mass balance calculations.
  - d. Qualitative testing.
  
9. **A chemical sampling survey protocol should include:**
  - a. The purpose of the survey.
  - b. Where, what, and who to sample.
  - c. The number of samples to be collected.
  - d. All of the above.
  
10. **"Passive" and "active" are two types of:**
  - a. Exposure limits.
  - b. Sampling methods.
  - c. Air contaminants.
  - d. Respirators.



**11. Air contaminants can be monitored through the use of direct-reading instruments.**

- a. True
- b. False

**12. In order for an employer to determine whether or not OSHA's permissible exposure limits are being met, the employer must know:**

- a. The results of the air monitoring survey.
- b. The employee's duration of exposure.
- c. The molecular weight of the contaminant.
- d. Both a. and b.
- e. Both b. and c.

**13. If an air contaminant has an 8-hour time weighted average permissible exposure limit of 100 parts per million, an employee who was exposed at a level that averaged 81.25 parts per million during an 8-hour workday was overexposed.**

- a. True
- b. False

**14. OSHA's Air Contaminants standard requires employers to use personal protective equipment as the first choice for protecting employees from overexposures.**

- a. True
- b. False

**15. How an airborne hazard is best controlled depends on:**

- a. The nature of the hazard.
- b. The process.
- c. The possibility that workers will be exposed.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

