CU Hazardous Waste Training – How to dispose of Chemical Waste Test

Name: ___________________________________________ Date: ______________________

1) All facilities at Clemson University are allowed to:
   a) treat hazardous waste on site
   b) store hazardous waste greater than the status time limit at a central accumulation area
   c) transport hazardous waste to or from other CU facilities
   d) negligently or otherwise unlawfully disposal of hazardous waste
   e) all of the above
   f) none of the above

2) Generators are responsible for 4 primary management activities, one of which is waste minimization. One way this can be accomplished is by:
   a) using chemicals with a high toxicity
   b) generating larger volumes of waste
   c) material substitution
   d) giving your hazardous waste to another generator

3) EPA’s definition under RCRA of Hazardous waste is any waste that is dangerous or potentially harmful to our health or the environment.
   a) true
   b) false

4) The two types of hazardous waste according to state and federal regulations are:
   a) solid and liquids
   b) toxic and flammable
   c) characteristic and listed
   d) regulated and non-regulated

5) If a hazardous waste meets the definition of an ignitable waste, it’s flash point will be:
   a) less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit
   b) greater than 141 degrees Fahrenheit
   c) equal to 90 degrees Fahrenheit

6) A metal container is acceptable for collecting a corrosive hazardous waste exhibiting a pH of 1.
   a) true
   b) false

7) A chemical that reacts violently to water does not meet the definition of a reactive hazardous waste.
   a) true
   b) false

8) The most common Hazardous Waste Lists that apply to Clemson University are:
   a) A, B and C
   b) F, U and P
   c) X, Y and Z
   d) K, U and P

9) Generators have no requirements under the local, state and federal regulations regarding Hazardous Waste.
   a) true
   b) false

10) Open containers of hazardous waste are allowed at all times in the Satellite Accumulation Area (your lab).
    a) true
    b) false
11) Generators are responsible for labeling hazardous waste containers when the first drop is placed in the container with which of the following:
   a) Hazardous Waste
   b) Chemical Constituents
   c) Hazards exhibited by the Hazardous Waste
   d) Generators name and phone number
   e) All of the above
   f) a, b and c

12) Chemical Abbreviations are allowed on hazardous waste labels and the Hazardous Waste Declaration Form.
   a) true
   b) false

13) Segregation of hazardous wastes to prevent incompatibles from comingling is required by the hazardous waste regulations. Which of the following can be stored together:
   a) Sulfuric acid and Sodium Hydroxide
   b) Nitric acid and Acetone
   c) Lead and Chloroform
   d) Naphthalene and Chromium Trioxide

14) All hazardous wastes, liquids and solids, must be in secondary containment.
   a) true
   b) false

15) Secondary Containment that is being used to hold more than one container must be able to:
   a) contain the total volume of all the containers
   b) contain 10% of the volume of the largest container
   c) there is no specifications for secondary containment
   d) contain 100% of the volume of the largest container

16) Written Hazardous Waste Removal Documents are used to meet which of the following requirements:
   a) Acknowledgement that the Generator has met his/her requirement of making a hazard determination for each waste stream.
   b) Office of Research Safety Permit to generate hazardous waste.
   c) Transportation document to move hazardous waste from the Satellite Accumulation Area to the Central Accumulation Area.
   d) Emergency Document in case of incident during transport
   e) None of the above
   f) a, c and d

17) An unlabeled container will meet the definition of inherently waste-like and could possibly result in hazardous waste violations during an audit by SC DHEC and/or EPA.
   a) true
   b) false

18) All containers that meet the definition of RCRA empty may be discarded in the regular trash.
   a) true
   b) false

19) The following are not permitted to be disposed of in a broken glass box:
   a) needles, biological contaminated glass, and broken mercury thermometers
   b) non-contaminated lab ware
   c) RCRA empty chemical bottles that did not contain a P-listed material
   d) non-contaminated broken glass

20) In the event of a chemical spill, you should remove everyone from the lab/area and immediately contact:
   a) Office of Research Safety
   b) Clemson University President's Office
   c) CU Fire Department at 911 or 656-2222 or the local fire department in your jurisdiction
   d) Your Principal Investigator or Department Head