



CERTSWARRIOR

Construction and Industry IHMM-CHMM

Certified Hazardous Materials Manager Exam

Questions&AnswersPDF

ForMoreInformation:

<https://www.certswarrior.com/>

Features:

- 90DaysFreeUpdates
- 30DaysMoneyBackGuarantee
- InstantDownloadOncePurchased
- 24/7OnlineChat Support
- ItsLatestVersion

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Studies have shown that exposure to asbestos may cause

- A. anemia, brain damage, chronic stomach pain, hearing loss, kidney cancer, kidney damage, and other similar adverse effects.
- B. bone damage, hair loss, a significant decrease in an individual's white blood cell count, skin cancer, and other similar adverse effects.
- C. an increase in the amount of fluid or plaque present in the lungs, lung cancer, mesothelioma, warts, and other similar adverse effects.
- D. chloracne, hair loss, liver cancer, liver damage, skin irritation, weight loss, and other similar adverse effects.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Studies have shown that exposure to asbestos may cause an increase in the amount of fluid or plaque present in the lungs, lung cancer, mesothelioma, warts, and other similar adverse effects. Choices B, and D all refer to the effects that other hazardous substances may have on humans and/or other animals. Exposure to lead may cause anemia, brain damage, chronic stomach pain, hearing loss, kidney cancer, kidney damage, and other similar adverse effects (Choice A). Exposure to a radioactive substance may cause bone damage, hair loss, a significant decrease in the individual's white blood cell count (and a decreased ability of the individual to fight off infection as a result), skin cancer, and other similar adverse effects (Choice B). Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) may cause chloracne (a condition in which a series of cysts, bumps, or lesions form all over an individual), hair loss, liver cancer, liver damage, skin irritation, weight loss, and other similar adverse effects (Choice D).

Question: 2

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a facility may assume that a piece of oil-filled electrical equipment is non-PCB for the purposes of the Toxic Substance Control Act if

- A. the equipment was manufactured after July 2, 1979, and the facility is attempting to dispose of the equipment.
- B. the equipment was manufactured after July 2, 1979, and it is currently in storage.
- C. the equipment has leaked or spilled a chemical substance, but was manufactured after July 2, 1979.
- D. the equipment was manufactured after July 2, 1979, and is currently in use.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a facility may assume that a piece

of oil-filled electrical equipment is non-PCB for the purposes of the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) if the equipment was manufactured after July 2, 1979, and is currently in use. It is important to note, however, that a facility is not allowed to assume that a piece of oil-filled electrical equipment is non-PCB if the facility is attempting to dispose of the equipment (Choice A), if the facility is about to place the equipment in storage, the equipment is currently in storage (Choice B), or if the equipment has leaked or spilled a chemical substance (Choice C). It is also important to note that a facility is required to assume that a piece of oil-filled electrical equipment is PCB-contaminated if the facility does not know when the equipment was manufactured or if the equipment was manufactured before July 2, 1979.

Question: 3

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is

- A. a federal statute that grants the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the ability to identify the individuals that are responsible for the hazardous release of a substance, the ability to compel the individuals responsible to clean-up the release even if the individuals are no longer using the site, and the ability to fund clean-up operations if it is impossible to identify and/or compel the individuals who are responsible.
- B. a federal statute that grants the EPA the ability to establish hazardous waste regulations so that they can monitor and control hazardous waste throughout the waste stream.
- C. a federal statute that requires oil facilities to have plans in place to prevent fund, and clean- up oil spills.
- D. a federal statute that is designed to encourage each facility to reduce the amount of pollution that the facility generates by requiring the facility to disclose to the public information about the amount of pollution that the facility creates.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is a federal statute that grants the EPA the ability to establish hazardous waste regulations so that they can monitor and control hazardous waste throughout the waste stream. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) is a federal statute that grants the EPA the ability to identify the individuals that are responsible for the hazardous release of a substance, the ability to compel the individuals responsible to clean-up the release even if the individuals are no longer using the site, and the ability to fund clean-up operations if it is impossible to identify and/or compel the individuals who are responsible (Choice A). The Oil Pollution Act is a federal statute that requires oil facilities to have plans in place to prevent, fund, and clean-up oil spills (Choice C). The Pollution Prevention Act is a federal statute that is designed to encourage each facility to reduce the amount of pollution that the facility generates by requiring the facility to disclose information about the amount of pollution that the facility creates to the public (Choice D).

Question: 4

According to the Clean Air Act, a facility will be required to use the Best Available Control

Technology Standard if

- A. the facility produces hazardous air pollutants.
- B. the facility is already located in an area in which the level of criteria pollutants in the air exceeds the limit established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), but the controls that would typically be installed may not be practical.
- C. the facility is located in an area in which the level of criteria pollutants in the air exceeds the limit established by the EPA and the facility has just begun to produce a criteria pollutant.
- D. the facility is located in an area in which the level of criteria pollutants in the air does not exceed the limit established by the EPA and the facility has just begun to produce a criteria pollutant.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Clean Air Act a facility will be required to use the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Standard if the facility is located in an area in which the level of criteria pollutants in the air does not exceed the limit established by the EPA, and the facility has just begun to produce a criteria pollutant. A facility that produces hazardous air pollutants (Choice A) is required to use the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standard. A facility that is already located in an area in which the level of criteria pollutants in the air exceeds the limit established by the EPA. but the controls that would typically be installed may not be practical (Choice B) may be required to use the Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Standard. A facility that is already located in an area in which the level of criteria pollutants in the air exceeds the limit established by the EPA and the facility has just begun to produce a criteria pollutant is required to use the Lowest Achievable Emissions Rate (LAER) Standard.

Question: 5

What is the penalty for a knowing violation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act?

- A. A civil penalty of no more than \$27,500 per day and/or a criminal penalty of no more than one year in prison
- B. A civil penalty of no more than \$27,500 per day and/or a criminal penalty of no more than five years in prison
- C. A civil penalty of no more than \$50,000 per day and/or a criminal penalty of at least 2 years, but no more than 5 years in prison
- D. A civil penalty of no more than per day and/or a criminal penalty of no more than 15 years in prison

Answer: C

Explanation:

A knowing violation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) may carry a civil penalty of no more than \$50,000 per day and/or a criminal penalty of no more than five years in prison. A violation of the Toxic Substances Control Act may carry a civil penalty of no more than \$27,500 per day and/or a criminal penalty of no more than one year in prison (Choice A). A violation of the Clean Air Act may carry a penalty of no more than \$27,500 per day and/or a

criminal penalty of no more than five years in prison (Choice B). An act of knowing endangerment under the RCRA may carry a penalty of no more than per day and/or a criminal penalty of no more than 15 years in prison (Choice D). It is important to note that a knowing violation is any violation in which an individual knew that a substance could be hazardous, but did not know that it would cause significant harm. An act of knowing endangerment, on the other hand, is any violation in which an individual knew that a hazardous substance was likely to cause significant harm.

Question: 6

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act's Lockout/Tag out Standard requires an employer to

- A. install emergency control systems and/or implement emergency procedures that will allow the employer to limit the amount of airborne toxins to which an employee will be exposed.
- B. provide employees with equipment that will limit the amount of lead to which the employee will be exposed.
- C. install a device in any machine that may expose an employee to electricity, a hazardous chemical, or another hazardous substance that will prevent the machine from automatically starting when an employee is near it.
- D. provide employees with information about the hazards that they may be exposed to, the procedures that employees should use to reduce the risk of injury from these hazards, and the actions that the employer and employees are expected to take in the event of an accident.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act's Lockout/Tag out Standard requires an employer to install a device in any machine that may expose an employee to electricity, a hazardous chemical, or another hazardous substance that will prevent the machine from automatically starting when an employee is near it. The Air Contaminants Standard requires an employer to install emergency control systems and/or implement emergency procedures that will allow the employer to limit the amount of airborne toxins to which an employee is exposed (Choice A). The Lead Standard requires an employer to provide employees with equipment that will limit the amount of lead to which an employee is exposed (Choice B). Finally, the Hazard Communication Standard requires an employer to provide employees with information about the hazards that they may be exposed to, the procedures that employees should use to reduce the risk of injury from these hazards, and the actions that the employer is expected to take in the event of an accident (Choice D).



CERTSWARRIOR

FULL PRODUCT INCLUDES:

Money Back Guarantee



Instant Download after Purchase



90 Days Free Updates



PDF Format Digital Download



24/7 Live Chat Support



Latest Syllabus Updates



For More Information – Visit link below:

<https://www.certswarrior.com>

16 USD Discount Coupon Code: U89DY2AQ