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CHMM Review Questions

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Notes

Study Guide for Science and Technology

1. What is the maximum efficiency of an Electrostatic Precipitator or ESP?

2. What is an isotope of an element?

3. A storage tank contains 10,000 gallons of cyanide wastes with a concentration of 20 mg/l. How many pounds of cyanide require oxidation?

4. What is the correct order for placing particulate control devices in series?

5. What chemical contaminant is a primary contributor to the formation of smog?

6. What is a benzene ring and why is it important? Some compounds with benzene rings are:

7. Which radioactive emission is the easiest to shield from?

8. What does a mercury analyzer use to detect the presence of and quantify the level of mercury?

9. What is a material that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without being consumed in the chemical reaction called?

10. In a normal distribution, 99% of the observations fall within how many standard deviations of the mean?

11. Have air pollutant emissions increased or decreased in the last 15 years?

12. What does radioactivity always involve?

13. How do you convert a given "x ppm" to "y percent by weight"?

14. What are some natural sinks or removal mechanisms for air pollutants?

15. What is the analytical technique that is available to quantitate multiple metals simultaneously?

16. (Reference wastewater discharge parameters) What is the holding time of metals, once preserved, between sampling and analysis? What about oil and grease?

17. Which element of the general population exposure to ionizing radiation is the highest, in terms of mrem per year?

18. What is the ionizing radiation protection variable that has an inverse square relationship with dose?

19. (Reference secondary containment provided for tank systems) How do you calculate how many extra gallons of secondary containment capacity must be provided? Note: 7.48 gal/cubic foot.

20. The handling of ethyl ether involves severe explosion hazards. What are some important points to know about ethyl ether?

21. What is a half value layer (reference reduction of gamma radiation)?

22. What is absorption? What is adsorption?

23. What is a replicate sample?

24. What is a drainage basin?

25. Of the following chemicals, which are considered weak acids: boric acid, hydrochloric acid, carbonic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid?

26. What are the particle sizes of each of the following: tobacco smoke, bacteria, fly ash, pulverized coal?

27. Why are diesel engines preferred to gasoline engines for underground operations?

28. What is a method or reagent blank?

29. How do you find the density of a material if you are given its specific gravity?

30. In the electrolysis of copper sulfate, where would copper be plated out?

31. Which analytic technology would you use for the following materials: organic solvents; heavy metals; pesticides; cyanide?

32. Which type of error do laboratory quality control samples control?

33. What are the ranges of permeability for the following: gravels; sands; unweathered clays; silts, tills, and clays?

34. What does a positive lapse rate imply?

35. What are some chemicals that are common chelating agents used in cleaners and electroless plating solutions?

36. What is Henry's Law?

37. What is the pollutant normally of most concern from diesel engines?

38. Which treatment processes are feasible for the treatment of low concentrations of toxic organics in industrial wastewaters?

39. What are some of the common control methods for removing particulates from air streams?

40. How do you convert "x ounces per gallon" to "y milligrams per liter"?

41. What is permeability? What units can it be expressed in?

42. What is the cancer death risk estimated to occur from exposure to one rad per year?

43. What are some of the chemicals that can be added to wastewaters to neutralize high pH levels?

44. What is the primary use of diatomaceous earth in environmental management situations?

45. One gram molecular weight of a gas occupies what amount of space at standard temperature and pressure (STP) ?

Study Guide for Community Right-to-Know

1. Cost recovery actions by EPA are pursued under the authority of what section of CERCLA?

2. Liability under CERCLA Section 107 is said to be strict, joint and several, and retroactive. What do the joint and several provisions mean?

3. What are CERCLA removal actions? What are CERCLA remedial actions?

4. What are some of the measures included in removal actions?

5. Where are thresholds for toxic chemical release reporting found?

6. Which section of Title III of SARA (EPCRA) requires annual reporting of toxic chemical emissions?

7. Which activity generally begins EPA's screening process for evaluating uncontrolled hazardous waste sites?

8. The primary goal of the CERCLA program is to effectively respond to sites where releases of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants have occurred or may occur. What two mechanisms are used to accomplish this goal?

9. What are some categories of materials covered under CERCLA? Not covered under CERCLA?

10. What are some prerequisites to EPA remedial actions at a site?

11. When can governmental responses and liability under CERCLA be triggered?

12. The toxic release inventory (TRI) reporting requirement is a result of which environmental statute?

13. Which state and local entities were created and/or took on additional significance as a result of EPCRA, also known as SARA Title III?

14. Who do you report RQ releases of hazardous substances in authorized states to?

15. What should businesses identified as potentially responsible parties at a NPL site do?

16. What is the definition of release for CERCLA spill reporting purposes?

17. When is reporting of RQ releases under CERCLA triggered? Under CWA?

18. Where can definitions of release and environment be found?

19. What concentrations of hazardous constituents are necessary in a hazardous waste at an uncontrolled hazardous waste site to cause the generator to become subject to CERCLA jurisdiction?

20. What are the two basic types of substances excluded from the CERCLA definition of hazardous substances?

21. What is the time period over which quantity determinations are to be made for determining reportable releases of hazardous substances?

22. Does EPA have authority under CERCLA to respond to actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants to the environment? Under what circumstances?

23. What are some of the practical aspects of the Superfund under CERCLA?

24. Removal actions can be distinguished from remedial actions under CERCLA in the following ways:

25. How much money and duration are removal actions under CERCLA generally limited to?

26. Besides direct clean-up costs, what are some additional costs the PRPs can be liable for?

27. Once it is determined that the quantity of hazardous substance released exceeds its RQ, when does a telephone notification have to be made to the appropriate governmental agencies?

28. The CERCLA program requires owners/operators and certain other specified individuals to notify EPA of certain types of problem situations. What are some situations that require CERCLA notifications?

29. Although the Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) for Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) are chemical-specific, most fall within what range?

30. What provides the framework for governmental response actions under CERCLA?

31. What is the threshold quantity of individual hazardous chemicals at covered facilities which subject the owner/operator to EPCRA Section 312 chemical inventory reporting requirements?

32. What are some of the criteria HRS scoring takes into account?

33. What is a type of release or transfer that is not subject to TRI reporting requirements?

34. What are the potential penalties for not reporting RQ releases of hazardous substances?

35. Does the definition of release under CERCLA include both actual and substantial threats of release?

36. When can removal actions be taken by EPA?

37. Tier I and Tier II reports, under Section 312 of EPCRA, are to be submitted to which entities?

38. Where can the List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities be found?

39. About how many uncontrolled hazardous waste sites are on the National Priorities List (1995)?

40. What is the purpose of the Hazard Ranking System?

41. Under EPCRA regulations, the presence of an extremely hazardous substance at a facility in excess of its threshold planning quantity triggers what requirements?

42. What chemicals, substances, wastes, etc are covered by TRI reporting requirements?

43. Generators that settle with EPA for their share of clean-up costs at a NPL site have what legal rights against those responsible parties that do not cooperate with EPA?

44. Clean-up activity under CERCLA can occur by what mechanisms?

45. What does RI/FS stand for? NCP? ARAR?

Study Guide for Other Environmental Programs

1. Where are NAAQS found? What does NAAQ stand for?

2. What are the conditions that must be met in order to collect samples for stormwater NPDES discharge permits?

3. What marking requirements apply to non-bulk (<119 gallons) packages of hazardous waste?

4. Unmarked / untested transformers are presumed to be PCB-contaminated with PCB concentrations in what range?

5. What is the time frame that PCB items must be removed from storage and disposed of?

6. What are the numerical thresholds regarding petroleum storage that can cause a potentially-regulated facility to become subject to SPCC plan requirements?

7. The Clean Air Act required the modification of automobiles to reduce the generation of which pollutants?

8. In a packed tower, how can flooding be prevented?

9. What are some criteria pollutants under the CAA? What is not a criteria pollutant?

10. What types of permits are available or required for stormwater-only NPDES permits?

11. Which air pollutant causes corrosion of buildings and statues?

12. What is adiabatic lapse rate? Coning and fanning? Temperature inversion?

13. What is a "point source" in the context of the Clean Water Act?

14. What does POTW stand for? SPCC? BAT?

15. How are point sources controlled under the CWA defined?

16. Underground injection of hazardous wastes and other fluids is regulated under which environmental statute?

17. What are some hazardous air pollutants under CAA?

18. (Reference storm water discharge associated with industrial activity) What are some potential exposures, for stormwater NPDES permit purposes? What are not some potential exposures?

19. What mechanisms are used to regulate, under the CWA, pollutant discharges to the waters of the U.S.?

20. The UIC program categorizes injection wells into five (5) classes, with regulations varying according to the class of well. How is a Class III well briefly described?

21. What is a class of common air pollutants that is among the most reactive of organic compounds? Why?

22. What does the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) process apply to?

23. Section 304(l) of the Clean Water Act requires every state to develop lists of impaired waters, identify certain point sources and amounts of pollutants causing adverse impacts, and to develop individual control strategies for each point source. What are some of the implications of Section 304(l) listing for a NPDES-permitted discharger into such waters?

24. The Underground Injection Control (UIC) program is part of which environmental statute?

25. What is a key component of air pollution and photochemical smog?

26. There is a concentration of 15 grams/m³ of agriculture dust in the air. What can you see?

27. PCBs are specifically regulated under which federal environmental statute?

28. What agency establishes Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs, the maximum permissible levels of specific contaminants)? For what purpose? Under what statute?

29. What are the categories of pollutants regulated under the CWA?

30. Industrial facilities locating in non-attainment areas should be concerned because of possible restrictions on allowable activities under which environmental statute?

31. Where are PCB regulations found?

32. What does the CWA regulate?

33. What is carbon dioxide a major component of? What effect may it have when in the atmosphere?

34. What are indirect dischargers? What must they do?

35. What are the three primary processes in which air pollution is formed?

36. Non-attainment areas exceed what standard? Under what law?.

37. PCB concentrations in hydraulic and dielectric fluids are regulated at what concentration?

38. When do the marking requirements for electrical equipment containing PCBs become mandatory?

39. What are some more criteria pollutants under the CAA? Where are hazardous air pollutants found?

40. Which air pollutant accounts for the brownish haze of photochemical smog? What are its characteristics?

41. These acronyms are associated with the SDWA program: MCL, UIC, MCLG. What do they mean.

42. Class IV underground injection wells are defined as wells where injection of hazardous waste occurs into or above an underground source of drinking water. When could a groundwater pump and treat project come under the Class IV requirements?

43. Under PCB regulations found at 40 CFR Part 761, what are some situations that would involve a release of PCBs to the environment?

44. What are Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs)?

45. The UIC program under the SDWA regulates the subsurface injection of fluids in units defined as wells. What is the operational definition of an underground injection well?

Study Guide for General Principles and Management

1. What does a risk-specific dose (RSD) apply to?

2. Authorization of a state regulatory program is sometimes referred to by various terms. What are some terms synonymous with "authorization" in this context?

3. What are some impacts that are associated with authorization of a state regulatory agency program?

4. Regulatory terms are those whose common sense meaning differs from their meaning within the regulatory context. Why are environmental professionals concerned with the existence of regulatory terms?

5. What is a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) used for?

6. When is the semi-annual Regulatory Agenda published in the Federal Register?

7. What parties are involved in the environmental management process?

8. What are some critical variables that should be included in emergency planning?

9. Why should consensus codes and best management practices, while not typically enforceable, be evaluated for their appropriateness?

10. What are some conditions that should be found in an effective environmental management system at a regulated entity?

11. The RCRA/Superfund Hotline (800/424-9346) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Hotline (800/535-0202) provide the regulated community with answers to questions regarding the RCRA, CERCLA, and SARA regulatory programs. Answers received from Hotline staff have what legal status?

12. What non-regulatory parties can become involved in the evaluation of environmental management practices of a regulated entity?

13. What is the most appropriate course of action for a hazardous materials manager when addressing a potential business activity which has no specific regulatory requirements, but does pose some potential environmental risks?

14. What is a "permit by rule"?

15. What requirements are typically imposed by EPA for a state regulatory program to be authorized?

16. What is the federal law that gives EPA the authority to regulate hazardous waste management?

17. What parties are considered "the public", for purposes of commenting on draft permit terms and conditions?

18. In evaluating the impacts of capital costs on the economic viability of waste minimization alternatives, what adjustments are necessary?

19. What internal control mechanisms are included in environmental management programs?

20. What does Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations involve?

21. When is secondary containment required?

22. What is a condition most indicative of an inadequate environmental management system?

23. What statement might best represent a hazardous materials manager's credo for the 1990's?

24. Why is facility housekeeping considered an activity worthy of attention by hazardous materials managers?

25. Internal policies and requirements regarding health, safety and environmental (HSE) issues should be effectively communicated to employees. What are some effective ways to do this?

26. Once a final rule promulgated in the Federal Register is codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, what happens?

27. What does the citation "60 FR 43654" mean?

28. What are the "Four Corners" of Hazardous Materials Management?

29. What are some valuable sources of information regarding the potential for contamination of property based on past activities?

30. What strategy is likely to be effective in the long term in the struggle internally for resources (by the health, safety and environmental (HSE) compliance manager)?

Study Guide for Health and Safety

1. What are two of the special units used to express activity of radioactive materials?

2. What common industrial chemical / physical agent presents a great risk as a reproductive hazard (based on animal studies)?

3. When must employees be included in an audiometric testing program, under OSHA's hearing conservation standard?

4. What are some limitations of chemical cartridge respirators?

5. What is the major effect that carbon monoxide (CO) has on the blood?

6. What are some factors to consider for hazard or nuisance control by dilution ventilation?

7. Where are the following topics found in the OSHA regulations: air contaminants; ionizing radiation; respiratory protection; access to exposure and medical records?

8. What section of the OSH Act does not allow discrimination against employees who file a complaint with OSHA?

9. What techniques are available to segregate incompatible chemical combinations from each other in a general purpose chemical storage room?

10. What kind of exhaust ports does a vacuum cleaner need when used to clean up asbestos containing wastes?

11. What should a program for maintenance and care of respirators include?

12. At ambient pressure, what is the lowest oxygen concentration permitted by OSHA?

13. Pressure demand units are approved for use in IDLH atmospheres. The approvals are for units that last 15,30, or 60 minutes. There are also approved units with times of 3,5, or 10 minutes. What are these approved for?

14. Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, and halon fire extinguishers would be preferred for which types of fires?

15. What does IDLH mean?

16. Bonding clamps and grounding wires are appropriate and required measures for the transfer of what type of liquids?

17. When flammable liquids are used at ambient temperatures which exceed their flashpoint, what special concerns are there?

18. What type of fires are fire extinguishers rated for Class B fires suitable for?

19. The upper respiratory tract filters out dust particles over what size in diameter?

20. Classic photosensitization of the skin is due to the synergistic effects of coal tar products and what?

21. What type of radiation presents the greatest external hazard ?

22. What factors increase the risk of developing skin cancer?

23. What are the effects associated with exposure to methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) ?

24. Who promulgates OSHA standards?

25. When a person is exposed to high noise levels, a change in hearing is usually observed as a loss of hearing ability in what frequency range?

26. How long should eyes or skin be flushed immediately after exposure to a hazardous chemical?

27. Where do the following substances cause irritation: sulfur dioxide; nitrogen dioxide; phosgene; phosphine ?

28. What are significant sources of ionizing radiation exposure?

29. What is one of the most toxic substances known? (It is formed as a byproduct of herbicide production and burning of organic matter. It is known to cause a characteristic skin condition in humans.)

30. OSHA Class III combustible liquids are subdivided into two subclasses: class IIIA and class IIIB. How are they defined?

31. What is the most serious heat related disease ?

32. When the liver acts on a xenobiotic, what are the reactions designed to do?

33. What is the flash point of a material?

34. What must the compliance officer do when an OSHA inspection takes place?

35. What is an example of an appropriate hazard warning, under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard?

36. Flammable liquids under OSHA are known as Class I liquids. Class I liquids are divided into three groups. What are Class IA liquids defined as?

37. Removal and disposal of asbestos from industrial facilities is regulated under which statute(s)?

38. Flammable liquids under OSHA are known as Class I liquids. Class I liquids are divided into three groups. What are Class IC liquids defined as?

39. The curie is defined as how many disintegrations per second?

40. Flammable liquids under OSHA are known as Class I liquids. Class I liquids are divided into three groups. What are Class IB liquids defined as?

41. What is a cholinesterase test used to determine?

42. In certain hazard warning labels, combinations of colors and numbers are used to communicate the degree of hazards associated with risks. What are blue, red, and yellow associated with? What does 0 represent? 4?

43. OSHA Class III combustible liquids are subdivided into two subclasses. What are class IIIB liquids defined as?

44. Spray applied asbestos materials were used in many buildings for what purposes?

45. Responsibility for safety at the operational level rests with who?

46. Which form of asbestos has the lowest TLV from the ACGIH: amosite, chrysotile, or crocidolite?

47. Fire extinguishers rated for Class D fires would be suitable for what type of fire?

48. Labels and other forms of chemical hazard warnings must be in what language(s)?

49. What organ of the body is most susceptible to laser damage?

50. What are some chemicals that are considered oxidizers?

51. One of the hazards of working around a coke oven is exposure to coke oven emissions. What occurs 9x more frequently in these workers than other steel workers?

52. What is formed by sublimation or condensation and usually has particle sizes less than 0.1 μm ?

53. What type respirator has a protection factor of 10,000?

54. Formaldehyde is classified as a(n) what?

55. What is the definition of a heavy metal?

56. When using a passive monitor to measure employee exposure to organic solvents, when does monitoring begin?

57. One of the reasons that the lungs are a major route of exposure is because they are very efficient at collecting and absorbing toxicants. What is one reason for this ability?

58. Cr+6 is a form of chromium found in what. It is important because it is suspected of being a cancer causing agent.

59. Sand and/or special extinguishing materials are used for which class of fire?

60. What is the definition of a combustible liquid, per OSHA regulations?

61. Plutonium-239 (half life = 2.4×10^4 years) is to be kept for ten half lives. How many years is this?

62. What is the definition of a radiation area?

63. A sample of wood from an ancient forest showed 93.75% of the Carbon-14 decayed. How many half lives did the carbon go through ?

64. What respirator(s) are an air-purifying type?

65. Why is hexavalent chromium more of a concern than trivalent chromium?

66. What are examples of a thermal system insulation (TSI) that could potentially contain asbestos?

67. In nuclear fission the amount of mass before the reaction is more than or less than the mass after the reaction?

68. What does SCBA mean?

69. What is a common characteristic of the metals cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, selenium, and zinc?

70. The ACGIH classifies carcinogens into five categories. What is the category corresponding to Confirmed Human Carcinogen?

71. What is the target organ for a specific chemical?

72. What is the organ of impact for microwave radiation?

73. Some irritants have very low or very high pH's. Which are tolerated better by the skin, high pH irritants or low pH irritants ?

74. Worker draft complaints, impairment of local ex-haust, difficulty opening doors, and a general reduction in mechanical ventilation are examples of what?

75. What are some chemicals that do carry a SKIN notation at Table Z-1 of the OSHA air contaminants standard?

76. Silicosis is a disease caused by inhaling dust particles that contain what?

77. The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard addresses what sets of chemical materials?

78. What is the most important sensory input for human decision making?

79. A scintillation counter takes advantage of the properties of materials that do what after being exposed to energy from radioactive sources?

80. How do asbestos and smoking act together in regards to lung cancer?

81. What are some standard assumptions made in relating toxicological data to human exposures?

82. What chemicals / substances have been associated with dermatitis ?

83. A mechanical filter respirator is designed to prevent entrance of what to the respiratory system?

84. What is dyspnea?

85. Systematic poisoning or intoxication through the skin occurs more or less frequently than poisoning through inhalation or ingestion?

86. What safety issue is of greatest concern in the transfer of flammable liquids?

87. A typical U.S. nuclear reactor gets its energy from what type of reactions ?

88. In arc welding, what is the source of the fluorides?

89. What is a good indicator of benzene exposure ?

90. Grounding of equipment involves providing a ready pathway for electricity to reach the earth. What describes the bonding which is to accompany grounding when necessary to prevent static electricity buildup during transfers of flammable liquid?

Study Guide for Hazardous Waste/Underground Storage Tanks

1. What is the mandatory sample preparation protocol for analytical determinations of whether a waste possesses the Toxicity Characteristics?

2. What are satellite accumulation areas?

3. Where are satellite accumulation provisions found?

4. Triple-rinsing is necessary for empty containers and inner liners to become unregulated for what waste materials?

5. Under RCRA regulations, when is a 55-gallon container formerly holding non-acutely hazardous wastes considered "empty", and thus unregulated?

6. The so-called "rebuttable presumption" in the RCRA program applies to what types of wastes?

7. Where are federal regulations regarding underground storage tanks containing regulated substances found?

8. Federal law provides for what types of penalties for non-compliance with RCRA regulations?

9. DOT identification numbers, with the prefixes UN or NA, are intended to be used for what purposes?

10. The term "solid waste" in the RCRA program refers to what types of waste materials?

11. The uniform hazardous waste manifest serves what purposes?

12. Where are regulatory standards for owners and operators of interim status hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities found?

13. What is an "F-listed" waste? A "K-listed" waste?

14. Where are regulatory requirements imposing restrictions on the land disposal of hazardous wastes found?

15. What is the common term for dewatered sludges from filter presses?

16. What can solid wastes, in the RCRA program, be?

17. What is the main implication of the broad regulatory definition of treatment under the RCRA program?

18. The concept of underlying hazardous constituents applies to what group of wastes, under the RCRA LDR program?

19. Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG) under RCRA produce [quantity/month] of hazardous waste and can accumulate up to [maximum amount] of hazardous waste in designated units for [number of days]?

20. What is the test method for determining whether an aqueous liquid waste is corrosive under the RCRA regulations?

21. What is the required test method used for determining the flash point of a liquid waste material?

22. What purpose does an Inspection Schedule serve at a Part B permitted TSD facility?

23. How long is a generator allowed to have a container in a satellite accumulation area?

24. Hazardous waste managers should understand that, with respect to RCRA requirements, criminal liability may occur for violations even when there is no actual knowledge of such requirements because:

25. According to DOT regulations, when are containers formerly holding hazardous materials considered empty, and thus unregulated?

26. What is the purpose of personnel training under RCRA?

27. What are some Table 1 materials for placarding purposes?

28. What is the applicability of DOT training requirements under HM 126F (49 CFR 172 - Subpart H)?

29. What do minimum technology standards for hazardous waste landfills refer to?

30. In DOT terminology, what does a salvage drum refer to?

31. Characteristically ignitable hazardous wastes are given what hazardous waste number?

32. What purpose does a Waste Analysis Plan serve at TSD facilities?

33. What is the primary focus of Subtitle C of RCRA?

34. Are virgin chemical storage activities associated with manufacturing subject to permit requirements or regulatory standards under RCRA?

35. How would parties referred to by DOT as shippers and carriers be best described under RCRA?

36. For purposes of determining the quantities of hazardous wastes generated in a calendar month, what are some items that are excluded?

37. What does the certification required by DOT regulations on hazardous waste manifests and hazardous materials bills of lading indicate?

38. Land disposal TSD facilities are subject to what requirements not applicable to other types of RCRA TSD facilities?

39. Underlying Hazardous Constituents or UHCs apply to what aspect of the RCRA regulatory program?

40. The definition of "facility" for purposes of EPA's corrective action program is different than the definition of facility used for other portions of the RCRA program. What is the corrective action definition of facility?

41. What do the four-digit numbers found on DOT placards for bulk transport vehicles represent?

42. Release detection for existing 40 CFR 280 UST systems was phased in annually (1989-1993) on what date?

43. Free liquids determinations under RCRA are typically performed by what method?

44. Where are the requirements for closure plans for RCRA interim status TSD facilities found?

45. Generators of hazardous waste should require carriers/transporters to provide what items prior to off-site shipments?

46. What is leachate?

47. In order for a material to be a hazardous waste, must it first meet the definition of solid waste?

48. What parties are excluded from RCRA permit requirements?

49. What can the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) be used for?

50. How many satellite accumulation areas are allowed at a manufacturing facility?

51. What are some technical safeguards regarding land disposal in the RCRA program?

52. Who does the responsibility for deciding whether a waste is hazardous belong to?

53. What is the mandatory format for hazardous waste shipments?

54. Where do you get the actual uniform hazardous waste manifest forms?

55. What does the List of Hazardous Wastes from Non-Specific Sources (F-list) apply to?

56. What federal environmental law established the regulatory program for hazardous waste management?

57. Are hazardous wastes considered hazardous substances, for spill reporting purposes?

58. Determination regarding a particular waste's regulatory status are subject to outside scrutiny by what agencies / facilities?

59. Small quantity generators (SQG) under RCRA produce how much [quantity/month] of hazardous waste and can accumulate up to how much [maximum quantity] of hazardous waste in designated units for up to how long [number of days]?

60. RCRA permits, often referred to as Part B permits, are necessary for what type of participant in the RCRA system?

61. If a generator has not received the properly signed manifest from the TSD facility within 45 days, what reports are necessary?

62. What are some regulatory requirements of TSD facilities?

63. What are manufacturing technology changes as a waste minimization measure intended to do?

64. What does the List of Hazardous Wastes from Specific Sources (K-list) apply to?

65. What does TSD (or TSDF) refer to?

66. What does BDAT refer to?

67. What is the maximum quantity of hazardous waste that can be accumulated on-site by a large quantity generator (LQG) operating under the provisions of 40 CFR 262.34?

68. Where are regulatory standards for hazardous waste transporters found?

69. What do Universal Treatment Standards in the RCRA program refer to?

70. When conducting a waste inventory, what are some of the waste categories that should be included?

71. What is the common terminology for liquids that are carried from tank to tank by the parts being plated in electroplating operations?

72. What does the term "inherently waste like materials" refer to?

73. TSCA has the authority to regulate which aspects of the chemical industry?

74. What are some types of chemicals that are on the Toxicity Characteristic list of constituents?

75. Off-specification used oil fuel can be burned by what types of units?

76. Is the TCLP (SW-846 Method 1311) used solely for Toxicity Characteristic determination purposes?

77. What are some of the listings of Hazardous Wastes from Non-Specific Sources (F-list)?

78. What does the Subpart S corrective action program apply to?

79. The RCRA regulatory definition of container is distinguished from that of tank by what criteria?

80. What are the reportable quantities for hazardous wastes possessing the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity?

81. Where can the regulations applicable to used oils burned for energy recovery be found?

82. When are RCRA biennial reports due? They cover the activity of what time period?

83. How can the current requirement for listed hazardous wastes to be both treated to technology-based LDR treatment standards and to be disposed of in minimum technology (dual synthetic lined) Part B permitted hazardous waste land disposal facilities be characterized?

84. What devices are excluded from the definition of UST, for purposes of 40 CFR Part 280?

85. Where can the specific requirements for providing and affixing placards for highway transportation of hazardous materials be found?

86. Placards must be shown on which side(s) of the vehicle?

87. What is the mandatory analytical procedures manual for RCRA regulatory purposes?

88. What is the primary focus of Subtitle I of RCRA?
