

**Hazard Communication and GHS—  
What Employees Need to Know  
Training Program Quiz**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Manufacturers must label containers and provide safety data sheets (SDSs).  
 True or  False
2. Employers should keep SDSs in a locked file cabinet.  
 True or  False
3. Mutagenicity and reproductive toxicity are examples of physical hazards.  
 True or  False
4. Chemicals can enter the body through skin and eye contact, inhalation, and swallowing.  
 True or  False
5. Household chemicals are never as hazardous as chemicals used at work.  
 True or  False
6. Adoption of GHS means the U.N. regulates hazard communication in the United States.  
 True or  False
7. In which SDS section would you find information on the physical and chemical properties of a hazardous chemical?
  - a. Section 1
  - b. Section 13
  - c. Section 9
8. You should read both the container label and the SDS so that you will know the health hazards and PPE requirements.  
 True or  False
9. Which of the following is *not* a physical hazard:
  - a. Gas under pressure
  - b. Skin irritation
  - c. Self-heating
10. A bag is not considered a container for labeling purposes.  
 True or  False

TRAINING PROGRAM

quiz

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1. True.
2. False. SDSs must always be accessible to the employees.
3. False. These are health hazards posed by a hazardous chemical.
4. True.
5. False. Many household materials are hazardous.
6. False. GHS is an international guideline that was used to amend our regulations. OSHA still regulates HazCom.
7. c. Section 9 of the SDS details the physical and chemical properties of a hazardous chemical.
8. True.
9. b. Skin irritation is a potential health hazard of a hazardous chemical.
10. False. Containers are defined as any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or anything similar.

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quiz answers