



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:
- Hazardous Waste
 - Chemical Constituents
 - Hazards exhibited by the Hazardous Waste
 - Generators name and phone number
 - All of the above
 - a, b and c
- 12) Chemical Abbreviations are allowed on hazardous waste labels and the Hazardous Waste Declaration Form.
- true
 - 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:
- Sulfuric acid and Sodium Hydroxide
 - Nitric acid and Acetone
 - Lead and Chloroform
 - Naphthalene and Chromium Trioxide
- 14) All hazardous wastes, liquids and solids, must be in secondary containment.
- true
 - false
- 15) Secondary Containment that is being used to hold more than one container must be able to:
- contain the total volume of all the containers
 - contain 10% of the volume of the largest container
 - there is no specifications for secondary containment
 - contain 100% of the volume of the largest container
- 16) Written Hazardous Waste Removal Documents are used to meet which of the following requirements:
- Acknowledgement that the Generator has met his/her requirement of making a hazard determination for each waste stream.
 - Office of Research Safety Permit to generate hazardous waste.
 - Transportation document to move hazardous waste from the Satellite Accumulation Area to the Central Accumulation Area.
 - Emergency Document in case of incident during transport
 - None of the above
 - 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.
- true
 - false
- 18) All containers that meet the definition of RCRA empty may be discarded in the regular trash.
- true
 - false
- 19) The following are not permitted to be disposed of in a broken glass box:
- needles, biological contaminated glass, and broken mercury thermometers
 - non-contaminated lab ware
 - RCRA empty chemical bottles that did not contain a P-listed material
 - non-contaminated broken glass
- 20) In the event of a chemical spill, you should remove everyone from the lab/area and immediately contact:
- Office of Research Safety
 - Clemson University President's Office
 - CU Fire Department at 911 or 656-2222 or the local fire department in your jurisdiction
 - Your Principal Investigator or Department Head

