Quiz & Answers #16-077

1. Crystalline silica is a rare industrial mineral and not used often but due to its extreme hazardous nature can cause many health issues within seconds of exposure. True or False
2. Exposure to respirable crystalline silica can increase the risk for developing lung cancer, silicosis and other debilitating respiratory diseases. True or False
3. A competent person must be designated to make frequent and regular inspections of job sites, materials, and equipment to implement the written exposure control plan. True or False
4. Engineering controls and work practices are the primary methods to keep exposures at or below the Permissible Exposure Limit. True or False
5. Employers can use a control method described in Table 1 of CFR 1926.1153 to limit exposure to respirable crystalline silica. True or False
6. Table 1 is a list of 18 common construction tasks with specific engineering controls, work practices and respiratory protection for each task. True or False
7. Water flow rates are not important for tasks using wet methods to minimize release of visible dust as long as the water is cooled to 58 degrees or lower. True or False
8. If a worker performs more than one task on Table 1during the course of a shift, and the total duration of all tasks combined is more than four hours, the required respiratory protection for each task is the respiratory protection specified for more than four hours per shift. True or False
9. Proper implementation of Table 1 controls provides adequate protection for employees and negates the need to measure worker's exposure to silica to verify levels are at or below the PEL. True or False
10. Wetting down work operations or using local exhaust ventilation to keep silica dust out of the air is an example of an engineering control. True or False
11. Respiratory protection is required where exposure exceeds the PEL during periods necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work practice controls. True or False
12. Respirators do not provide the same protection as engineering and work practice controls and aren't always practical. True or False
13. Compressed air cannot be used to clean clothing or surfaces where such activity could contribute to employee exposure unless no alternative method is feasible. True or False
14. One reason for medical surveillance is to determine if an employee has any condition which might make him/her more sensitive to respirable crystalline silica exposure. True or False
15. The initial baseline medical exam will include a medical and work history, physical exam and financial review of the employee's credit history. True or False
16. The exposure control plan must include a description of the tasks that involve exposure to respirable crystalline silica. True or False
17. Results of the medical surveillance are given to the employee and not the employer. True or False
18. Employers must ensure covered employees can demonstrate knowledge and understanding of specific tasks in the workplace that could result in exposure to respirable crystalline silica. True or False
19. When engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce exposure at or below the PEL, they should be used to reduce exposure to the lowest level possible and supplemented with the use of respiratory protection. True or False
20. Respirators are only allowed when engineering and work practice controls cannot maintain exposures at or below the PEL. True or False

I understand the information contained in this program and have passed the quiz regarding Respirable Crystalline Silica Safety.

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Printed Name Signature Date

Answer Key #16-077

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