

Air Contaminants

Quiz – Answer Key

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.

