

HAZARDOUS WASTE

MANAGEMENT at Laboratories and Research Facilities

Acknowledgement of Training

I, the undersigned, acknowledge that on (date) _____,
I attended a training session at the following facility:

(company/facility name) _____

(address) _____

(trainer's name) _____

This training session presented information on hazardous waste management and hazardous waste minimization.

During this session, I viewed the following video program(s), check one or both:

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Management at Laboratories and Research Facilities (Unit 1)

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Management at Laboratories and Research Facilities (Unit 2)

Unit 1 presented a general definition of hazardous waste, general handling guidelines, and regulations and recommended practices regarding generation, accumulation and shipment of hazardous wastes.

Unit 2 covered emergency preparedness and response for incidents involving hazardous waste and hazardous waste minimization.

I was given adequate time to ask questions about my particular job activities and how I can best conduct them in compliance with applicable hazardous waste regulations.

(signature) _____

(department) _____

MANAGEMENT
*at Laboratories and
Research Facilities (Unit 1)*

Name _____

Dept. _____ Date _____

The following questions all have multiple choice answers. Please circle the best answer or answers for each question.

1. Which of the following describes an acceptable satellite accumulation area?
 - A. is under the constant control of the personnel who generate the wastes
 - B. contains a maximum of 55 gallons of hazardous waste
 - C. contains a maximum of 1 quart of acute hazardous waste
 - D. all of the above

2. What are acute hazardous wastes?
 - A. wastes that are ignitable
 - B. hazardous wastes that can cause harm in very small quantities
 - C. biological wastes
 - D. all of the above

3. "Cradle to grave responsibility" means that a generator of hazardous waste must:
 - A. bury his waste onsite.
 - B. never allow his waste to be removed from his property.
 - C. assume responsibility for his waste as long as it exists.
 - D. none of the above

4. In-lab hazardous waste accumulation points are called
 - A. satellite accumulation
 - B. fume hood accumulation
 - C. listed waste accumulation
 - D. acute hazardous waste accumulation

5. For an acceptable satellite accumulation container, which of the following are not required?
 - A. labeled with the words "Hazardous Waste"
 - B. sturdy
 - C. free of leaks
 - D. stored on a shelf or lab bench
 - E. made of a material that is compatible with the wastes inside

6. Hazardous waste can be accumulated in a fume hood only if:
 - A. the hood is located in a separate lab.
 - B. the hood is labeled with the words "Hazardous Waste".
 - C. the hood is kept closed at all times except when waste is being added or removed.
 - D. the hood is not used regularly for laboratory procedures.

7. What do you call a facility that is permitted to accept, treat, store and/or dispose of hazardous waste?
 - A. TSDF
 - B. EPA
 - C. CHP
 - D. Hazardous Waste Facility

8. Flammable hazardous waste should always be accumulated in what type of container?
 - A. steel drum
 - B. glass bottle
 - C. safety can or other approved container
 - D. double walled bucket

9. Which of the following are the two classes of hazardous waste?
- A. corrosive and ignitable
 - B. hazardous and non-hazardous
 - C. listed and characteristic
 - D. corrosive and toxic
10. Why is it advisable to use a separate container for each type of hazardous waste being accumulated?
- A. it facilitates recycling
 - B. it is required by law
 - C. it minimizes possible compatibility problems
 - D. it reduces the total volume of waste
 - E. a and c
11. After a satellite container becomes full, within what period of time must it be removed from the lab and taken to the central accumulation area or shipped to an off-site facility?
- A. 30 days
 - B. 14 days
 - C. 3 days
 - D. 24 hours
12. Which of the following describes a good secondary containment device?
- A. leak tight
 - B. compatible with the wastes inside
 - C. not used for storage of other materials or items
 - D. all of the above
13. After placing waste into a satellite container, you should:
- A. write the date on the label.
 - B. make sure the cap, lid or cover is securely closed.
 - C. notify your supervisor.
 - D. destroy the empty container.
 - E. all of the above.
14. Which of the following properties are not characteristics that define a hazardous waste?
- A. radioactive
 - B. corrosive
 - C. ignitable
 - D. reactive
15. Which of the following on-site hazardous waste disposal methods are acceptable?
- A. flushing down the lab sink
 - B. tossing in trash
 - C. letting evaporate in a fume hood
 - D. none of the above

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Employee Quiz

MANAGEMENT at Laboratories and Research Facilities (Unit 2)

Name _____

Dept. _____ Date _____

The following questions all have multiple choice answers. Please circle the best answer or answers for each question.

1. What is the Plan most often called that describes emergency response procedures in the lab?
 - A. Chemical Hygiene or Contingency Plan
 - B. Waste Analysis Plan
 - C. Emergency Response Plan
 - D. Facility Evacuation Plan

2. What types of spills of hazardous materials can normally be cleaned up by most trained lab personnel?
 - A. any spills
 - B. "incidental spills" only
 - C. spills of less than 5 gallons
 - D. spills of less than 100 milliliters

3. If instructed by an alarm, siren or other warning device to evacuate the lab, you should:
 - A. go phone your supervisor to confirm that evacuation is necessary
 - B. go home
 - C. go outside the building
 - D. go to the headcount area

4. Why is waste minimization important?
 - A. it protects the environment
 - B. it saves the time needed to manage hazardous waste
 - C. it avoids the cost of waste disposal or treatment
 - D. all of the above

5. Which of the following practices do not constitute waste minimization?
 - A. good housekeeping
 - B. material separation and segregation
 - C. prompt reporting of spills
 - D. process modification
 - E. inventory and purchasing controls

6. Before ordering any chemicals or reagents from a supplier, you should:
 - A. check to see if the material is available from the stock room or from another lab or facility
 - B. check on the supplier's returned goods policy
 - C. determine the minimum amount of material needed (certain to be consumed)
 - D. all of the above

7. Instrument analyses are environmentally preferable to wet chemistry analyses because they:
 - A. usually generate less waste
 - B. are more accurate
 - C. are cheaper
 - D. are faster

8. On average, most labs waste what percentage of the materials they purchase due to expiration?
 - A. 10%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 35%
 - D. 50%

9. Who is in charge in the event of an emergency involving hazardous waste?
- A. Lab Supervisor
 - B. Environmental Manager
 - C. EPA
 - D. Emergency Coordinator
10. When transporting arriving shipments of chemicals from the receiving point, you should:
- A. re-label all containers
 - B. leave containers in the original shipping container until delivered to the final destination
 - C. re-package all containers
 - D. none of the above
11. Given a choice between using reagent from an older but not expired container and a newer one, you should:
- A. use the older one
 - B. use the newer one
 - C. it does not matter
12. Which of the following supplies would not normally be found in a spill response kit?
- A. personal protective equipment
 - B. hazardous waste
 - C. absorbent
 - D. brooms
 - E. salvage containers