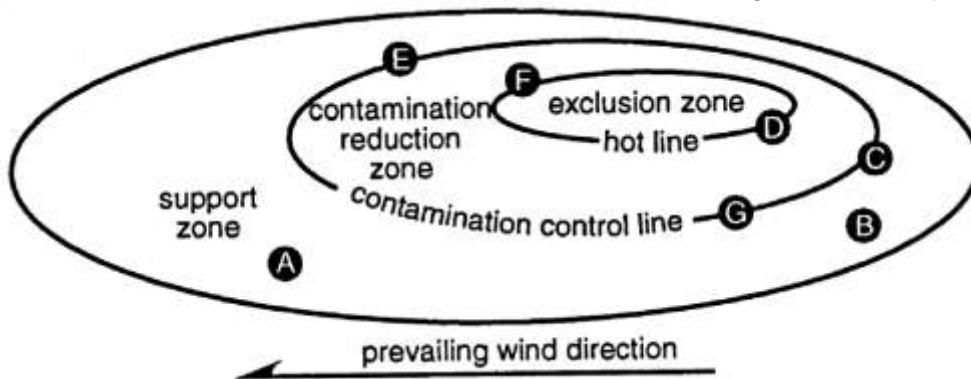


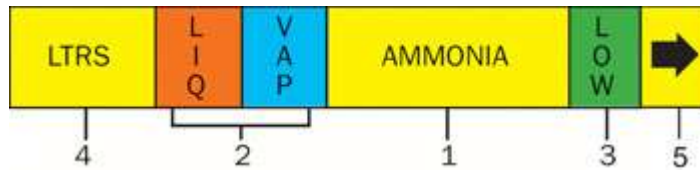
Midwest Consortium 24-Hour Ammonia Pretest Version 1

- _____ 1. You are using a colorimetric tube to determine ammonia concentration. The number of strokes used is
- a. Five.
 - b. Ten.
 - c. As many as needed to get color change.
 - d. Found in the manufacturer instructions.
- _____ 2. All the following combinations of a hand signal and its meaning are correct except one. Which combination is not correct?
- a. Both arms down at sides => need another tool
 - b. Hands clutching throat => out of air, cannot breathe
 - c. Hands raised above head => need assistance
 - d. One arm horizontal, other hand thumb down => task cannot be completed with current air
- _____ 3. For ammonia, the expansion ratio (the volume of a gas compared with the liquid) is
- a. 90 to 1.
 - b. 850 to 1.
 - c. MW/29 to 1.
 - d. 760 to 1.
- _____ 4. Of the locations shown below, responders with the highest level of protection work



- a. Between G and C
 - b. Between A and E
 - c. Between F and D
 - d. Between B and G.
- _____ 5. What information must be known to wear an air-purifying respirator in an ammonia emergency?
- a. All the following must be known.
 - b. All airborne contaminants have been identified.
 - c. Concentration of each airborne contaminant is known.
 - d. Oxygen concentration in the area is measured equal to or greater than 19.5%.
- _____ 6. The type of health effect of ammonia of primary concern to responders is
- a. Systemic, chronic.
 - b. Local, chronic.
 - c. Local, acute.
 - d. Systemic, acute.
- _____ 7. Head and eye/face protective equipment is tested according to methods designed by
- a. ANSI (American National Standards Institute).
 - b. ACGIH (formerly known as the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists).
 - c. NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health).
 - d. ASSP (American Society of Safety Professionals).
- _____ 8. Slips, trips and falls are a recognized hazard during a response. All the following may increase the risk of injury from a slip, trip or fall, except:
- a. Slick or wet surfaces.
 - b. Uneven surfaces or debris in your pathway.
 - c. Probing ahead with walking stick.
 - d. Reduced visibility due to darkness or vapor.
- _____ 9. Activities during a termination include
- a. Reports from participating responders.
 - b. Inspecting equipment and tagging for repair if needed.
 - c. Documenting response actions.
 - d. All the above.

- ___ 10. During an on-site ammonia emergency, a safe location to evacuate to is
- Upwind, just outside of the exclusion zone.
 - Upwind, just outside of the hot line.
 - Downwind, just outside the support zone.
 - Determined based on several factors.
- ___ 11. In the figure below, the LTRS section identified by the number 4, is completed with the



- PEL value.
 - Process code.
 - OSHA pictogram.
 - Company name abbreviation.
- ___ 12. You are to monitor the environment in an ammonia release. Which statement is most correct?
- It is an emergency--assume the instrument was calibrated recently.
 - Do not take the time to "warm up" the instrument; results needed immediately.
 - Follow the procedures in the ERP, as you have been trained.
 - Monitor as close as possible to the spill or release point, then back away toward the perimeter.
- ___ 13. The vapor density of ammonia is 0.6. In a release inside a building, the vapors are most likely to
- Lay close to the floor.
 - Be trapped by the ceiling.
 - Evenly spread throughout a room.
 - Be neutralized by nitrogen in the air.
- ___ 14. One of the following statements about training for anyone required to use respirators is not correct.
- Must be provided annually by the employer
 - Must be in English
 - Must include knowledge documentation
 - Must include use in emergencies

- _____ 15. The most common location of an ammonia leak is
- Tow-motor collision with a cylinder.
 - Evaporator.
 - System on/off valve.
 - Compressor.
- _____ 16. Which of the following should a member of the Emergency Response team do when responding to an ammonia release?
- According to the Plan, all the following should be.
 - Check if workers in the area have any symptoms from the release.
 - Check if the plant ventilation system is spreading the vapors.
 - Leak check the colorimetric tube pump prior to use.
- _____ 17. A lockout tag on a machine or equipment may be removed by
- Any employee who understands the operation of the machine or equipment.
 - The employer, when operation of the machine or equipment is necessary.
 - The person who placed it.
 - Any of the above, depending on the SOP.
- _____ 18. If a worker discovers an unsafe or unhealthful condition in the workplace, the worker has the right/responsibility to
- Do any of the following.
 - Inform the supervisor.
 - Request an OSHA inspection.
 - Speak to a compliance officer inspecting the workplace.
- _____ 19. A half-face APR is not allowed to prevent ammonia exposure because it
- Is more difficult to fit-test.
 - Requires frequent cartridge change.
 - Does not cover the eyes.
 - Is only reliable up to the PEL.
- _____ 20. CPC inspection is the responsibility of many people, including
- The user, prior to donning.
 - The receiver, when shipment arrives from the supplier.
 - The CPC clerk/administrator, after use and before storage.
 - All the above are involved in inspection.