

Issue Date: February 15, 1995Return Date:Author: Michael S. BrownSubject: Personal Protective Equipment Film and Test

Please review the attached training material as quickly as possible and pass on to the next person on the list. Remember, your signature and the date are required (in ink) to document that you have read and understood this material. Please return this entire package to the Industrial Hygiene Coordinator.

Personnel whose names are shaded are not required to review this material.

Day Personnel

Staff	Master #	Signature	Date
Gunn, T.M.	433073	T. McGunn	2/23/95
Carrier, B.P.	085908	Budget Carrier	2/23/95
Baldwin, P.B.	434498	P.B. Baldwin	2/23/95
Conley, III, L.N.	434090		2/23/95
Gaspard, L.H.	88600	L.H. Gaspard	2/23/95
Rolke, R.W.	097946	R. Rolke	2/23/95
Stallcup, J.S.	240558	J.S. Stallcup	2/23/95
White, W.S.	434499	W.S. White	2/23/95

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Day Personnel

Supervisors	Master #	Signature	Date
Hotard, Sr., R.J.	431516	<i>Ronnie Hotard</i>	<u>2/23/95</u>
James, C.E.	432928	<i>C. E. James</i>	<u>2/23/95</u>
Miller, W.A.	431555	<i>Wayne Miller</i>	<u>2/28/95</u>

SOS	Master #	Signature	Date
Brown, M.S.	433928	<i>Michael S. Brown</i>	<u>2/23/95</u>
Butler, R.W.	433623	<i>Ralph Butler</i>	<u>2/23/95</u>
Stain, D.G.	433609	<i>David G. Stain</i>	<u>3/31/95</u>
Mathis, Jr., J.H.	432997	<i>John H. Mathis</i>	<u>2/23/95</u>
Sims, J.A.	431959	<i>John A. Sims</i>	<u>2/28/95</u>

OS	Master #	Signature	Date
Landry, C.P.	434292	<i>Craig P. Landry</i>	<u>2/23/95</u>

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A/B Shift Personnel

Supervisor	Master #	Signature	Date
Vaughn, R.P.	432882	<i>Ricky Vaughn</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>

SOS	Master #	Signature	Date
Arnold, B.E.	434037	<i>Bobby Arnold</i>	<i>2/25/95</i>
Carville, G.M.	432419	<i>G.M. Carville</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Chustz, G.P.	433899	<i>G.P. Chustz</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Godeaux, J.	431709	<i>James Godeaux</i>	<i>2/23/95</i>
Lafleur, D.J.	434384	<i>Daniel Lafleur</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
May, G.R.	433625	<i>G. May</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Templet, T.V.	433366	<i>T.V. Templet</i>	<i>2/19/95</i>

OS	Master #	Signature	Date
Bergeron, B.F.	098995	<i>B.F. Bergeron</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Davis, H.S.	432619	<i>H.S. Davis</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Hebert, D.M.	434243	<i>D.M. Hebert</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Jones, J.T.	099295	<i>J.T. Jones</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Mayfield, J.H.	432761	<i>J.H. Mayfield</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Washington, H.J.	433555	<i>H.J. Washington</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>
Young, Jr., R.R.	431633	<i>R.R. Young</i>	<i>2/18/95</i>

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C/D Shift Personnel

Supervisor	Master #	Signature	Date
Rachal, G.W.	432421	<i>G.W. Rachal</i>	2/25/95

SOS	Master #	Signature	Date
Bourgeois, Jr., E.O.	431530	<i>E.O. Bourgeois Jr.</i>	2/22/95
Daigle, J.L.	432627	<i>Joe Daigle</i>	2/25/95
Duck, W.C.	433122	<i>W.C. Duck</i>	2/25/95
Hearns, S.A.	432873	<i>Sidney A. Hearns</i>	2/25/95
McQuarter, J.L.	433944	<i>Johnny McQuarter</i>	2/18/95
Theriot, J.J.	431763	<i>REMOVED</i>	TT
Thibodeaux, J.G.	432959	<i>J.G. Thibodeaux</i>	2/18/95

OS	Master #	Signature	Date
Cooper, J.L.	434258	<i>J.L. Cooper</i>	2/25/95
Jackson, A.L.	433106	<i>Alvin Jackson</i>	2/25/95
Jackson, J.	433511	<i>Jerry Jackson</i>	2/25/95
Landry, M.D.	241688	<i>Raymond Landry</i>	2/25/95
Landry, R.W.	434061	<i>R.W. Landry</i>	2/25/95
Lee, Jr., E.	432722	<i>Ernest Lee</i>	2/26/95
Prestonback, S.K.	433945	<i>S.K. Prestonback</i>	2/25/95

Dow Chemical LAD
S Ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Bobby Arnold

Date : 2 12 5 1 9 5

Master # : 434037

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant solid footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : R Baldwin

Date : 2, 23, 95

Master # : 434498

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- ~~Handwritten mark~~ ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | <u>A.</u> Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | <u>B.</u> Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | <u>C.</u> Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | <u>D.</u> Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | <u>E.</u> Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | <u>F.</u> Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | <u>G.</u> In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | <u>H.</u> Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | <u>I.</u> Safety Footwear |
| <u>J</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | <u>J.</u> Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. ~~The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;~~
- ~~a. Class A Hard Hats~~
 - ~~b. Class B hard Hats~~
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - ~~d. Class C Hard Hats~~
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S lvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : BRETT BERGERON

Date : 2 122 195

Master # : 098995

Employer : Dow Chemical

I. True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats

2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : G. Dunn B. Cooper M

Date : 2126195

Master # : 431580

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S Ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : M.S. Brown

Date : 2 123 195

Master # : 433928

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
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- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

F

15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : RALPH BUTLER

Date : 2 123 195

Master # : 433623

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- X
- T (F) 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- (T) F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- (T) F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- (T) (F) 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T (F) 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T (F) 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- (T) F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T (F) 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T (F) 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T (F) 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T (F) 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- (T) F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- (T) F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- V (T) (F) 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- (T) F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>b</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;

a. Class A Hard Hats
b. Class B hard Hats
c. Class A/B Hard Hats
d. Class C Hard Hats

2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;

a. Elastomeric Gloves
b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
c. Di-electric Gloves
d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Bridget Carver

Date : 2 123 195

Master # : 085908

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- ✓ T (F) 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ✓ (T) F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ✓ (T) F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ✓ (T) F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- ✓ T (F) 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- ✓ T (F) 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ✓ (T) F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- ✓ T (F) 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- ✓ T (F) 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- ✓ T (F) 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- ✓ T (F) 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ✓ (T) F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ✓ (T) F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- ✓ T (F) 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

✓ (T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|------------|--|---|
| ✓ <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. ✓ Class B Hard Hat |
| ✓ <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. ✓ Safety Glasses |
| ✓ <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. ✓ Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| ✓ <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. ✓ Gloves |
| ✓ <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. ✓ Goggles |
| ✓ <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. ✓ Hard Hat |
| ✓ <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. ✓ In-direct Ventilation |
| ✓ <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. ✓ Elastomeric Gloves |
| ✓ <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. ✓ Safety Footwear |
| ✓ <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. ✓ Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. ✓ Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. ✓ Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
S ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

Ray Camille

Date :

2/23/95

Master # :

432419

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>L</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Alex Christy

Date : 2/18/95

Master # : 433899

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ F F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

J. L. Cooper

Date :

2/25/95

Master # :

434258

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ E 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Joe Daigle

Date : 2/25/95

Master # : 432627

Employer : Dow Chemical

I. True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F ☒ 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection and the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Hilton Davis

Date : 7 122 195

Master # : 432618

Employer : Dow Chemical

I. True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- ① F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : W. C. DUCK

Date : 2 1 25 1955

Master # : 433122

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T (F) 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- (T) F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- (T) F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- (T) F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T (F) 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T (F) 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- (T) F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T (F) 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T (F) 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T (F) 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T (F) 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- (T) F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- (T) F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T (F) 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- (T)** F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>A</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - (c)** Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- (a)** Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : James Godeaux

Date : 2 123195

Master # : 431709

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T F ☒ 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Tim Gunn

Date : 2123195

Master # : 433073

Employer : Dow Chemical

L True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

DO A 040329
CONFIDENTIAL

D w Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

Sidney A. Hearn

Date :

2, 25, 95

Master # :

432873

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overload" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat ✓ |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses ✓ |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals ✓ |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves ✓ |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles ✓ |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat ✓ |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation ✓ |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves ✓ |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear ✓ |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses ✓ |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Glov s

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CONFIDENTIAL

Dow Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : DEAN HEBERT

Date : 3 1 3 1 9 5

Master # : 434243

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

I

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Ronnie Hotard

Date : 2/23/95

Master # : 431516

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- ☒ T ☐ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☐ T ☐ F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☐ T ☐ F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☐ T ☒ F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- ☐ T ☐ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- ☐ T ☐ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☐ T ☐ F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- ☐ T ☐ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- ☐ T ☐ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- ☐ T ☐ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- ☒ T ☐ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☐ T ☐ F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☐ T ☐ F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- ☒ T ☐ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

T

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 -  c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
-  a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Laure Hunt

Date : 2/23/95

Master # : 088600

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
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- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- (T) F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - ☒ b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

Arthur Jackson

Date :

2 125195

Master # :

433106

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>E</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

Jerry Jackson

Date :

2/25/95

Master # :

433511

Employer : Dow Chemical

L True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

T

☒ F

1.

For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.

☒ T

F

2.

Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.

☒ T

F

3.

Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.

☒ T

F

4.

All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.

T

☒ F

5.

Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.

T

☒ F

6.

Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.

☒ T

F

7.

Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.

T

☒ F

8.

Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.

T

☒ F

9.

One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.

T

☒ F

10.

Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.

T

☒ F

11.

Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.

☒ T

F

12.

Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.

☒ T

F

13.

When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.

T

☒ F

14.

Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
Solutions / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name: CARL JAMES

Date: 2/23/95

Master #: 432928

Employer: Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
S iv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Jeff Jones
Master # : 099295

Date : 2 122 195

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T F ☒ 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

T

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Samuel Lee

Date : 2 / 23 / 95

Master # : 434354

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

T

F

15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>S</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>C</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
S ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : CRAIG LANDRY

Date : 02123195

Master # : 434292

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>E</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Ch mical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Mary Lavelle

Date : 2 1 25 195

Master # : 241688

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
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- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S Ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

RANDY LANDRY

Date :

2/26/95

Master # :

434061

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
~~a. Class A Hard Hats~~
~~b. Class B hard Hats~~
c. Class A/B Hard Hats
~~d. Class C Hard Hats~~
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
a. Elastomeric Gloves
~~b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves~~
~~c. Di-electric Gloves~~
~~d. Bik r Gloves~~

D w Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Ernest Lee

Date : 2 126 195

Master # : 432722

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T (F) 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- (T) F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- (T) F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- (T) F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T (F) 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T (F) 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- (T) F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T (F) 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T (F) 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T (F) 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T (F) 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- (T) F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- (T) F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T (F) 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- ⑦ F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | ✓A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | ✓B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | ✓C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | ✓E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | ✓F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | ✓G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | ✓H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | ✓I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ③ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ③ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S ivents / EDC 1

Pers nal Pr tective Equipment Training Test

Name : John Mathis

Date : 2 123195

Master # : 432997

Employer : Dow Chemical

L True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S Ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Carmy May

Date : 2 1 23 1 95

Master # : 433625

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>K</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

Joseph Hayfield

Date :

2 123195

Master # :

432761

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T (F) 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- (T) F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- (T) F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- (T) F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T (F) 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T (F) 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- (T) F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T (F) 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T (F) 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T (F) 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T (F) 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- (T) F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- (T) F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T (F) 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- ① F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ① c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - ② a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Pr tective Equipment Training Test

Name : Johnny McQuarfer

Date : 2 122 195

Master # : 433944

Employer : Dow Chemical

L True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- T** F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats**
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves**
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Wayne Miller

Date : 2 128 195

Master # : 431535

Employer : Dow Chemical

I. True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>F</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>L</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>I</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>C</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>I</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>I</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

Butch Prater

Date :

2/25/95

Master # :

433945

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name :

Allen Ruchel

Date :

2/25/95

Master # :

432421

Employer : Dow Chemical

Instructions: True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ F F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Gloves

D w Chemical LAD
S lvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : R. Rolke

Date : 02 123 195

Master # : 097946

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- (T) F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> <u>B</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> <u>G</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : JOHN STANLEY

Date : 3 13 1985

Master # : 457009

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|
| T | F | 1. | For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes. |
| T | F | 2. | Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation. |
| T | F | 3. | Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material. |
| T | F | 4. | All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights. |
| T | F | 5. | Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner. |
| T | F | 6. | Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog. |
| T | F | 7. | Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration. |
| T | F | 8. | Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used. |
| T | F | 9. | One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck. |
| T | F | 10. | Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection. |
| T | F | 11. | Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object. |
| T | F | 12. | Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations. |
| T | F | 13. | When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield. |
| T | F | 14. | Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals. |

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>S</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>L</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>E</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>I</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>J</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

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CONFIDENTIAL

**Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1**

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : JEFF STALLCUP

Date : 2123195

Master # : 240558

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;

a. Class A Hard Hats
b. Class B hard Hats
c. Class A/B Hard Hats
d. Class C Hard Hats

2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;

a. Elastomeric Gloves
b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
c. Di-electric Gloves
d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
S ivents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : JOHN A. SIMS

Date : 2 128 195

Master # : 1431959

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T (F) 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- (T) F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- (T) F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- (T) F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T (F) 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T (F) 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- (T) F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T (F) 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T (F) 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T (F) 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T (F) 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- (T) F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- (T) F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T (F) 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solv nts / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Tim Tengel

Date : 2 12 21 95

Master # : 433366

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(J)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : John Lubikany

Date : 2/1/81

Master # : 432959

Employer : Dow Chemical

I. True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----|--|
| <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> | 1. | For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes. |
| <u>T</u> | F | 2. | Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation. |
| <u>T</u> | F | 3. | Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material. |
| <u>T</u> | F | 4. | All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights. |
| T | <u>F</u> | 5. | Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner. |
| T | <u>F</u> | 6. | Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog. |
| <u>T</u> | F | 7. | Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration. |
| T | <u>F</u> | 8. | Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used. |
| T | <u>F</u> | 9. | One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck. |
| T | <u>F</u> | 10. | Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection. |
| T | <u>F</u> | 11. | Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object. |
| <u>T</u> | F | 12. | Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations. |
| <u>T</u> | F | 13. | When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield. |
| T | <u>F</u> | 14. | Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals. |

- I F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Direct Ventilation |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | <u>C.</u> Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | <u>✓D.</u> Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips, particles, sand and dirt from entering the eyes | <u>E</u> Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | <u>F.</u> Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | <u>G.</u> In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | <u>✓H.</u> Non -Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | <u>I.</u> Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | <u>J.</u> Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Randy Vandy

Date : 2/18/95

Master # : 432882

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

- (T) F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - (c) Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - (a) Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Harry J. Washington

Date : 2 1 18 195

Master # : 433555

Employer : Dow Chemical

L True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - ☒ c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- ☒ a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : Scott White

Date : 2/23/95

Master # : 434499

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- ☒ T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-overide" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

I. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| <u>A</u> 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

Dow Chemical LAD
Solutions / EDC 1

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : R. Young

Date : 2/23/95

Master # : 431633

Employer : Dow Chemical

1 True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- T ☒ F 1. For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes.
- ☒ T F 2. Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation.
- ☒ T F 3. Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material.
- ☒ T F 4. All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights.
- T ☒ F 5. Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner.
- T ☒ F 6. Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog.
- ☒ T F 7. Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration.
- T ☒ F 8. Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used.
- T ☒ F 9. One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck.
- T ☒ F 10. Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection.
- T ☒ F 11. Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object.
- ☒ T F 12. Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations.
- ☒ T F 13. When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield.
- T ☒ F 14. Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals.

(T)

- F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| <u>F</u> | 2. Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| <u>J</u> | 3. Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| <u>E</u> | 4. Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| <u>B</u> | 5. Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| <u>G</u> | 6. Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| <u>H</u> | 7. These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| <u>C</u> | 8. Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| <u>I</u> | 10. Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
- a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

**Dow Chemical LAD
Sivants / EDC 1**

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : _____

Date : ____ / ____ / ____

Master # : _____

Employer : Dow Chemical

L True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|
| T | F | 1. | For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes. |
| T | F | 2. | Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation. |
| T | F | 3. | Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material. |
| T | F | 4. | All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights. |
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| T | F | 8. | Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used. |
| T | F | 9. | One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck. |
| T | F | 10. | Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection. |
| T | F | 11. | Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object. |
| T | F | 12. | Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations. |
| T | F | 13. | When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield. |
| T | F | 14. | Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals. |

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II. Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| _____ 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| _____ 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| _____ 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| _____ 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| _____ 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| _____ 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| _____ 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| _____ 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| _____ 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

**Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1**

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : _____

Date : ____ / ____ / ____

Master # : _____

Employer : Dow Chemical

I True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|
| T | F | 1. | For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes. |
| T | F | 2. | Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation. |
| T | F | 3. | Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material. |
| T | F | 4. | All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights. |
| T | F | 5. | Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner. |
| T | F | 6. | Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog. |
| T | F | 7. | Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration. |
| T | F | 8. | Leather articles (belts, gloves, shoes) that become contaminated should be cleaned and re-used. |
| T | F | 9. | One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck. |
| T | F | 10. | Since face shields cover a larger area than safety glasses or goggles, they can be used as primary eye protection. |
| T | F | 11. | Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object. |
| T | F | 12. | Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations. |
| T | F | 13. | When working with molten metal or in a spark producing operation, goggles should be worn as primary eye protection under the face shield. |
| T | F | 14. | Elastomeric gloves are intended for immersion into chemicals. |

- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

II Matching: Match the letter of the term on the right with the phrases on the left.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. | Designed to protect a lineman from exposure to high voltage | A. Class B Hard Hat |
| _____ 2. | Consists of a hard shell attached to a harness that absorbs shock from an object that may fall on the shell | B. Safety Glasses |
| _____ 3. | Protects against ultra-violet light | C. Evidence of Contact with Chemicals |
| _____ 4. | Seals more tightly to the face | D. Gloves |
| _____ 5. | Protects against flying fragments, objects, large chips and particles from entering the eyes | E. Goggles |
| _____ 6. | Reduces the potential for fogging and provides protection while handling chemicals | F. Hard Hat |
| _____ 7. | These type gloves are usually made from latex, Neoprene®, Viton®, or PVC | G. In-direct Ventilation |
| _____ 8. | Tingling in the fingers, wetness, burning, and itching, dermatitis can all result after this | H. Elastomeric Gloves |
| _____ 9. | Protects against abrasion, laceration, extreme heat or cold, hot or molten particles, hazardous chemicals and blood-borne pathogens | I. Safety Footwear |
| _____ 10. | Protects against injury due to falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole or exposure to electrical hazards | J. Specially tinted Lenses |

III Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

1. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Class A Hard Hats
 - b. Class B hard Hats
 - c. Class A/B Hard Hats
 - d. Class C Hard Hats
2. The Solvents / EDC 1 Plant uses;
 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Biker Gloves

**Dow Chemical LAD
S lvents / EDC 1**

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : _____

Date : ____ / ____ / ____

Master # : _____

Employer : Dow Chemical

L True/False (Circle "T" if the statement is true; Circle "F" if the statement is false)

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|
| T | F | 1. | For a Class "C" hard hat to protect against electrical shock, the helmet must be dry and free of holes. |
| T | F | 2. | Tinted lenses should not be worn inside unless required by the operation. |
| T | F | 3. | Many factors must be considered when selecting a glove: type of hazard; duration, frequency, and degree of exposure; degree of hand dexterity or touch sensitivity required; durability of the glove and the effects of chemical agents on the glove material. |
| T | F | 4. | All safety footwear is equipped with steel or plastic "toe-boxes" that can protect the toes from heavy blows and weights. |
| T | F | 5. | Hard hats should be cleaned regularly with a mild solvent like paint thinner. |
| T | F | 6. | Goggles with direct ventilation provide the greatest protection from vapors, liquids, and dusts, but have the greatest tendency to fog. |
| T | F | 7. | Elastomeric gloves should be inspected before each use and frequently during use for evidence of pinhole leaks, cuts, abrasion, swelling or discoloration. |
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| T | F | 9. | One of the best places to store your hard hat is on the front seat of your car or truck. |
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| T | F | 11. | Only non-elastomeric gloves can protect against crushing or pinching injuries of the hand, or from injuries resulting from striking the hand against, or being struck by and object. |
| T | F | 12. | Metatarsal arch protectors should be used in work areas where the risk of "toe-override" is present, for example, in foundry operations, rigging and other heavy industrial operations. |
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- T F 15. Puncture-resistant soled footwear should be worn when sharp objects may be present in walking surfaces, such as in demolition and construction activities.

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III. Multiple Choice. Select the most correct answer for the question.

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**Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1**

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : _____

Date : ____ / ____ / ____

Master # : _____

Employer : Dow Chemical

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**Dow Chemical LAD
Solvents / EDC 1**

Personal Protective Equipment Training Test

Name : _____

Date : ____ / ____ / ____

Master # : _____

Employer : Dow Chemical

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- | | | | |
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 - a. Elastomeric Gloves
 - b. Non-Elastomeric Gloves
 - c. Di-electric Gloves
 - d. Bik r Gloves

Answer Sheet

Section I

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. False
10. False
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. True

Section II

1. A
2. F
3. J
4. E
5. B
6. G
7. H
8. C
9. D
10. I

Section III

1. C
2. A