Practice quiz: IHMM Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM)

10 questions. The answer key is on page 2.

Name _____ Date _____

1. **In March a plant generates 380 kg of F005 spent solvent, 290 kg of D001 paint waste, 260 kg of used oil sent to a used oil processor, and 120 kg of spent lamps managed as universal waste. It generates no acute waste. What is the counted total, and the category?**
   A. 930 kg; SQG
   B. 670 kg; SQG
   C. 1,050 kg; LQG
   D. 380 kg; SQG

2. **In one month a lab generates 40 kg of non-acute hazardous waste and 1.4 kg of a P-listed (acute) waste. What is its category for the month?**
   A. VSQG, because the combined 41.4 kg is under 100 kg
   B. SQG, because any acute waste moves a VSQG up one step
   C. LQG, because the acute waste is more than 1 kg
   D. VSQG, because acute waste counts only at 100 kg or more

3. **A site logs its waste in pounds. In April it generated 1,980 lb of non-acute hazardous waste, all of it counted, and no acute waste. Using 1 kg = 2.2046 lb, what is its category?**
   A. SQG; about 898 kg
   B. LQG; about 4,365 kg
   C. LQG; 1,980 kg
   D. VSQG; about 90 kg

4. **Which waste is left out of a generator's monthly count?**
   A. Spent solvent stored in drums, then sent off site to a recycler
   B. Paint filters that fail the TCLP for chromium
   C. Unused U-listed product being thrown away
   D. Corrosive wastewater piped straight into an on-site elementary neutralization unit as it is made

5. **In June a site generates 620 kg of hazardous waste. That includes 200 kg of spent solvent it distilled in its own still, which left 40 kg of still bottoms. In June it also shipped 900 kg of waste it had accumulated, and counted, in April and May. What is its June count, and its category?**
   A. 620 kg; SQG
   B. 660 kg; SQG
   C. 1,520 kg; LQG
   D. 1,560 kg; LQG

6. **In May a site generates exactly 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste and no acute waste. What is its category for May?**
   A. SQG, because an LQG needs more than 1,000 kg
   B. SQG, because one month at the line does not change the category
   C. LQG, because the line is 1,000 kg or more
   D. VSQG, because it generated no acute waste at all

7. **A VSQG generates 85 kg of non-acute hazardous waste every month and ships none. Its on-site total starts at zero. In which month does the total first reach the amount that brings in the SQG accumulation conditions?**
   A. Month 11
   B. Month 12
   C. Month 2
   D. Never, while it generates 100 kg or less a month

8. **An SQG holds 5,700 kg of hazardous waste on site, all accumulated within the last 100 days. It expects to generate 450 kg more next week. What must it do?**
   A. Nothing until day 180, since only the time limit applies
   B. Re-notify EPA as an LQG for the month
   C. Move the extra waste into satellite areas
   D. Ship waste so the site never holds more than 6,000 kg at once

9. **A site generates 300 kg of non-acute hazardous waste in January, 1,150 kg in February and 280 kg in March, with no acute waste. Which statement is correct?**
   A. LQG in February; SQG in January and March
   B. LQG for the whole quarter, since the total is 1,730 kg
   C. SQG all quarter, since the average is about 577 kg
   D. LQG from February through the end of the year

10. **A site that is normally a VSQG spills a P-listed product. The cleanup fills drums with 130 kg of contaminated soil and sorbent in one month. What is its category for that month?**
    A. VSQG, because spill residue is never counted
    B. LQG, because acute spill residue is over 100 kg
    C. SQG, as 130 kg is between 100 and 1,000 kg
    D. LQG only if the residue also fails the TCLP

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Answer key

IHMM Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM). One line of why for each answer.

1. **B** Count only the hazardous waste: 380 + 290 = 670 kg, more than 100 and less than 1,000, so SQG.
2. **C** A site that generates more than 1 kg of acute hazardous waste in a month is an LQG for that month, whatever its non-acute total.
3. **A** 1,980 / 2.2046 = 898.1 kg, more than 100 and less than 1,000 kg, so SQG.
4. **D** Waste managed immediately upon generation in an on-site elementary neutralization unit is excluded.
5. **A** Count what was generated in June: 620 kg, an SQG month.
6. **C** An LQG generates 1,000 kg or more of non-acute waste in a calendar month, so exactly 1,000 kg is an LQG month.
7. **B** A VSQG that accumulates 1,000 kg or more on site must meet the SQG conditions.
8. **D** An SQG may never hold more than 6,000 kg on site, and 5,700 + 450 = 6,150 kg would exceed it, so it must ship first.
9. **A** The category is set each calendar month.
10. **B** More than 100 kg in a month of residue from cleaning up a spill of acute hazardous waste makes the site an LQG for that month.

Full explanations

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