Subject: Hydrogen Sulfide Awareness

Date: August 16, 2010

1. If hydrogen sulfide (H\textsubscript{2}S) is present, you will definitely see it!
   - A. True
   - B. False

2. Sense of smell cannot be trusted when detecting H\textsubscript{2}S because…
   - A. H\textsubscript{2}S does not have a smell
   - B. H\textsubscript{2}S rapidly desensitizes the sense of smell
   - C. The nose is not that smart
   - D. H\textsubscript{2}S is lighter than air; therefore, it is hard to detect

3. Since H\textsubscript{2}S is heavier than air, it can collect in depressions in the ground and in confined spaces.
   - A. True
   - B. False

4. What is the OSHA ceiling permissible exposure limit for H\textsubscript{2}S?
   - A. 20 ppb
   - B. 200 ppm
   - C. 200 ppb
   - D. 20 ppm

5. During work activities, what do you need to do when your H\textsubscript{2}S monitor high alarm sounds?
   - A. Check the alarm
   - B. Notify the PM
   - C. Evacuate up or cross wind
6. What are some ways to control H₂S exposure?
   A. Engineering controls
   B. Administrative
   C. Personal protective equipment
   D. All of the above

7. Inhalation, ingestion, and contact with skin are modes of entry by which H₂S can affect the body.
   A. True
   B. False

8. When personal H₂S monitors are used, the user is required to conduct a _____ self-test.
   A. Quarterly
   B. Annual
   C. Daily
   D. Bi-annual

9. Which of these operations could result in H₂S exposure?
   A. Drilling operations
   B. Vehicle maintenance
   C. Refining
   D. A and C

10. Which of these is a work practice that could help control H₂S exposure?
    A. Washing your hands
    B. Ventilate the work area
    C. Ground equipment
    D. C and B