Assessment

GAS AND CYLINDER SAFETY

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1. The 2 major groups of gases that are supplied in cylinders are permanent and _________ gases.
   a) Dry-Ice
   b) Non-Permanent
   c) Temporary
   d) Liquefied

2. What is the only common gas that is not supplied as a permanent or liquefied gas?
   a) Oxygen
   b) Acetylene
   c) Helium
   d) Nitrogen

3. The primary means of identification of any gas cylinder should be to always read the _________
   a) SDS
   b) Paper
   c) Lab report
   d) Label
4. Which of the following can be found on a gas cylinder label?
   a) The name and contact details of the manufacturer  
   b) Emergency contact information  
   c) The UN number  
   d) All of the above

5. What is the name of the document that contains information about a particular gas that is not on a gas cylinder label?
   a) The UN Number  
   b) Delivery Docket  
   c) Safety Data Sheet  
   d) None of the above

6. Is it acceptable to repaint a cylinder, change its marking or alter its label in any way?
   a) Yes  
   b) No  
   c) Yes, only if your changing from one gas to another  
   d) Yes, only if the gas is not flammable

7. A One of the most dangerous risks associated with gas use is ______________ caused by reduction of oxygen.
   a) Asphyxiation  
   b) Fires  
   c) Manual handling injuries  
   d) Broken bones

8. Approximately how much oxygen is in the air we breathe?
   a) 99%  
   b) 90%  
   c) 21%  
   d) 1%
9. Which of these checks should be performed on a gas cylinder prior to using it?

a) Make sure there is no damage to it
b) Make sure the cylinders is not releasing odours
c) Make sure the cylinder is not ‘hissing’
d) All of the above

10. When moving or transporting a gas cylinder, what should be done with the regulator?

a) It should be tightened
b) It should be loosened
c) It should be removed
d) Nothing