

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following wastes can be managed as universal waste?
 - a. Latex paint
 - b. Waste aerosol cans
 - c. Scrap metal
 - d. Spent lead-acid storage batteries
2. Which EPA characteristic waste code would be applied to a liquid waste stream that has a flash point of 73°F?
 - a. D001
 - b. D002
 - c. D003
 - d. D004
3. Which of the following is not used to determine a non-RCRA toxicity characteristic waste?
 - a. TTLC
 - b. STLC
 - c. TCLP
 - d. Oral, dermal, or inhalation toxicity
4. Which of the following chemicals creates a presumptive non-RCRA hazardous waste?
 - a. Acetone
 - b. Benzene
 - c. Sodium hydroxide
 - d. All of the above

Classify the following wastes.

Waste	EPA Waste Code(s)	State Waste Code
Phenol (unspent)		
Spent Sodium hypochlorite solution (pH 13)		
Spent methylene chloride solvent		
Used motor oil (Flash point > 140°F)		
Spent fluorescent lamps (contains mercury and phosphor)		
Friable asbestos-containing materials (10% asbestos)		
Lead-contaminated debris TCLP – 3 mg/L STLC – 6.5 mg/L		
Unrinsed container that previously contained nicotine		

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1. When does hazardous waste require secondary containment (in accordance with 22 CCR)?
 - a. When stored in the Central Accumulation Area
 - b. When liquid hazardous waste is accumulated in the Satellite Accumulation Area
 - c. When liquid hazardous waste is stored in the Central Accumulation Area
 - d. When stored in a tank by an LQG
2. What must be marked on a universal waste container?
 - a. Generator's name
 - b. Hazardous property
 - c. "Universal Waste"
 - d. Physical state
3. What is the maximum amount of hazardous waste an LQG can store at its facility?
 - a. No limit
 - b. 1,000 kg
 - c. 6,000 kg
 - d. 12,000 kg
4. How often do hazardous waste containers in the Central Accumulation Area need to be inspected?
 - a. Daily
 - b. Weekly
 - c. Monthly
 - d. No inspections required
5. What information does not have to be on a hazardous waste container during storage?
 - a. "Hazardous Waste"
 - b. Generator's name
 - c. Waste code(s)
 - d. Accumulation start date
6. How often do universal waste containers need to be inspected?
 - a. Daily
 - b. Weekly
 - c. Monthly
 - d. No inspections required

7. Which of the following cannot be used to accumulate hazardous waste at a Satellite Accumulation Area?
 - a. 200-gallon tank
 - b. 5-gallon poly bucket
 - c. 30-gallon poly drum
 - d. 55-gallon metal drum
8. What do containers or tanks used for storing used oil have to be marked with (in addition to hazardous waste marking requirements)?
 - a. "Waste Oil"
 - b. "Universal Waste"
 - c. "Used Oil"
 - d. "Excluded Recyclable Material"
9. What is the maximum length of time a hazardous waste container from a Satellite Accumulation Area can be stored on-site?
 - a. 90 days
 - b. 180 days
 - c. 270 days
 - d. One year
10. When are hazardous waste containers required to be closed?
 - a. At all times (unless adding or removing waste)
 - b. At the end of the shift
 - c. When the container becomes full
 - d. Prior to shipment

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1. Which of the following wastes is always regulated by DOT when shipped off-site by a generator?
 - a. Non-RCRA hazardous waste
 - b. RCRA hazardous waste
 - c. Used oil
 - d. Universal waste
2. What information does not have to be on a hazardous waste container (< 119 gallons) when shipped off-site?
 - a. Generator's name
 - b. Manifest tracking number
 - c. Accumulation start date
 - d. EPA identification number
3. When does the generator have to submit a copy of its manifest to DTSC?
 - a. 30 days from the date of shipment
 - b. 35 days from the date of shipment
 - c. 45 days from the date of shipment
 - d. 60 days from the date of shipment
4. Which of the following wastes can shipped on a consolidated manifest by SQGs and LQGs?
 - a. Waste antifreeze
 - b. Oily debris
 - c. Waste solvents
 - d. Used oil
5. Which of the following wastes is restricted hazardous waste?
 - a. Non-RCRA hazardous waste
 - b. RCRA hazardous waste
 - c. Used oil
 - d. Universal waste

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1. Which of the following activities may not be considered treatment?
 - a. Neutralization
 - b. Dilution
 - c. Phase separation
 - d. Adsorption
2. Which of the following treatment activities does not require a treatment permit?
 - a. Crushing containers (which are not exempt per 22 CCR 66261.7)
 - b. Adding demulsifiers to oily water
 - c. Neutralization of acidic waste (> 10% acid)
 - d. Puncturing aerosol cans
3. What type of permit would be required to neutralize an alkaline waste (> 10% alkaline) in 600-gallon batches?
 - a. PBR
 - b. CA
 - c. CESQT
 - d. CESW
4. What type of permit would be required to treat aqueous waste with organic compounds (> 10% total organic carbon and > 1% volatile organic compounds)?
 - a. PBR
 - b. CA
 - c. CESQT
 - d. None of the above
5. For generators who treat hazardous waste, which wastes count towards their generator status?
 - a. Only hazardous waste residue after the waste has been treated
 - b. All hazardous waste (includes waste before and after treatment)
 - c. Only hazardous waste shipped off-site to be treated (or disposed of)
 - d. Only RCRA hazardous waste

