

# PORTFOLIO OF

Challenge Batch:

S-105

Suresh Purkuti

ID: BA036734

Kathmandu, Nepal

+977 9808727637

HAZMAT AWARENESS

NFPA  
470



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राहदारी  
**PASSPORT**

नेपाल  
प्रकार | TYPE

**NEPAL**  
मुलुक सङ्गत | COUNTRY CODE

Doc.X3

राहदारी नं | PASSPORT NO.  
**BA0376734**



पात्रकारो की संगति | HOLDER'S SIGNATURE

Fubkut

संकेतिकरण | SURNAME  
**PURKUTI**

नाम | GIVEN NAMES  
**SURESH**

राष्ट्रियता | NATIONALITY  
**NEPALI**

लिंग | SEX  
**M**

जन्म मिति | DATE OF BIRTH  
**11 APR 1993**

जन्मस्थान | PLACE OF BIRTH  
**KATHMANDU**

चयत्तिकरण नं. | PERSONAL NO  
**27101655891**

जारी मिति | DATE OF ISSUE  
**08 OCT 2023**

स्थाद भवित्वे मिति | DATE OF EXPIRY  
**07 OCT 2033**

जारी गर्ने निकाय | ISSUING AUTHORITY  
**MOFA, DEPARTMENT OF PASSPORTS**

**PURKUTI << SURESH <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<**

**767347NPL9304114M331007827101655891 <<<9**



**INDUS FIRE SAFETY PRIVATE LIMITED  
(TRAINING DIVISION)**



**COURSE REGISTRATION FORM**

Document Reference Number:	IFSPL/TRD/CR/001	Reference:	Internal Procedure
Version/Revision:	V1	Batch number:	S - 105
Candidate Allotment Number:		Date:	

**Passport Size Photograph**



**Applicant Information**

Full Name:	Mr Jyosh	Puskti	D.O.B:
Titles	First	Middle (Father Name)	Last (Surname)
Gender:	Male	Mobile Number (with code):	977 9808727637
Phone (with code):		Email:	spuskti99@gmail.com

Residential Address of Home Country:	Kadagha'i	
	Apartment/Unit #	Street Address
Kathmandu		44600
City	State	ZIP Code
Address in India:		
	Apartment/Unit #	Street Address
City	State	ZIP Code

Course Applied for:			
Course Date:	Starts Date:	End Date:	
Mode of training/Assessment:	Onsite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hybrid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

From: \_\_\_\_\_ To: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Leaving: \_\_\_\_\_

YES  NO 

May we contact your previous supervisor for a reference?

**References**

Please list professional references.

Full Name: Junil Chapagain Relationship: Deputy Manager  
 Company: Aerodrome Rescue and Fire Fighting (CAAN) Phone: 977 9841729019  
 Address: Kathmandu, Nepal

Full Name: Niranjan Adhikari Relationship: Fire Officer  
 Company: Aerodrome Rescue and Fire Fighting (CAAN) Phone: 977 9841785390  
 Address: Kathmandu, Nepal

**Eligibility**

Do you meet the entry requirements for this course?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you completed any prior training relevant to this course?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If Yes, please specify:		
Do you have medical insurance valid in India?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Attach supporting documents (certificates, transcripts, experience letters, etc.)	ATTACHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOT ATTACHED <input type="checkbox"/>

**Disclaimer and Signature**

I certify that the above details are accurate and true. I agree to comply with the rules and regulations of Indus Fire Safety Private Limited (Training Division).

Signature: Febukt Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**For Office Use Only**

Received By:	Date:
Verified By:	Date:
Approval Status:	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks (if any):	



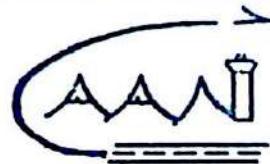
Other Details			
Nationality:	Nepalese		
Passport Number:		Visa Type:	
Expiry Date of Passport:	From: 08 oct 2023	To: 07 oct 2033	

Emergency Contact Details		
Name:	Bale Nepali	
Relationship:	Father	Contact No(with code): 977 9841144410

Education			
High School:	SHREE SECONDARY		
From: 2019	To: 2021	Did you graduate?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Specialization: _____			
College:	_____		
From: _____	To: _____	Did you graduate?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Degree: _____
Other:	Institute: _____		
From: _____	To: _____	Did you graduate?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Degree: _____

Employment			
Company: Aerodrome Rescuer and Fire Fighting (CAAN)	Phone: _____		
Address: Pokhara International Airport, Pokhara	Supervisor: Sanil Chapagain		
Designation: Assistant Firefighter	Starting Salary: _____	Ending Salary: _____	
Responsibilities: Operator, Emergency Responder, Fire Fighter			
From: 2017	To: Present	Reason for Leaving: _____	
May we contact your previous supervisor for a reference?		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
_____		_____	
Company: _____	Phone: _____		
Address: _____	Supervisor: _____		
Designation: _____	Starting Salary: _____	Ending Salary: _____	
Responsibilities: _____			





Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal  
**CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY**  
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal



*This is to certify that*

**MR. SURESH PURKUTI**

*has successfully completed a training on*

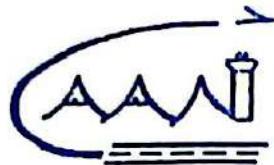
**" ARFF Refresher Course - 010 "**

*conducted from 14<sup>th</sup> October to 08<sup>th</sup> November, 2019*

**Issued on 08<sup>th</sup> November, 2019**

**Radha Krishna Pandit**  
Chief  
ARFF Faculty

**Devanand Upadhyay**  
Chief  
Civil Aviation Academy



Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal

## CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY

(ICAO TRAINAIR PLUS Member)

Sanothimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal

ARFF 80812125



*This is to certify that*

**Mr. Suresh Purkuti**

*has successfully completed 15 hours*

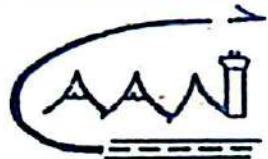
**"Watch Tower Operation Course - 006"**

*conducted from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2024.*

**Issued on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2024**

  
**Sudan Koirala**  
Chief  
ARFF Faculty

  
**Teknath Sitoula**  
Chief  
Civil Aviation Academy



Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal  
**CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY**  
(ICAO TRAINAIR PLUS Full Member)  
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal

ARFF-78792039



*This is to certify that*

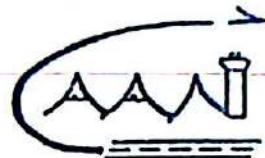
**MR. SURESH PURKUTI**

*has successfully completed a training on  
" Breathing Apparatus Course - 009"  
conducted from 25<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2022.*

Issued on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2022

A red ink signature of the name "Sudan Koirala".  
Sudan Koirala  
Chief  
ARFF Faculty

A red ink signature of the name "Pratap Babu Tiwari".  
Pratap Babu Tiwari  
Chief  
Civil Aviation Academy



Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal  
**CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY**  
(ICAO TRAINAIR PLUS Full Member)  
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur,

ARFF-78792027



*This is to certify that*

**MR. SURESH PURKUTI**

*has successfully completed a training on*

**"Advanced ARFF Course - 009"**

*conducted from 03<sup>rd</sup> January to 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2022.*

Issued on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2022

  
Sudan Koirala  
Chief  
ARFF Faculty

  
Pratap Babu Tiwari  
Chief  
Civil Aviation Academy



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# CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING

This Certifies that **Suresh Purkuti**

Has Successfully Completed

**WORKSHOP ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AWARENESS (2 Hours)**

In Accordance With NFPA 1072

This Certificate is signed on 3rd November 2021

.....  
**Madhab Khadka**  
President  
Nepal Rescue and Fire Fighters Association

.....  
**Aradhana Shrestha**  
Program Manager/Founder  
Fire and Emergency Services Management Institute

.....  
**Frank Diaz**  
HAZMAT Instructor  
FESMI

# Tribhuvan International Airport Civil Aviation Office

Aerodrome Safety Office  
Gauchas, Kathmandu  
AERODROME SAFETY AUTHORITY  
विमानस्थल सुरक्षा विभाग  
नेपाल

## Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. /Ms. ...Suresh...PuriKuti..... attended the Safety Management System Awareness Training Programme

Conducted by

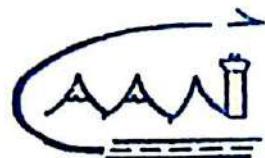
Aerodrome Safety Office Tribhuvan International Airport Civil Aviation Office

for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of those who are associated with Aerodrome Operation of TIA and whose duties and responsibilities falls within it .

S.  
.....  
Aerodrome Safety Manager  
TIACAO

G. ....  
Director  
Airport Operation Department

D.  
.....  
Accountable Executive  
General Manager TIACAO



Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal  
**CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY**  
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal



RFF72732007



**This is to certify that**

**Mr. Suresh Purkuti**

**successfully completed 5 days training on**

**ARFF Field Based Training**

*conducted at Nepalganj Civil Aviation Office*

*from 22 - 26 February 2016*

*Issued on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2016.*

*RK Pandit*

**Radha Krishna Pandit**  
Chief  
RFF Faculty

*NB Thapa*

**Narendra Bahadur Thapa**  
Chief  
Civil Aviation Academy



Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal  
CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY

Sanothimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal



TRAINAIR  
PLUS

RFF73742028



*This is to certify that*

**Mr. Suresh Purkuti**

*successfully completed a 5 day*

**ARFF Field Based Training**, conducted  
*at Nepalgunj Civil Aviation Office*

*from 21 to 25 November 2016*

*Issued on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2016.*

**Radha Krishna Pandit**  
Chief  
RFF Faculty

**Narendra Bahadur Thapa**  
Chief  
Civil Aviation Academy



# Confirmation of attendance

of attendance



We hereby confirm that

**Mr. Suresh Purkuti**

has successfully completed a Rosenbauer  
face-to-face (F2F) training on the following subject:

**Panther CA05 6x6 Training**

- Pump operation R600
- Vehicle operation

**Polaris Ranger 6x6 with UHPS**

- Pump operation UHPS
- Vehicle operation

Period: 2016-06-01 to 2016-06-06

Duration: 6 days

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Albert Riedl".

Albert Riedl  
(Regional Service Manager)



**Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal  
CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY**

Sanothimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal.



This Certificate is issued to

**Mr Suresh Purkuti**

for having successfully completed a training course on

**Basic Aerodrome Rescue & Fire Fighting-008**

conducted at Civil Aviation Academy

From **09 February 2015** to **12 June 2015**

**Issued on 19 June 2015.**

**Radha Krishna Pandit**  
Chief  
RFF Faculty

**Surya Bahadur Thapa**  
Chief  
Civil Aviation Academy





# Kathmandu Medical College Public Limited

Sinamangal Kathmandu Nepal

Phone No : 977-01-4478152

Doc.X4d  
CAA  
CIVIL AVIATION  
AUTHORITY OF NEPAL

## Certificate of Training

This is to certify that **Mr/Ms Suresh Purkoti** Successfully completed one day basic training course of FIRST AID / AED (Automated external defibrillator) at Tribhuwan International Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting Division Kathmandu Held on 17th July 2019.

.....  
*Rashmi*.....

Dr. Rashmi Thapa  
MD. General Practice Fellowship  
in Emergency Medicine KMCTH

.....  
*Ujma*.....

Dr. Ujma Shrestha  
MD. Anesthesiology  
KMCTH

.....  
*Mukund Joshi*.....

Prof Dr. Mukund Raj Joshi  
Hospital Director  
KMCTH

फोन नं. : ०६१-५९७००७, ५९७०९८  
ईमेल : pokhara\_cao@caanepal.gov.np

नेपाल नागरिक उद्योग प्राधिकरण  
पोखरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थल  
नागरिक उडयन कार्यालय  
पोखरा, कास्की

पत्र संख्या: 082/83/498  
Ref. No.:



CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY OF NEPAL  
POKHARA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
CIVIL AVIATION OFFICE  
Pokhara, Kaski

मिति: 16<sup>th</sup> November 2025  
Date:

**Subject: To whom it may concern.**

It is our great pleasure to inform you that Mr. Suresh Purkuti (Employee ID: 01231), a permanent resident of Kageshwori Manohara Ward No. 09, Kathmandu, has been a permanent employee of the Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) since June 07, 2017. He is currently serving as an Assistant in the Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting Section of Pokhara International Airport Civil Aviation Office, where he continues to serve to date.

As per the Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal – Employee Facilities, Services and Conditions Regulation Act, 2056, he will remain in service until April 11, 2051.

*If you have any questions or concerns regarding his employment, please feel free to contact our office.*

  
Ashis Prakrti Dhital  
Officer  
Administration Section

## ABOUT US Doc.X6

In 1957, the Department of Civil Aviation was formally established under the then Ministry of Work, Communications and Transport of the Government of Nepal. The statutory regulations regarding civil aviation were introduced under the Civil Aviation Act, 1959 (2015 BS). Nepal obtained the membership of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in 1960.

The Government of Nepal introduced its first ever Civil Aviation Policy in 2050 B.S. (1993 A.D.). This policy made the provision of transformation of Department of Civil Aviation into an autonomous Civil Aviation Authority. Accordingly, Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) was established as an autonomous regulatory body on 31 December 1998 under Civil Aviation Act, 1996. CAAN is the regulator of civil aviation as well as the service provider in the areas of Air Navigation Services and Aerodrome Operations.

**Mission:** Ensuring Safe, Secured, Efficient, Standard and Quality Service in Civil Aviation and Airport Operations.

**Vision:** Making Air Services an Effective Vehicle of high Economic Growth through Wide Scale Tourism Promotion and Accessibility





LATEST UPDATE

October 2025 to 28th March 2026 | पो.क्षे.अ.वि

## Doc.X6



Honoring our past and inspiring  
our future as we celebrate



CAAN  
CIVIL AVIATION  
AUTHORITY OF NEPAL

### CHAIRPERSON



**Mr. Anil Kumar Sinha**

Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Tourism  
and Civil Aviation

### DIRECTOR GENERAL



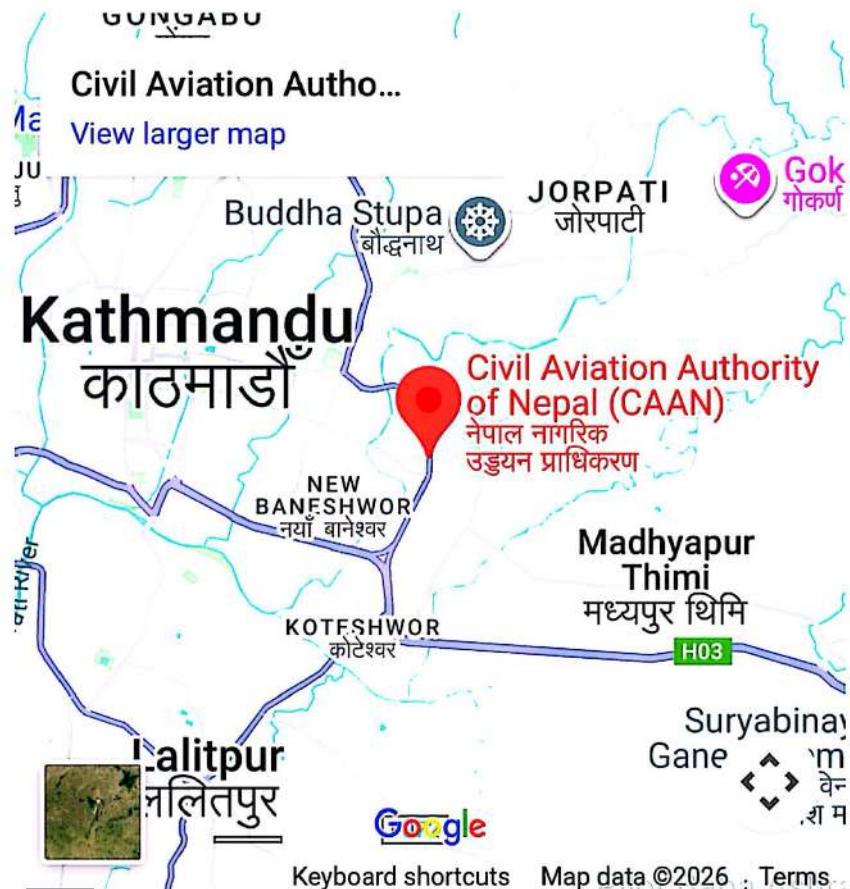
**Mr. Deo Chandra Lal Karn**

Act. Director General



Economic Growth through Wide Scale Tourism  
Promotion and Accessibility

**Doc.X6**



## Civil Aviation Authority Nepal (CAAN)

- 📍 Babarmahal, kathmandu Nepal
- 📞 [977-01-4262416](tel:977-01-4262416)
- 📞 [977-1-4262516](tel:977-1-4262516)
- ✉️ [dgca@caanepal.gov.np](mailto:dgca@caanepal.gov.np)

Pokhara International Airport ARRE Department Org

**Doc.X6**

Junil Chapagain

chart

Deputy Manager / Fire Cheif

Basant Chand Sharma  
Senior Fire Officer

Umesh Sakhakarmi  
Senior Fire Officer

Niranjan Adhikari  
Fire Officer

Dhirendra Bod Shahi  
Senior Fire Assistant

Gauab Giri  
Senior Fire Assistant

Rohendra Mahato  
Senior Fire Assistant

Jyresh Pustuti  
Fire Assistant

Amrit Baire  
Fire Assistant

Shira Rawa  
Fire Assistant

Kiran Thapa  
Fire Assistant

Der Kumar KC  
Fire Assistant

Dharma Raj Khadka  
Fire Assistant

Anish K.C  
Fire Assistant

Pranay Rai  
Fire Assistant

Nischal Shrestha  
Fire Assistant

Ramesh Joshi  
Fire Assistant

Sofal Roj Karki  
Fire Assistant

Pradeep Lamichhane  
Fire Assistant



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**INDUS FIRE SAFETY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**TRAINING DIVISION**  
**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)**  
**AWARENESS NFPA 1006 (2021 EDITION)**  
**LEARNER ASSESSMENT GUIDE (6<sup>TH</sup> EDITION CURRICULUM)**



## Assessment Plan

<b>Assessment Description</b>	<b>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD) AWARENESS</b>	<b>From</b>	
		<b>To</b>	
<b>Name of Assessor</b>	<i>Suresh Puskuri</i>	<b>Venue</b>	
<b>How to prepare the candidate</b>	<b>Document Requirements</b>	<b>Agree (tick)</b>	<b>Action Required</b>
Explain the purpose of the assessment.	Assessment process		
Discuss the assessment plan in detail.	Assessment strategy		
Explain assessment process, show assessment instruments to candidate and describe assessment conditions.	Assessment instruments		
Identify the role-players during assessment.	Assessors Moderator		
Describe the evidence required to be declared competent and Explain how evidence will be judged.	Examples of evidence		
Explain to the candidate how to prepare: Give candidate summative task description.	Summative task description		
Confirm with the candidate what he/she should bring to the assessment.	Detailed briefing on exact requirements to be given.		
Ensure that candidate understands the procedures of all assessment practices.	Appeals procedure Moderation procedure Assessment policy		
Ask the candidate(s) if he/she foresees any problems or identify any special needs.	List needs		
Check with candidate(s) that he/she clearly understands the assessment procedure.	Assessment Declaration		
<b>Comments or questions:</b>			





## DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICITY

This declaration must be completed and signed by the learner/candidate and countersigned by the assessor.

Learner/candidate Name	Suresh Puskuti
ID Number	BA0376734
Standard ID	NFPA 470 (2022)
Assessment Name	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD) AWARENESS
Prerequisites	None
<b>Job performance Requirements</b>	
5.2.1	Recognize and identify the hazardous materials/WMD and hazards involved in a hazardous materials/WMD incident, given a hazardous materials/WMD incident and approved reference sources, so that the presence of hazardous materials/WMD is recognized, and the materials, their hazards, and associated harm are identified.
5.3.1	Isolate the hazard area and deny entry at a hazardous materials/WMD incident, given a hazardous materials/WMD incident, policies and procedures, and approved reference sources, so that the hazard area is isolated and secured, personal safety procedures are followed, hazards are avoided or minimized, and additional people are not exposed to further harm.
5.4.1	Initiate required notifications at a hazardous materials/WMD incident, given a hazardous materials/WMD incident, policies and procedures, and approved communications equipment, so that the notification process is initiated and the necessary information is communicated.





**CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

Q. No.	Question Statement and Options	Answer
1	What makes hazardous materials uniquely dangerous according to NFPA 470? A) Their flammable nature <b>B) Their regulated storage requirements</b> C) Their potential to cause unreasonable risk if uncontrolled D) Their explosive capability	Answer: Their regulated storage requirements Chapter: 1 & storage requirements Page No: 7
2	What is the key factor that determines if a material is considered hazardous under NFPA 470? A) Its use in industrial processes B) Its economic value <b>C) Its risk to health, safety, or the environment if uncontrolled</b> D) Its legal classification under transportation law	Answer: Its risk to health, safety, or the environment if uncontrolled Chapter: 1 health, safety, Page No: 7 or the environment if uncontrolled
3	Why are different terms used to describe hazardous materials by various government agencies? A) To confuse the public <b>B) Because each agency governs different risk areas or situations</b> C) Due to historical terminology differences D) Based on the alphabetical classification system	Answer: Because each agency governs different risk areas or situations Chapter: 1 governs different risk areas or situations Page No: 7
4	What term is used when hazardous materials are intended to cause mass harm? A) Explosives B) Dangerous substances <b>C) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)</b> D) Radiological agents	Answer: Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) Chapter: 1 mass destruction Page No: 7
5	Which of the following is NOT included in the CBRNE classification of WMDs? A) Chemical B) Biological C) Nuclear <b>D) Electrical</b>	Answer: Electrical Chapter: 1 Page No: 7
6	Which of the following is NOT listed as a possible cause of a hazmat incident? A) Human error <b>B) Power outage</b>	Answer: Power outage Chapter: 1 Page No: 8



INDUS FIRE SAFETY PRIVATE LIMITED  
(TRAINING DIVISION)



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	C) Container failure D) Chemical suicide	
7	Why are hazardous materials incidents considered more complex than many other emergencies? A) They usually involve only small spills B) They are simple to detect and contain <b>C) They often involve additional hazards like fires, explosions, or terrorism</b> D) They never require special equipment	Answer: They often involve Chapter: 1 additional / Page No: 8 hazards like fire explosions, or terrorism
8	What is one major challenge emergency responders face during hazmat incidents? A) Immediate visibility of hazards <b>B) Lack of need for protective gear</b> C) Difficulty detecting hazardous materials D) Hazmat materials never spread	Answer: Lack of need Chapter: 1 for protective Page No: 8 gear
9	Based on 2018 PHMSA data, which category of pipeline had the greatest total length in the U.S.? A) Hazardous liquid pipelines B) Natural gas transmission and gathering <b>C) Gas distribution pipelines</b> D) Crude oil pipelines	Answer: Gas distribution Chapter: 1 pipelines Page No: 8
10	Why are hazardous material incidents considered statistically common? A) They are rare but widely reported B) Only specific personnel deal with them <b>C) Multiple U.S. agencies track them due to their frequency</b> D) They occur only in industrial settings	Answer: Multiple U.S. Chapter: 1 agencies track Page No: 9 them due to their frequency
11	Which of the following is NOT among the most commonly involved substances in hazmat incidents? A) Flammable gases B) Anhydrous ammonia <b>C) Biological toxins</b> D) Corrosive acids or bases	Answer: Biological Chapter: 1 toxins Page No: 9
12	Why is it important for first responders to understand the types of hazardous materials and their effects? A) To call external agencies immediately B) To improve chemical manufacturing techniques <b>C) To prevent injury and mitigate losses during hazmat incidents</b>	Answer: To prevent Chapter: 1 injury and Page No: 9 mitigate losses during hazmat incidents



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INDUS FIRE SAFETY PRIVATE LIMITED  
(TRAINING DIVISION)



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	D) To increase paperwork accuracy	
13	What does the acronym TRACEM-P represent? A) Different classes of chemical protective gear B) Emergency response steps for hazmat <b>C) Seven potential mechanisms of harm at a hazmat incident</b> D) Types of chemical detectors	Answer: <i>Seven potential</i> Chapter: 1 <i>mechanisms of</i> Page No: 9 <i>harm at a</i> <i>hazmat incident</i>
14	Which mechanism of harm refers to hazards caused by oxygen deficiency or interference with oxygen usage? A) Radiological <b>B) Asphyxiating</b> C) Thermal D) Mechanical	Answer: <i>Asphyxiating</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 9
15	Which of the following is an example of mechanical harm at a hazmat incident? A) Poisonous gas exposure <b>B) Noise-induced hearing loss</b> C) Contact with toxic liquid D) Viral infection	Answer: <i>Noise-induced</i> Chapter: 1 <i>hearing loss</i> Page No: 10
16	What psychological impact can be a mechanism of harm during hazmat incidents? A) Skin burns B) Hearing loss <b>C) Witnessing a violent event</b> D) Poisoning	Answer: <i>Witnessing a</i> Chapter: 1 <i>violent</i> Page No: 10 <i>event</i>
17	Which of the following represents an asphyxiating hazard? A) Direct skin contact with acid B) Loud explosion <b>C) Oxygen-deficient atmosphere</b> D) Mental shock	Answer: <i>Oxygen-defic</i> Chapter: 1 <i>ient</i> Page No: 10 <i>atmosphere</i>
18	What does the 'C' in TRACEM-P stand for? <b>A) Chemical</b> B) Confirmation C) Coordination	Answer: <i>Chemical</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 10



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INDUS FIRE SAFETY PRIVATE LIMITED

(TRAINING DIVISION)



## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	D) Control	
19	Which is the most common route of hazardous material exposure? A) Ingestion <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Inhalation ✓ C) Absorption <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) Injection ✗	Answer: <u>Injection</u> Chapter: 1 Page No: 11 <u>Inhalation</u>
20	Which route of exposure involves material entering the body through punctured skin? A) Absorption <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Injection C) Inhalation D) Ingestion	Answer: <u>Injection</u> Chapter: 1 Page No: 11
21	How is 'contamination' defined in the context of hazardous materials? <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) Entry of toxic material into the bloodstream B) Exposure to radioactive substances C) Transfer of hazardous material in greater than acceptable quantities D) Internal chemical reaction	Answer: <u>Entry of toxic material into the bloodstream</u> Chapter: 1 Page No: 11
22	Which of the following substances can affect the body through multiple routes of exposure? A) Water <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Toluene C) Sugar D) Sand	Answer: <u>Toluene</u> Chapter: 1 Page No: 11
23	What is the key distinction between contamination and exposure? <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) Exposure can occur without contamination B) Contamination guarantees exposure C) Exposure involves hazardous material entering the body D) Contamination involves only gaseous substances	Answer: <u>Exposure can occur with out contamination</u> Chapter: 1 Page No: 12
24	What best describes cross contamination? A) A chemical breakdown B) A vapor released during an explosion <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Contaminants moving from one location or person to another D) A primary exposure to a toxin	Answer: <u>Contaminants moving from one location or person to another</u> Chapter: 1 Page No: 12



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25	Which of the following statements is true about decontamination and exposure? A) Both contamination and exposure are reversible <b>B) You can be decontaminated but not de-exposed</b> C) Exposure can be removed through washing D) Contamination always leads to hospitalization	Answer: You can be decontaminated but not de-exposed Chapter: 1 Page No: 12
26	What is a characteristic of acute exposure to hazardous materials? A) It develops over several years B) It is always lethal C) It involves long-term exposure over decades <b>D) It occurs as a single or repeated exposure over a short period</b>	Answer: It occurs as a single or repeated exposure over a short period Chapter: 1 Page No: 12
27	Which of the following is an example of a chronic health effect? A) Vomiting within hours of exposure B) Diarrhea a day after exposure <b>C) Cancer developing years after exposure</b> D) Sneezing from dust	Answer: Cancer developing years after exposure Chapter: 1 Page No: 12
28	Why is it often difficult to establish a cause-and-effect relationship between exposure and disease like cancer? A) Symptoms are always immediate B) Carcinogens never affect humans <b>C) The latency period can be many years</b> D) All exposures result in immediate death	Answer: The latency period can be many years Chapter: 1 Page No: 13
29	Which of the following substances is listed in the Report on Carcinogens as a known or anticipated human carcinogen? A) Acetone <b>B) Acetaldehyde</b> C) Sodium chloride D) Ethanol	Answer: Acetaldehyde Chapter: 1 Page No: 13
30	What percentage of firefighters are expected to develop cancer, according to cited research? A) 22% B) 35% <b>C) 50%</b>	Answer: 68 % Chapter: 1 Page No: 13



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	<p>(D) 68%</p>	
31	<p>What is a basic principle of firefighter decontamination to reduce carcinogen exposure?</p> <p>A) Neutralize it chemically B) Keep it off and contain it C) Isolate the entire scene D) Absorb it quickly with wipes</p>	<p>Answer: <i>Keep it off and contain it</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 13</p>
32	<p>What should first responders understand about their role in a hazmat incident?</p> <p>A) They must immediately control the leak B) They are expected to improvise under pressure C) They must know their limitations and proceed methodically D) They are required to act without delay</p>	<p>Answer: <i>They must know their limitation and proceed methodically</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 14</p>
33	<p>What is a key characteristic of Awareness Level Personnel in hazmat response?</p> <p>A) They are responsible for neutralizing the hazard B) They carry out offensive actions C) They are typically at the scene when the incident occurs D) They handle hazardous materials directly</p>	<p>Answer: <i>They are typically at the scene when the incident occurs</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 14</p>
34	<p>Which responder level performs defensive actions without direct contact with hazardous materials?</p> <p>A) Mission-Specific B) Awareness C) Operations D) Specialist</p>	<p>Answer: <i>Awareness</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 14</p>
35	<p>What sets apart Mission-Specific Level trained responders from Awareness and Operations level?</p> <p>A) They supervise operations B) They are trained in offensive actions using specialized equipment C) They only observe from a distance D) They perform clerical support during incidents</p>	<p>Answer: <i>They are trained in offensive actions using specialized equipment</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 14</p>
36	<p>What is emphasized for personnel involved in hazmat response regarding their pace of action?</p> <p>A) Act as quickly as possible B) Delay action until instructed C) Follow a slow and methodical approach D) Wait for backup before proceeding</p>	<p>Answer: <i>Follow a slow and methodical approach</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 14</p>



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37	What is one of the primary responsibilities of Awareness Level personnel during a hazmat incident? A) Decontaminate affected individuals B) Neutralize hazardous substances <b>C) Establish scene control by isolating and denying entry</b> D) Perform specialized rescue operations	Answer: Establish scene Chapter: 1 control by Page No: 15 isolating and denying entry
38	When are Awareness Level personnel most likely to encounter hazardous materials? A) During emergency response dispatch B) While conducting criminal investigations <b>C) During their routine duties or inspections</b> D) Only at designated hazmat training sites	Answer: During their routine duties or inspections Chapter: 1 routine Page No: 15 duties or inspections
39	What does the APIE-T model stand for in hazmat response? A) Analyze, Prepare, Investigate, Evacuate, Terminate <b>B) Analyze, Plan, Implement, Evaluate, Termination</b> C) Alert, Prepare, Isolate, Eliminate, Transfer D) Assess, Prevent, Initiate, Engage, Terminate	Answer: Analyze, Plan, Implement, Evaluate, Termination Chapter: 1 Implement, Page No: 16 Evaluate, Termination
40	Which step of the APIE-T process involves Awareness personnel using the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)? A) Plan <b>B) Implement</b> C) Evaluate D) Termination	Answer: Implement Chapter: 1 Page No: 16
41	What are Awareness personnel expected to do during the 'Implement the Response' step? A) Decontaminate affected individuals B) Conduct medical triage <b>C) Isolate the hazard, deny entry, and communicate</b> D) Terminate the incident	Answer: Isolate the hazard, deny entry, and communicate Chapter: 1 hazard, deny entry, and communicate Page No: 16
42	Which of the following APIE-T steps is NOT the responsibility of Awareness Level personnel? A) Analyze the incident <b>B) Evaluate progress</b> C) Implement initial response D) Recognize hazardous material clues	Answer: Evaluate progress Chapter: 1 Page No: 16





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43	Which sensory input might alert Awareness personnel to the presence of hazmat? A) Only chemical testing devices <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Appearance or odor C) Time of day D) Witness interviews only	Answer: Appearance Chapter: 1 08 Page No: 16 0 d08
44	What is the main purpose of the APIE-T model in hazmat response? A) Speed up incident resolution B) Provide flexibility in record-keeping <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Offer a consistent response process D) Focus on criminal investigations	Answer: Offer a consistent response process Chapter: 1 08 Page No: 16 0 d08
45	What is a key expectation of Operations Level First Responders during a hazmat incident? A) Perform medical triage <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Respond defensively to protect people and property C) Evacuate the scene immediately D) Neutralize hazardous substances directly	Answer: Respond defend Chapter: 1 08 Page No: 17 0 d08
46	In addition to Awareness Level duties, what must Operations First Responders be capable of doing? A) Decontaminating the entire scene B) Performing search and rescue inside the hot zone <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Implementing response actions from a safe distance D) Issuing citations for safety violations	Answer: Implementing Chapter: 1 08 Page No: 17 0 d08
47	What type of analysis are Operations First Responders expected to perform? A) Criminal profiling B) Toxicological screening <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Identifying containers, materials, and hazard behaviors D) Reviewing historical spill data	Answer: Identifying Chapter: 1 08 Page No: 17 0 d08
48	When applying the APIE-T model, what is a key responsibility during the Analyze step for Operations First Responders? A) Coordinating national response units B) Confirming exposure effects on wildlife <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Determining the location and amount of any release D) Scheduling routine inspections	Answer: Determining Chapter: 1 08 Page No: 17 0 d08





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49	Why must Operations First Responders understand the tasks they may be assigned at a hazmat incident? A) To replace the Incident Commander B) To increase scene response time <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) To protect themselves and perform tasks safely D) To operate independently without supervision	Answer: To protect them Chapter: 1 self and person task safety Page No: 18
50	Which of the following is a responsibility of Operations First Responders during response implementation? A) Ordering tactical evacuations nationally <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Preserving evidence at suspected crime scenes C) Planning the entire operation D) Designing new decontamination protocols	Answer: Preserving evidence at suspected crime scenes Chapter: 1 evidence at suspected crime scenes Page No: 18
51	What role does the Incident Management System (IMS) play in hazmat response? A) It prevents hazmat leaks from occurring B) It stores emergency medical supplies <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) It structures the organization of response actions D) It performs air quality tests	Answer: It structures the organization of response actions Chapter: 1 the organization of response actions Page No: 18
52	What might Operations First Responders with Mission-Specific training be expected to do? A) Administer medication B) Transport victims to hospitals <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Perform technical decontamination and use specialized PPE D) Audit hazmat disposal reports	Answer: Perform technical decontamination and use specialized PPE Chapter: 1 decontamination and use specialized PPE Page No: 18
53	Which of the following is NOT listed as a mission-specific task? A) Evidence preservation B) Product control <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Incident photography D) Victim rescue and recovery	Answer: Incident photography Chapter: 1 photography Page No: 18
54	What prompted emergency responders to be included under SARA in 1986? A) Funding requirements for equipment B) A high number of requests from the military <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) A history of harmful incidents affecting the emergency response community D) Changes in medical reporting laws	Answer: A history of harmful incidents affecting the emergency response community Chapter: 1 history of harmful incidents affecting the emergency response community Page No: 20





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55	How does a regulation differ from a law in the U.S.? A) Regulations are passed by Congress B) Laws are created by federal agencies <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Regulations define how to comply with laws D) Laws describe specific procedures	Answer: <i>Regulations</i> Chapter: 1 <i>define how to comply with laws</i> Page No: 20
56	Which document contains rules made by executive departments and agencies in the U.S.? A) U.S. Code of Justice <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) C) National Safety Statute D) Federal Handbook on Hazmat	Answer: <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i> Chapter: 1 <i>regulations (CFR)</i> Page No: 20
57	Which agency is NOT listed as a primary U.S. hazmat regulator? A) Department of Labor (DOL) <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Department of Education (DOE) C) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) D) Department of Transportation (DOT)	Answer: <i>Department of Education</i> Chapter: 1 <i>Education (DOE)</i> Page No: 20
58	What is the purpose of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)? A) To list chemical hazards B) To store industry contact information <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) To enforce grouped regulations for public safety D) To guide military emergency operations	Answer: <i>To enforce grouped regulations for public safety</i> Chapter: 1 <i>grouped regulations for public safety</i> Page No: 20
59	What was the primary impact of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965? A) It regulated chemical production B) It established OSHA and NIOSH <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) It initiated federal involvement in hazmat through grants and technical assistance D) It created the EPA	Answer: <i>It initiated federal involvement in hazmat through grants and technical assistance</i> Chapter: 1 <i>federal involvement in hazmat through grants and technical assistance</i> Page No: 21
60	Which act created the "Superfund" to address existing hazardous waste problems? A) TSCA <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) CERCLA C) FIFRA D) NEPA	Answer: <i>CERCLA</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 21
61	What major requirement did the 1986 SARA amendment introduce?	Answer:



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	A) Pesticide licensing B) Workplace radiation shielding <b>C) Community "Right-to-Know" laws and emergency responder regulations</b> D) Nationwide air quality standards	Chapter: 1 <i>Community Right to know laws and emergency responder regulations</i> Page No: 21
62	Which act gave the EPA power to control entry and use of toxic substances? A) RCRA B) CERCLA <b>C) TSCA</b> D) HMTA	Answer: <i>TSCA</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 21
63	Which 1970 law formed the legislative basis for many environmental policies and created the EPA? A) NEPA <b>B) OSHAct</b> C) RCRA D) Energy Reorganization Act	Answer: <i>OSH Act</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 21
64	Which agency is primarily responsible for worker safety in hazmat environments? A) EPA B) DOT <b>C) OSHA (U.S. Department of Labor)</b> D) NRC	Answer: <i>OSHA</i> Chapter: 1 <i>(U.S. Department of Labor)</i> Page No: 22
65	Which OSHA regulation governs Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response? A) 29 CFR 1910.134 B) 29 CFR 1910.119 <b>C) 29 CFR 1910.120</b> D) 29 CFR 1910.1200	Answer: <i>29 CFR 1910.120</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 22
66	Which agency oversees hazardous materials transportation under 49 CFR? A) OSHA B) NRC <b>C) DOT</b> D) ANSI	Answer: <i>DOT</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 22
67	What type of standards are created by organizations like NFPA and ANSI? A) Federal mandates	Answer: <i>Consensus standards</i> Chapter: 1



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	B) Proprietary regulations <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Consensus standards D) Executive orders	Page No: 22
68	What makes ANSI Z535.4-2017 enforceable under OSHA regulations? A) It is an international requirement B) It is included in OSHA's internal guidelines <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) It was adopted by OSHA and incorporated by reference in regulations D) It was approved by Congress	Answer: It was adopted Chapter: 1 by OSHA and, Page No: 22 incorporated by reference in regulations
69	What is ANSI's main role in the U.S. standards system? A) Directly developing national safety laws B) Creating safety checklists for government use <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Managing the voluntary standards system and accrediting standards D) Regulating industrial chemicals	Answer: Managing the Chapter: 1 voluntary Page No: 22 standards and accrediting standards
70	What is ANSI's role in accreditation? A) Creating federal regulations B) Certifying chemical products <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Assessing competence of organizations for conformance to standards D) Manufacturing safety equipment	Answer: Assessing com- Chapter: 1 petence of Page No: 23 organizations system and accrediting standards
71	Which statement about NFPA 470 Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) is correct? A) They are binding federal laws B) They are only for private sector use <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) They are recommendations unless adopted by an Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) D) They apply only in Canada	Answer: They are recom- Chapter: 1 mendations Page No: 23 unless adopted by an Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)
72	What agency was created under the OSH Act of 1970 to research and promote workplace health? A) EPA B) NFPA C) ANSI <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) NIOSH	Answer: NIOSH Chapter: 1 Page No: 23
	Which regulation mandates hazard training for volunteers in the U.S.? A) 46 CFR 261 <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) 29 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER)	Answer: 29 CFR 1910. Chapter: 1 120 Page No: 23 (HAZWOPER)



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	C) 10 CFR 20 D) 49 CFR 185	
74	What is the minimum training requirement for firefighters in Canada responding to hazmat incidents? A) 29 CFR 1910.120 B) EPA 311 C) ANSI 120.1 <b>D) NFPA 470</b>	Answer: <i>NFPA 470</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 23
75	What role do State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) play in a hazmat emergency? A) They train federal agents B) They manufacture protective equipment <b>C) They coordinate state resources in emergencies too costly for local governments</b> D) They enforce international hazmat shipping laws	Answer: <i>They coordinate state resources in emergencies too costly for local governments</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 24
76	What is one way that individual states may exceed federal hazmat requirements? A) By bypassing zoning control B) By ignoring federal standards <b>C) Through stricter Right-to-Know laws and chemical lists</b> D) Through importing foreign safety standards	Answer: <i>Through stricter Right-to-Know laws and chemical lists</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 24
77	Which state-level policy protects drinking water near hazardous discharge sources? <b>A) California's underground injection well restriction</b> B) Pennsylvania's rural waste directive C) Arizona's desert containment act D) New York's aquifer policy	Answer: <i>California's underground injection well restriction</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 24
78	Which local body is responsible for developing hazmat emergency plans and gathering facility data? A) FEMA B) OSHA <b>C) LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee)</b> D) DOT	Answer: <i>LEPC</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 24
79	What is the function of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)? A) It monitors federal legislation B) It stores chemical waste <b>C) It coordinates local response and communicates with state agencies</b>	Answer: <i>It coordinates local response and communicates with state agencies</i> Chapter: 1 Page No: 24



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	D) It certifies first responders	
80	When can local agencies request state assistance in a hazmat emergency? A) If the chemicals are radioactive B) When a federal agent is present <b>C) When the scope exceeds local response capabilities</b> D) When the event involves a military base	Answer: When the scope Chapter: 1 excepts local Page No: 24 response capabilities
81	Which of the following is a Canadian agency responsible for regulating dangerous goods? A) SEMARNAT <b>B) Transport Canada (TC)</b> C) Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (STPS) D) National Environmental Board (NEB)	Answer: Transport Chapter: 1 Canada (TC) Page No: 25
82	What is the role of SEMARNAT in Mexico? A) Regulating pesticide imports B) Managing consumer products <b>C) Overseeing environmental and natural resource regulations</b> D) Controlling railway safety	Answer: Overseeing Chapter: 1 environment Page No: 25 and natural resource regulations



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## CHAPTER 2: RECOGNIZE AND IDENTIFY THE PRESENCE OF HAZMAT...

Q. No.	Question Statement and Options	Answer
1	Which personnel group is *most likely* to first encounter a hazmat emergency due to their routine duties? A) Hospital staff B) Hazardous materials technicians <input checked="" type="radio"/> C Awareness Level Personnel D) Environmental researchers	Answer: Awareness Chapter: 2 Level 1 Page No: 31 Personnel
2	What is the *primary expectation* of Awareness Level Personnel upon encountering a possible hazmat situation? A) Begin containment procedures B) Don full protective gear <input checked="" type="radio"/> C Recognize and identify the hazmat presence D) Coordinate decontamination	Answer: Recognize and identify the hazmat presence Chapter: 2 Page No: 31
3	Failure to recognize hazardous materials at incident scenes has historically resulted in: A) Legal penalties for responders B) Delayed shipment approvals <input checked="" type="radio"/> C Unnecessary injuries and deaths D) Higher emergency costs	Answer: Unnecessary injuries and deaths Chapter: 2 Page No: 31
4	According to NFPA 470, what improves community safety during a hazmat incident? A) Public awareness posters B) Rapid labeling of all containers <input checked="" type="radio"/> C Identifying container contents for informed decisions D) Calling in military support	Answer: Identifying container contents for informed decisions Chapter: 2 Page No: 31
5	Why is the role of Awareness Level Personnel crucial during early hazmat incident stages? A) They transport hazardous goods B) They conduct decon and disposal <input checked="" type="radio"/> C They provide initial recognition to trigger response protocols D) They handle hazardous waste permits	Answer: They provide initial recognition to trigger response protocols Chapter: 2 Page No: 31
6	Which of the following recognition clues generally involves the **least amount of risk** for hazmat responders? A) Using detection devices near the material	Answer: Identifying occupancy types Chapter: 2 Page No: 32



## CHAPTER 2: RECOGNIZE AND IDENTIFY THE PRESENCE OF HAZMAT...

	B) Reading container labels at close range C) Identifying occupancy types from a distance D) Analyzing spilled substance manually	from a distance
7	What does the increasing order of hazmat recognition clues primarily represent? A) Time spent at scene B) Financial cost of identification C) Rising responder fatigue levels D) Escalating risk as proximity increases	Answer: Escalating risk Chapter: 2 as proximity increases Page No: 32
8	Why is it important for Awareness Level Personnel to recognize sensory clues and victim symptoms during a hazmat incident? A) To determine criminal intent B) To plan media statements C) To identify hazardous materials and initiate response D) To estimate cleanup costs	Answer: To identify hazardous materials and initiate response Chapter: 2 of a structure Page No: 33
9	What best describes the concept of 'occupancy' in the context of hazmat identification? A) Population density of an area B) Geographical address of the site C) Type and use of a structure or area D) Availability of hazmat response units	Answer: Type and use Chapter: 2 of a structure Page No: 33 or area
10	Why might a typical residential home be considered a location with hidden hazmat risk? A) It contains industrial tanks B) It stores various hazardous household chemicals C) It has built-in decontamination units D) It is always under government monitoring	Answer: It stores various hazardous household chemicals Chapter: 2 Page No: 33
11	Hydrocarbons account for what approximate percentage of hazardous materials transported in North America? A) 25 percent B) 40 percent C) 60 percent D) Over 75 percent	Answer: Over 75% Chapter: 2 Page No: 33
12	Which of the following is a key reason Awareness Level Personnel must be familiar with transportation	Answer:



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	locations in their jurisdictions? A) To regulate shipping permits B) To estimate local fuel tax C) To support planning, training, and resource allocation D) To coordinate hazmat pricing strategies	Chapter: 2 <i>To support planning, training, and resource allocation</i> Page No: 33
13	Which of the following is considered a common accident-prone location for hazmat incidents on roadways? A) Parking lots B) Cul-de-sacs C) Weigh stations and blind intersections D) Bus terminals	Answer: <i>Weigh stations and blind intersections</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 33
14	Which of the following locations is most associated with hazardous materials risk on "railways"? A) Roundabouts and bus stops B) Terminals and classification yards C) Subway entrances D) Crosswalks	Answer: <i>Terminals and classification yards</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 34
15	Which type of transportation mode includes "shallow areas and loading stations" as common hazmat risk points? A) Railways B) Waterways C) Airways D) Pipelines	Answer: <i>Waterways</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 34
16	Crop duster planes and their related supplies pose hazmat concerns primarily in which transportation domain? A) Roadways B) Railways C) Airways D) Waterways	Answer: <i>Airways</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 34
17	Which location is a known hazmat concern specifically for "pipelines"? A) Interchanges and tunnels B) Freight terminals and fueling ramps	Answer: <i>Pumping stations</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 34



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	<p>C) Pumping stations and demolition sites D) Docks and locks</p>	and demolition sites
18	<p>Why is it important for Awareness Level Personnel to monitor river and tidal water levels? A) To predict earthquake risks B) To estimate commercial shipping needs C) To prevent hazardous material exposure due to flooding D) To determine bridge clearance</p>	<p>Answer: To prevent Chapter: 2 hazardous Page No: 35 material exposure due to flooding</p>
19	<p>What is a significant consequence when hazardous materials reach wetlands or waterways? A) Easier collection and disposal B) Immediate neutralization C) The incident becomes mobile and hard to mitigate D) Legal immunity for responders</p>	<p>Answer: The incident Chapter: 2 becomes Page No: 35 mobile and hard to mitigate</p>
20	<p>Which factor may transform previously safe areas into hazmat risk zones? A) Seasonal pollen levels B) Sudden rainfall alone C) Changing tide direction and flow rate D) High visitor count</p>	<p>Answer: changing tide Chapter: 2 direction Page No: 35 and flow rate</p>
21	<p>High-profile locations should be monitored due to their potential as: A) Areas for industrial growth B) Hazmat production hubs C) Targets for terrorist attacks D) Decontamination zones</p>	<p>Answer: Targets for Chapter: 2 terrorist Page No: 35 attacks</p>
22	<p>Which of the following is considered critical infrastructure from a hazmat risk and terrorism perspective? A) Recreational parks B) Nightclubs C) Physical and cyber systems vital to public safety and economy D) Local art galleries</p>	<p>Answer: Physical and Chapter: 2 cyber sys- Page No: 35 tems, vital to public safety and economy</p>
23	<p>What should Awareness Level Personnel recognize about occupancy types? A) Only refineries carry significant hazmat risk B) Only transportation hubs store hazardous chemicals</p>	<p>Answer: Hazmat may Chapter: 2 exist in both Page No: 35 obvious</p>



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	<p>C) Hazmat may exist in both obvious and less apparent occupancies D) Consumer goods never pose a risk</p>	and less apparent occupancies
24	<p>Why are cannabis and CBD extraction operations particularly hazardous for emergency responders? A) They are always legal and regulated B) They are limited to industrial zones C) They are often haphazard, booby trapped, and in hidden locations D) They only involve non-toxic chemicals</p>	Answer: They are often Chapter: 2 hazard, Page No: 37 booby trapped, and in the hidden locations
25	<p>Which factor contributes to the high risk associated with clandestine drug laboratories? A) Presence of certified medical staff B) Proper ventilation systems C) Potential for external contamination and unstable chemical processes D) Use of biodegradable packaging</p>	Answer: Potential for Chapter: 2 external cont- Page No: 37amination and unstable chemical processes
26	<p>What makes fentanyl and its compounds particularly dangerous to first responders? A) They're only toxic when ingested in high doses B) They evaporate instantly on exposure C) Tiny airborne particles can cause unconsciousness within minutes D) Their effects are delayed by several hours</p>	Answer: Tiny air bothe Chapter: 2 particles can Page No: 37 cause uncon- sciousness within minutes
27	<p>Which of the following is NOT a typical symptom of fentanyl intoxication? A) Miosis (pinpoint pupils) B) Dizziness and drowsiness C) Excessive energy and hyperactivity D) Trouble walking or talking</p>	Answer: Excessive Chapter: 2 energy and Page No: 37 hyperactivity
28	<p>What is a key purpose of conducting preincident surveys in relation to hazmat operations? A) To avoid unnecessary documentation B) To reduce the need for protective gear C) To improve safety and speed up on-site decision-making D) To prioritize evacuation over identification</p>	Answer: To improve Chapter: 2 safety and Page No: 37 speed up on-site decision-making
29	<p>What is a key objective of conducting preincident surveys in hazmat planning? A) To estimate cost of repair work B) To prepare media communication strategies C) To identify site features, hazards, and emergency contacts</p>	Answer: To identify Chapter: 2 site features, Page No: 38 hazards, and emergency contacts



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	D) To evaluate customer feedback	
30	Why should Awareness Level Personnel note CO2 systems during preincident surveys? A) CO2 systems reduce fire hazards B) CO2 leaks are always easy to detect <b>C) CO2 is colorless, odorless, and can displace oxygen causing health risks</b> D) CO2 has a strong odor and high visibility	Answer: CO <sub>2</sub> is colorless, Chapter: 2 odorless, and Page No: 38 can displace Oxygen causing health risks
31	What is a major reason modern CO2 systems pose greater risks than older models? A) New systems use biodegradable containers B) They are more likely to explode C) They are stored outdoors only <b>D) They store larger quantities in cryogenic form, increasing asphyxiation risk</b>	Answer: They store larger Chapter: 2 quantities in Page No: 38 cryogenic form, increasing asphyxiation risk
32	Why must preincident surveys be reviewed and updated regularly? A) Businesses rarely change B) Container shapes remain constant <b>C) Inventories and conditions can change without notice</b> D) NFPA prohibits regular updates	Answer: Inventories Chapter: 2 and conditions Page No: 39 can change without notice
33	What makes the shape of a container important in hazmat identification? A) It reflects the brand of manufacturer B) It indicates whether the contents are flammable <b>C) It provides clues about the type and characteristics of the material inside</b> D) It determines the transport cost	Answer: It provides Chapter: 2 clues about Page No: 39 the type and characteristics of the material inside
34	According to NFPA 470, which of the following is a reliable indicator of hazardous materials presence? A) Presence of empty loading docks B) Type of lighting at the site <b>C) Type of container or storage vessel present</b> D) Size of the facility	Answer: Types of Chapter: 2 containers Page No: 39 or storage vessel present
35	Which of the following meets the criteria for **bulk packaging** for liquids? A) 100-gallon steel drum B) Container with 75 gallons of flammable liquid <b>C) Any receptacle greater than 119 gallons</b> D) Any container used at restaurants	Answer: Any receptacle Chapter: 2 greater than Page No: 39 119 gallons



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36	What defines **nonbulk** packaging for solids based on weight or capacity?  A) Less than 400 kg net mass or 119 gallons capacity B) More than 1,000 lb water capacity C) Equal to 454 kg of water volume D) More than 882 lb net mass	Answer: Less than 400 kg Chapter: 2 net mass or Page No: 39 119 gallons capacity
37	Which of the following would be classified as **nonbulk packaging** for a solid substance?  A) A railcar filled with 2,000 lbs of fertilizer B) A tank holding 500 gallons of acid C) A cardboard box with 800 lbs of powdered chemical D) A steel drum with 1,500 lbs of liquid	Answer: A cardboard box Chapter: 2 with 800 lbs Page No: 40 of powdered chemical
38	What is a defining characteristic of **composite packaging**?  A) Multiple containers grouped within a sealed railcar B) Outer packaging with an inner receptacle like a box of wine C) Packaging made entirely of metal D) Packaging designed for reuse only	Answer: Outer packaging Chapter: 2 with an inner Page No: 40 receptacle like a box of wine
39	How does **combination packaging** differ from composite packaging?  A) It uses a single-layer container B) It contains mixed gases C) It consists of multiple inner containers packed together inside one outer container D) It is exclusive to gas transport	Answer: It consists of Chapter: 2 multiple inner Page No: 40 containers packed together inside one outer container
40	Which of the following correctly defines **nonbulk packaging** for a gas?  A) Over 1,000 pounds of water capacity B) Equal to or less than 1,000 pounds of water capacity C) Any cylinder used in restaurants D) Must be transported in cryogenic tanks	Answer: Equal to or less Chapter: 2 than 1,000 Page No: 40 pounds of water capacity
41	Why are **pressurized containers** considered more hazardous than non pressurized containers?  A) They are always transported by air B) They release odorless smoke C) They hold material under pressure, increasing explosive risk D) They cannot be stored indoors	Answer: They hold material Chapter: 2 under pressure, Page No: 40 increasing explosive risk
42	Which of the following is a **visual clue** of a pressurized container?	Answer:



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	A) Flat ends with no visible gauges B) Cylindrical shape with domed heads and pressure relief devices C) Wooden frame and glass paneling D) Transparent plastic sides	Chapter: 2 Cylindrical Page No: 41 shapes with domed heads and pressure relief devices
43	Why do pressurized containers have rounded ends? A) To make them easier to stack B) To reduce wind resistance during transport C) To better distribute pressure stresses D) To increase their visibility	Answer: To better distribute pressure Chapter: 2 Chapter: 2 Page No: 41 stresses
44	Which of the following is **not typically a feature** of a pressurized container? A) Pressure gauges B) Bolted protective housings C) Flat ends and wide rims D) Rounded or spherical ends	Answer: Flat ends and wide rims Chapter: 2 Page No: 41
45	How might insulation affect visual identification of pressurized containers? A) It enhances the spherical shape B) It eliminates the need for labeling C) It may obscure the rounded ends D) It glows under UV light	Answer: It may obscure the rounded ends Chapter: 2 Page No: 41
46	What does the shape of a fixed storage container often indicate to Awareness Level Personnel? A) Volume of material remaining B) Color of hazardous material C) Type and potential hazard of the material inside D) Whether it is a transportable container	Answer: Type and potential hazard of the material inside Chapter: 2 Page No: 44
47	Which container shape is **most associated** with highly efficient pressurized storage for liquefied gases? A) Rectangular box B) Cylindrical with flat ends C) Spherical (ball-like shape) D) Cube	Answer: Spherical Chapter: 2 Page No: 44 (ball-like shape)
48	Which of the following hazards is **not typically associated** with spherical pressure containers?	Answer: Radioactive



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	A) Flammable B) Asphyxiant <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Radioactive D) Corrosive	Chapter: 2 Page No: 44
49	What visual feature of **cylindrical containers with rounded ends** helps responders identify them as pressurized? A) Large flat base <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Rounded ends and horizontal orientation C) Transparent walls D) Tapered top and bottom	Answer: <i>Rounded ends</i> Chapter: 2 and horizontal Page No: 44 orientation
50	What is the **primary safety warning** regarding high-pressure storage containers? A) They rust easily and release odors <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) They can leak, explode, or rupture when stressed or heated C) They must be stored underground D) They pose no real danger in transit	Answer: <i>They can leak, explode, and/or rupture when stressed or heated</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 44
51	Which container shape is most likely to contain high vapor pressure flammable liquids? A) Spherical tanks <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Cylindrical tanks with rounded ends C) Rectangular containment boxes D) Glass carboys	Answer: <i>Cylindrical tanks with rounded ends</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 44
52	What pressure range is typically indicated by **circular containers with flat ends**? A) Extremely high pressure B) Vacuum sealed <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Atmospheric to low pressure D) Medium to fluctuating pressure	Answer: <i>Atmospheric to low pressure</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 45
53	Which of the following hazards are commonly associated with **circular containers with flat ends**? A) Electrical and mechanical <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Flammable, toxic, and corrosive C) Nuclear and radiation D) Biological and viral	Answer: <i>Flammable, toxic, and corrosive</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 45
54	What makes vertical cylinder tanks with cone bottoms difficult to assess visually?	Answer: <i>They do not</i>



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	A) They are hidden underground B) Their labels are always obscured <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) They do not visually indicate specific contents or hazards D) They are always color-coded uniformly	Chapter: 2 visually indicate Page No: 45 specific contents of hazards
55	What is a unique functional feature of **vertical cone-bottom tanks**? A) Built-in cooling systems B) Transparent viewing windows <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Enhanced flow for dispensing solids, slurries, and liquids D) Magnetic field protection	Answer: Enhanced flow Chapter: 2 for dispensing Page No: 45 solids, slurries and liquids
56	How can responders determine the hazard of materials in vertical cone-bottom tanks? A) By default labeling only B) By guessing based on tank height <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) By assessing region, occupancy use, and tank fittings D) Based on their external paint color	Answer: By assessing Chapter: 2 region, occupancy use, and tank fittings Page No: 45
57	What does a **horizontal cylinder with flat ends** typically indicate? A) Fluctuating high pressure B) Storage of gas under vacuum <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Atmospheric to low pressure liquid storage D) Gas storage under extreme pressure	Answer: Atmospheric Chapter: 2 to low pressure Page No: 46 liquid storage
58	Which safety concern is common to all liquid containers, even at low pressure? A) Radiation emission B) Paint discoloration <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Contents may splash or spray when released D) Audible clicking sounds	Answer: Contents may splash or spray when released Chapter: 2 Page No: 46
59	What container shape near roadways and railroads is a strong indicator of **pressurized contents**? A) Boxed rectangular trailer B) Horizontal tank with flat ends <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Cylindrical container with rounded ends D) Dome-shaped vertical tank	Answer: Cylindrical Chapter: 2 container Page No: 46 with rounded ends
	Which feature identifies *smaller cylindrical containers* used in low pressure transport? A) Square cross-section with no visible seams	Answer: Chapter: 2



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	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Reinforcing rings along the outside C) Dome top and bottom only D) Transparent walls with liquid gauges</p>	Page No: 47 <i>Reinforcing rings along the outside</i>
61	<p>What does an **oval cross-section** with flat ends generally indicate about a container? A) High-pressure storage of gases <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Liquid contents stored at nonpressurized conditions C) Radioactive content transport D) Powdered solid transport under vacuum</p>	Answer: <i>Liquid contents</i> Chapter: 2 <i>stored at nonpressurized conditions</i> Page No: 47 <i>nonpressurized conditions</i>
62	<p>Which shape is characteristic of low-pressure containers and often carries liquids? A) Hexagonal drums <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Horseshoe-shaped cross-section with flat ends C) Pyramid base tanks D) Tapered cylinders with narrow tips</p>	Answer: <i>Horseshoe-shaped cross-section with flat ends</i> Chapter: 2 <i>horseshoe-shaped cross-section with flat ends</i> Page No: 47 <i>section with flat ends</i>
63	<p>Cryogenic tank trucks are used to transport which of the following? A) Volatile powders B) Frozen biological waste <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Refrigerated liquefied gases (cryogens) D) Compressed steam</p>	Answer: <i>Refrigerated liquefied gases (cryogens)</i> Chapter: 2 <i>liquefied gases (cryogens)</i> Page No: 47 <i>cryogens</i>
64	<p>At what temperature and pressure do cryogens typically become liquid? A) Below 0°C at 500 psi B) -50°F at 20 psi <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) At or below -130°F (-90°C) at 14.7 psi D) -10°F at 100 psi</p>	Answer: <i>At or below -130°F (-90°C) at 14.7 psi</i> Chapter: 2 <i>-130°F (-90°C) at 14.7 psi</i> Page No: 47 <i>at 14.7 psi</i>
65	<p>Which **additional hazard** is associated with cryogenic containers beyond toxic, flammable, and corrosive hazards? A) Acoustic B) Magnetic <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Thermal (cold) D) Radioactive</p>	Answer: <i>Thermal (cold)</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 47
	<p>What is the primary purpose of assigning a hazard class to a chemical or mixture? A) To estimate shelf life</p>	Answer: Chapter: 2



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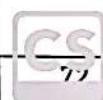


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	B) To enhance market value <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) To identify and communicate the hazard it presents D) To label it for export only	Page No: 49 To identify and communicate the hazard it presents.
67	How is a product's hazard class typically determined? A) Based on container shape B) Based on its least dangerous component <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Based on its most dangerous chemical or physical property D) Based on where it was manufactured	Answer: Based on its Chapter: 2 most dangerous Page No: 49 chemical or physical property
68	Which hazard class includes "flammable solids" and substances that emit flammable gases upon contact with water? A) Class 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Class 4 C) Class 5 D) Class 7	Answer: Class 4 Chapter: 2 Page No: 49
69	What does Class 1 in the UN hazard classification system represent? A) Radioactive substances B) Flammable gases <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Explosives D) Infectious materials	Answer: Explosives Chapter: 2 Page No: 49
70	What does the "division number" in Class 1 explosives indicate? A) The color of the explosive <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) The level of explosion hazard C) The weight limit of shipment D) The ignition temperature	Answer: The level of Chapter: 2 explosion hazard Page No: 50
71	Which Class 1 division refers to a "mass explosion hazard"?	Answer: Division 1.1 Chapter: 2 Page No: 50
	What unique feature do "explosive placards" include that no other hazard class uses? A) Reflective stripes	Answer: Chapter: 2



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	<p>B) Compatibility group letters C) Chemical equations D) Packaging weight codes</p>	Page No: 50 <i>compatibility group letters</i>
73	<p>What is the "primary hazard" associated with explosives? A) Electrocution B) Thermal and mechanical effects C) Magnetic dispersion D) Static discharge</p>	Answer: Thermal and Chapter: 2 mechanical Page No: 50 effects
74	<p>Which of the following hazards is associated with the "shock wave" produced by an explosion? A) Optical damage B) Seismic uplift C) Blast-pressure wave D) Acoustic fogging</p>	Answer: Blast-pressure Chapter: 2 ware Page No: 50
75	<p>What is the "seismic effect" of an explosion? A) Change in wind direction B) Radiation exposure risk C) Ground vibration and shock similar to an earthquake D) Production of harmful UV rays</p>	Answer: Ground vibration Chapter: 2 and shock Page No: 50 similar to an earthquake
76	<p>What is the source of the "incendiary thermal effect" seen in explosive events? A) High-pressure rupture B) Interaction of flammable vapors and ambient air C) Ultraviolet light emission D) Mechanical collapse</p>	Answer: Interaction of Chapter: 2 flammable Page No: 52 vapors and ambient air
77	<p>Which of the following is a common consequence of "aging explosives"?</p> <p>A) They become nonreactive B) They emit light without heat C) They self-contaminate and become more unstable D) They become easier to extinguish</p>	Answer: They self - Chapter: 2 contaminate Page No: 52 and become more unstable
78	<p>Which division under Class 2 gases includes "nonflammable, non-toxic gases"?</p> <p>A) Division 2.1 B) Division 2.2</p>	Answer: Division 2.2 Chapter: 2 Page No: 52



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	C) Division 2.3 D) Division 2.4	
79	What hazard is associated with Class 2 gases being exposed to flame or heat?  A) Ignition by static charge <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) BLEVE or cylinder rocketing C) Visual distortion of contents D) Internal polymerization	Answer: BLEVE or Chapter: 2 Cylinder rocketing Page No: 52 rocketing
80	Which hazard is **specifically associated** with Division 2.3 gases?  A) Cryogenic cold burns B) Oxidizer-induced fires <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Toxic and corrosive chemical exposure D) Sonic pressure shock	Answer: Toxic and Chapter: 2 corrosive Page No: 52 chemical exposure
81	According to Class 2 definitions, which of the following qualifies a gas as **flammable**?  A) It dissolves in water easily B) It is colorless and heavier than air <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) It ignites at normal pressure when 13% or less is mixed with air D) It freezes below 0°C	Answer: It ignites at Chapter: 2 normal pressure Page No: 53 when 13% or less is mixed with air
82	Which gas is an example of **Division 2.1 Flammable Gas**?  A) Helium <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Propane C) Argon D) Carbon dioxide	Answer: Propane Chapter: 2 Page No: 53
83	Which pressure threshold qualifies a gas as **Division 2.2 Nonflammable, Nonpoisonous** if it does not meet 2.1 or 2.3 definitions?  A) 10.2 psi B) 28.3 psi <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) 40.6 psi (280 kPa) D) 75.0 psi	Answer: 40.6 psi Chapter: 2 (280 kPa) Page No: 53
8+	Which hazard zones under **Division 2.3 Poisonous Gases** are determined based on LC50 toxicity data?  A) Zones Alpha to Delta	Answer: Zones A to D Chapter: 2 Page No: 53



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	<p>(B) Zones A to D C) Levels 1 to 4 D) Ranges X to Z</p>	
85	<p>Which of the following gases is considered a **Division 2.3 inhalation hazard**? A) Methane B) Compressed air <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Hydrocyanic acid D) Oxygen</p>	<p>Answer: Hydrocyanic acid Chapter: 2 Page No: 53</p>
86	<p>When might an **oxygen placard** be displayed even though oxygen is not a separate division under Class 2? A) If the tank holds more than 500 psi <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) When the tank contains over 1,001 lbs of compressed or refrigerated liquid oxygen C) Only when mixed with nitrogen D) If it is stored in a cryogenic flask</p>	<p>Answer: When the tank contains over 1,001 lbs of compressed or refrigerated liquid oxygen Chapter: 2 Page No: 53</p>
87	<p>What is a defining characteristic of **Class 3 flammable liquids**? A) They must be solids at room temperature <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) They ignite and burn with ease C) They do not produce any vapors D) They require compression to become flammable</p>	<p>Answer: They ignite and burn with ease Chapter: 2 Page No: 54</p>
88	<p>Which hazard is associated with **heavier-than-air vapors** from Class 3 liquids? A) Spontaneous evaporation B) Environmental freezing <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Asphyxiation in low-lying areas D) Increased visibility</p>	<p>Answer: Asphyxiation Chapter: 2 Page No: 54</p>
89	<p>What can result when a Class 3 liquid container is exposed to heat or flame? A) Frostbite <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion) C) Solidification D) Sonic boom</p>	<p>Answer: BLEVE Chapter: 2 Page No: 54</p>
90	<p>Which of the following is NOT a primary hazard of flammable liquids under Class 3? A) Thermal hazard</p>	<p>Answer: Electrical surge Chapter: 2</p>



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	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Electrical surge C) Environmental hazard D) Chemical hazard</p>	Page No: 54
91	<p>Which Class 4 material can **ignite within five minutes** of air exposure without external ignition? A) Flammable solid B) Cryogenic gas <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Spontaneously combustible material D) Inert metal</p>	<p>Answer: Spontaneously Chapter: 2 Combustible Page No: 54 material</p>
92	<p>What is the general **flash point** threshold for a liquid to be classified as flammable under Class 3? A) 212°F (100°C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) 100°F (37.8°C) C) 140°F (60°C) D) 32°F (0°C)</p>	<p>Answer: 100°F (37.8°C) Chapter: 2 Page No: 55</p>
93	<p>Under what condition can a liquid with a flash point **above 100°F** be reclassified as combustible? A) If transported by air only <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) If it meets no other hazard class definition C) If the flash point is below 32°F D) If the liquid is stored in sealed containers</p>	<p>Answer: If it meets no other hazard class definition Chapter: 2 Page No: 55</p>
94	<p>Which example represents a **combustible liquid** under Class 3? A) Gasoline B) Methyl ethyl ketone <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Pine oil D) Propane</p>	<p>Answer: Pine oil Chapter: 2 Page No: 55</p>
95	<p>Which **placard** may substitute for a flammable placard during gasoline transportation by highway? A) Diesel placard <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Gasoline placard C) Fuel oil placard D) Vapor placard</p>	<p>Answer: Gasoline placard Chapter: 2 Page No: 55</p>
96	<p>Class 4 placards are used to identify materials that are reactive and may: A) Create inert gases <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Cause or contribute to fire through spontaneous heating or contact with water</p>	<p>Answer: Cause or contribute to fire through spontaneous heating or contact with water Chapter: 2 Page No: 55</p>



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	C) Explode when compressed D) Emit cold vapors when exposed to air	heating or contact with water
97	What makes Class 4 materials especially dangerous when wet? A) They immediately solidify B) They give off heat only C) They may emit flammable or toxic gas D) They lose their toxicity	Answer: They may emit Chapter: 2 flammable Page No: 56 or toxic gas
98	Which division of Class 4 includes materials that can ignite upon contact with air? A) Division 4.1 B) Division 4.2 C) Division 4.3 D) Division 5.1	Answer: Division 4.2 Chapter: 2 Page No: 56
99	Which hazard is associated with "contact between water and Class 4.3 materials"? A) Production of harmless vapor B) Instant cooling C) Production of flammable gas or corrosive solution D) Decreased reactivity	Answer: Production of Chapter: 2 flammable Page No: 56 gas or corrosive solution
100	Which of the following is "NOT" a hazard associated with Class 4 materials? A) Fires that may reignite B) BLEVE from water exposure C) Sudden pressure reduction D) Irritating or toxic vapors	Answer: Sudden pressure Chapter: 2 reduction Page No: 56
101	Class 5 materials include substances that can "readily give off oxygen". What are these substances called? A) Cryogens B) Organic compounds C) Oxidizers D) Flammable solids	Answer: Oxidizers Chapter: 2 Page No: 56
102	Which of the following is a "primary hazard" of Class 4 materials? A) Radioactivity B) Electrical shock	Answer: Thermal and Chapter: 2 mechanical Page No: 56

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	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Thermal and mechanical energy D) Electromagnetic radiation</p>	<p>energy</p>
103	<p>What characteristic defines a Division 4.1 flammable solid?</p> <p>A) Readily explodes on impact B) Reacts violently with oxygen <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Ignites through friction or undergoes strong exothermic decomposition D) Has a boiling point above 200°F</p>	<p>Answer: Ignites through Chapter: 2 friction or Page No: 57 undergoes strong exothermic decomposition</p>
104	<p>Which of the following is an example of a Division 4.2 spontaneously combustible material?</p> <p>A) Paraformaldehyde <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Charcoal briquettes in bulk C) Magnesium powder D) Calcium carbide</p>	<p>Answer: Charcoal Chapter: 2 briquettes Page No: 57 in bulk</p>
105	<p>How do Division 4.3 materials become hazardous?</p> <p>A) When exposed to heat B) Upon exposure to oxygen <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) On contact with water D) After reaching their melting point</p>	<p>Answer: On contact Chapter: 2 with water Page No: 57</p>
106	<p>What distinguishes organic peroxides from typical oxidizers?</p> <p>A) They do not require oxygen <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) They serve as both fuel and oxidizer C) They react only under UV light D) They are completely inert</p>	<p>Answer: They serve Chapter: 2 as both fuel Page No: 57 and oxidizers</p>
107	<p>What condition can lead organic peroxides to violently release from their packaging?</p> <p>A) Contact with dry air B) Sudden freezing <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Exceeding their SADT D) Vibration during transport</p>	<p>Answer: Exceeding Chapter: 2 their Page No: 57 SADT</p>
108	<p>Which of the following best describes the MSST for organic peroxides?</p> <p>A) Minimum storage time <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Maximum safe storage temperature C) Material shelf-life standard threshold</p>	<p>Answer: Maximum Chapter: 2 safe storage Page No: 57 temperature</p>



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	D) Minimum standard safety test	
109	Which materials, other than organic peroxides, commonly have Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperatures (SADTs)? A) Inert gases <b>B) Reactive chemicals and polymerization initiators</b> C) Non-reactive solids D) Inorganic salts	Answer: <i>Reactive chemicals and polymerization initiators</i> Chapter: 2 <i>Chemicals and Polymerization Initiators</i> Page No: 58
110	How is SADT often listed in a Safety Data Sheet (SDS)? A) Flash point B) Ignition temperature <b>C) Decomposition temperature</b> D) Combustion point	Answer: <i>Decomposition temperature</i> Chapter: 2 <i>Combustion by yielding oxygen</i> Page No: 58
111	What defines a Division 5.1 hazardous material? A) It explodes on contact with water B) It emits toxic fumes when burned <b>C) It enhances combustion by yielding oxygen</b> D) It is a flammable solid	Answer: <i>If enhances combustion by yielding oxygen</i> Chapter: 2 <i>Combustion by yielding oxygen</i> Page No: 58
112	What is the structural characteristic of an organic peroxide in Division 5.2? A) -O-H bond B) -C=C- double bond <b>C) -O-O- bivalent structure</b> D) -N=N- azo group	Answer: <i>-O-O-</i> Chapter: 2 <i>bivalent structure</i> Page No: 58
113	Which of the following is a thermal hazard of Class 5 materials? A) Formation of stable oxides <b>B) Ignition of combustibles leading to fires or explosions</b> C) Reaction with metals forming harmless salts D) Emission of infrared radiation only	Answer: <i>Ignition of combustibles leading to fires or explosions</i> Chapter: 2 <i>Combustibles</i> Page No: 58
114	Which of the following best describes Class 6 hazardous materials? A) Only corrosive to skin B) Radioactive and explosive substances <b>C) Toxic and infectious substances that pose serious health hazards</b>	Answer: <i>Toxic and Infectious substances that pose serious health hazards</i> Chapter: 2 <i>Infectious</i> Page No: 59





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	D) Inert materials safe for transport	health hazard
115	What is the main difference between Division 6.1 and Division 6.2 substances? A) 6.1 includes flammable liquids, while 6.2 includes gases <b>B) 6.1 is for toxic substances, 6.2 is for infectious substances</b> C) 6.1 is for solids, 6.2 is for liquids only D) 6.1 substances are inert, 6.2 substances are reactive	Answer: 6.1 is for toxic Chapter: 2 substances, Page No: 59 6.2 is for infectious substances
116	Why are inhalation hazards particularly dangerous in hazmat incidents? A) They are only visible under UV light B) They create no immediate symptoms <b>C) They can travel great distances and affect anyone who breathes them</b> D) They are heavier than air and sink immediately	Answer: They can travel Chapter: 2 great distances Page No: 59 and affect anyone who breathes them
117	Why don't infectious substances usually require placards? A) They are only shipped in gaseous form <b>B) They are transported in small containers and use labels instead</b> C) They are considered nonhazardous by DOT D) They emit no toxic effects	Answer: They are transported in small containers and use labels instead
118	Which of the following is NOT a **primary hazard** of Class 6 materials? A) Toxicity B) Inhalation hazard <b>C) Explosivity</b> D) Disease	Answer: Explosivity Chapter: 2 Page No: 60
119	What is a **secondary hazard** of Class 6 materials transported in molten form? A) Radioactivity B) Electrical conductivity <b>C) Thermal hazard (heat)</b> D) Inertness	Answer: Thermal hazard (heat) Chapter: 2 Page No: 60
120	Which of the following would require a PG III placard for Division 6.1 materials? A) Highly toxic nerve agents <b>B) Chloroform and alkaloid solids</b> C) Cyanide gas D) Compressed air cylinders	Answer: Chloroform and alkaloid solids Chapter: 2 Page No: 60



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121	What does Packing Group I under DOT classification indicate? A) Low danger B) Minor toxicity <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Great danger D) Non-regulated material	Answer: Great danger Chapter: 2 Page No: 60
122	Which placard or label is specifically used for Division 6.1 materials with Zones A or B inhalation hazards? A) Flammable Gas B) PG III <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Inhalation Hazard D) Corrosive	Answer: Inhalation Hazard Chapter: 2 Hazard Page No: 60
123	What defines a material labeled as an **Infectious Substance** under Class 6? A) A harmless microorganism used in food production B) Any substance containing high levels of CO <sub>2</sub> <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) A pathogen capable of causing disease in humans or animals D) A synthetic chemical compound used in agriculture	Answer: A pathogen Chapter: 2 capable of causing disease in humans or animals Page No: 61
124	Which of the following is an example of a substance that requires a **Biohazard Label**? A) Packaged fire extinguishers B) Sealed containers of ethanol <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Human blood products and used needles D) Carbonated beverages	Answer: Human blood Chapter: 2 products and used needles Page No: 61
125	Which of the following statements about radioactive materials is TRUE? A) They can be easily identified by their smell or color <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Specialized monitoring equipment is required to detect radiation C) They are divided into three divisions by the DOT D) All foreign radioactive placards look identical to U.S. versions	Answer: Specialized monitoring equipment is required to detect radiation Chapter: 2 monitoring equipment Page No: 61
126	What is the primary hazard of materials identified with a **Class 7 placard**? A) Thermal instability <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Acute odor C) Radiation exposure causing illness, cancer, or burns D) Visual impairment	Answer: Radiation exposure causing illness, cancer, or burns Chapter: 2 exposure Page No: 61



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127	Which of the following labels indicates a **low external radiation level** with **no special handling required**? A) Radioactive Yellow-II <b>(B) Radioactive White-I</b> C) Radioactive Yellow-III D) Empty	Answer: Radioactive Chapter: 2 white - I Page No: 62
128	What is the purpose of the **Fissile Label** on Class 7 radioactive packages? A) To indicate gas pressure levels B) To show flammability index <b>(C) To provide the Criticality Safety Index (CSI) for controlling accumulation of fissile materials</b> D) To signal package expiration date	Answer: To provide the Chapter: 2 Criticality safety Page No: 62 Index( CSI ) for controlling accumulation of fissile materials
129	What key information is always found on a Class 7 radioactive label? A) Manufacturer's serial number and bar code <b>(B) Isotope name, activity, transport index, and radioactive level</b> C) Destination address only D) Maximum handling temperature and storage humidity	Answer: Isotope name, Chapter: 2 activity, trans- Page No: 62 → post index, and radioactive level
130	What unit is used to express radioactive activity on Class 7 labels? A) Milliliters (mL) B) Pounds per square inch (psi) <b>(C) Becquerels (Bq)</b> D) Microns ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Answer: Becquerels Chapter: 2 Page No: 63 ( Bq )
131	What does the **Transport Index (TI)** on Yellow II and Yellow III labels indicate? A) Shipping cost in dollars B) Time to expiration in days <b>(C) Maximum radiation level at one meter from the surface (in mrem/hr)</b> D) Humidity limit for packaging	Answer: Maximum radiation level at one meter from the surface (in mrem/hr)
132	Which of the following describes a **Class 8 corrosive substance**? A) Emits radioactive particles upon heating <b>(E) Causes full thickness destruction of human skin on contact</b> C) Emits flammable vapors only D) Harmless in contact with metals	Answer: Causes full thickness destruction of human skin on contact



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133	What dangerous reaction may occur when acids and bases (Class 8) are mixed? A) They neutralize each other B) Produce harmless steam <b>C) React violently and release heat or gases</b> D) Freeze on contact	Answer: React violently Chapter: 2 and release heat or gases Page No: 63
134	Why is it important not to focus only on corrosive properties during Class 8 hazmat incidents? A) They are always non-toxic <b>B) Corrosives can also be flammable, reactive, or explosive</b> C) They don't affect the environment D) Corrosives are water-soluble and safe	Answer: Corrosives can also be flammable, reactive, or explosive Chapter: 2 Page No: 63
135	What is the primary visual indicator for Class 8 corrosive materials during transport? A) Blue triangle label <b>B) Class 8 placard with the word CORROSIVE and hazard symbol</b> C) Yellow diamond placard D) Red and white striped placard	Answer: Class 8 placard with the word CORROSIVE and hazard symbol Chapter: 2 with the word Page No: 64
136	Which of the following is an example of a Class 8 corrosive substance? A) Propane B) Uranium hexafluoride <b>C) Hydrochloric acid</b> D) Liquid nitrogen	Answer: Hydrochloric acid Chapter: 2 Page No: 64
137	What distinguishes materials classified under **hazard Class 9**? A) They meet criteria of multiple hazard classes simultaneously B) They are less dangerous and pose no transport hazard <b>C) They present a transportation hazard but don't meet definitions of other classes</b> D) They are exclusively radioactive	Answer: They present a hazard but don't meet definitions of other classes Chapter: 2 transportation Page No: 64
138	Which of the following is NOT a primary hazard of Class 8 materials? A) Mechanical B) Toxic <b>C) Electrical</b> D) Thermal	Answer: Electrical Chapter: 2 Page No: 64
139	Which of the following characteristics qualifies a material as **Class 9 miscellaneous hazardous	Answer:



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	<p>material**?</p> <p>A) Emits only harmless vapors</p> <p>B) Is a strong oxidizer used in Class 5</p> <p>C) Has a noxious or anesthetic effect that could distract crew members</p> <p>D) Must be transported under high vacuum</p>	<p>Chapter: 2 Has a noxious Page No: 65 or anesthetic effect that could distract crew members</p>
140	<p>What label or symbol is commonly displayed along with the Class 9 placard when transporting marine pollutants?</p> <p>A) Skull and crossbones</p> <p>B) Exploding bomb symbol</p> <p>C) Environmentally hazardous substance marking (dead fish)</p> <p>D) Yellow triangle with lightning bolt</p>	<p>Answer: Environmentally Chapter: 2 hazardous Page No: 65 substance marking (dead fish)</p>
141	<p>Which of the following is an example of a **Class 9 miscellaneous hazardous material**?</p> <p>A) Liquid propane</p> <p>B) Uranium-235</p> <p>C) Lithium batteries</p> <p>D) Chlorine gas</p>	<p>Answer: Lithium Chapter: 2 batteries Page No: 65</p>
142	<p>Why are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) classified under Class 9?</p> <p>A) They are radioactive</p> <p>B) They are inert gases</p> <p>C) They are carcinogenic and present chemical hazards</p> <p>D) They are explosive in dry form</p>	<p>Answer: They are carcinogenic and present chemical hazards Chapter: 2 radioactive and Page No: 65 present chemical hazards</p>
143	<p>Which of the following best describes the hazard profile of miscellaneous dangerous goods?</p> <p>A) Primarily radiological and explosive hazards</p> <p>B) Always gaseous and flammable</p> <p>C) Thermal and chemical hazards, with potential for multiple associated risks</p> <p>D) Only physical hazards with no toxic impact</p>	<p>Answer: Thermal and chemical hazards Chapter: 2 chemical hazards Page No: 65 with potential for multiple associated risks</p>
144	<p>What does the **Dangerous placard** signify during hazmat transport?</p> <p>A) Presence of radioactive materials</p> <p>B) Transport of nonhazardous medical equipment</p> <p>C) Mixed load of nonbulk packages from two or more hazard classes</p> <p>D) Transport of only Class 1 explosives</p>	<p>Answer: Mixed load of Chapter: 2 non bulk pack- Page No: 66 ages from two or more hazard classes</p>



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145	Which **ERG guide** should responders consult for shipments marked with a Dangerous placard? A) Guide 123 B) Guide 101 <b>C) Guide 111</b> D) Guide 177	Answer: <b>Guide 111</b> Chapter: 2 Page No: 66
146	Under what condition is the **Dangerous placard** used instead of individual class placards? A) Materials are in bulk packaging only B) Aggregate gross weight is over 1,000 kg C) Shipment includes fewer than two classes of hazmat <b>D) Shipment includes multiple hazard classes under 1,000 kg total weight</b>	Answer: <b>Shipment includes multiple hazard classes under 1,000 kg total weight</b> Chapter: 2 Page No: 66
147	What is the **minimum number of placards** required on a vehicle transporting hazardous materials? A) One on the front only B) Two, one on each side <b>C) Four, one on each side of the vehicle</b> D) Six, on front, back, and sides	Answer: <b>Four, one on each side of the vehicle</b> Chapter: 2 Page No: 66
148	Which regulation outlines the placarding requirements for hazmat transportation in the U.S.? A) NFPA 101 <b>B) 49 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations)</b> C) OSHA 1910.120 D) ISO 9001	Answer: <b>49 CFR</b> Chapter: 2 Page No: 66 <i>Federal Regulations</i>
149	What **standard size** is required for hazmat placards on transportation vehicles? A) 12 x 12 inches B) 10.5 inches square <b>C) 9.84 inches (250 mm) on each side</b> D) 8.5 x 11 inches	Answer: <b>9.84 inches (250 mm) on each side</b> Chapter: 2 Page No: 66
150	Which of the following **containers or vehicles** requires placarding under DOT regulations? A) Passenger vehicles carrying dry ice <b>B) Cargo tank vehicles and portable tanks</b> C) Nonhazardous waste carriers D) Standard delivery vans under 1000 kg load	Answer: <b>Cargo tank vehicles and portable tanks</b> Chapter: 2 Page No: 66
151	What is the purpose of a **UN/NA four-digit identification number**?	Answer:



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	A) To track packaging dimensions <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) To identify hazardous chemicals or classes of materials worldwide C) To label nonhazardous bulk items D) To list emergency contact numbers	Chapter: 2 To identify Page No: 67 hazardous chemicals or classes of materials worldwide
152	Where might the **four-digit UN/NA number** appear on a hazmat transport vehicle? A) On passenger windows B) On invoices only <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) On an orange panel or near a placard D) Inside the driver's logbook	Answer: On an orange Chapter: 2 Panel or near Page No: 67 a placard
153	When is a UN number permitted on a **placard** without a separate display? A) When it identifies multiple unrelated materials B) When it's listed in shipping documents only <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) When all hazardous materials in the vehicle share the same hazard class D) When transporting food-grade chemicals	Answer: When all hazard- Chapter: 2 aridous mater- Page No: 67 ials in the vehicle share the same hazard class
154	Where must the UN/NA number be displayed if it's prohibited from being shown on a placard? A) On the driver's side door <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) On an orange panel or white square-on-point display C) Inside the trailer cabin D) In the vehicle's logbook	Answer: On an orange Chapter: 2 panel or Page No: 68 white square-on-point display
155	What resource provides response guidance keyed to the four-digit UN/NA identification numbers? A) DOT Emergency Plan B) Environmental Codebook <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) D) OSHA Hazard Manual	Answer: Emergency Chapter: 2 Response Page No: 68 Guidbook (ERG)
156	Which of the following numbers will **not** be listed in the ERG's yellow-bordered section? A) 1219 B) 1005 <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) 0450 D) 1923	Answer: 0450 Chapter: 2 Page No: 68
	What is a valid range for **NA (DOT)** numbers not shared with the UN system? A) NA100–NA499	Answer: Chapter: 2



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	<p>B) NA8000-NA9999 C) NA001-NA999 D) NA2000-NA2999</p>	Page No: 68 <i>NA 8000 - NA 9999</i>
158	<p>Which of the following is **NOT** one of the four key placard recognition features?</p> <p>A) UN/NA identification number B) Hazard class number at the bottom C) Pictogram at the top <b>D) Name of the shipping company</b></p>	Answer: <i>Name of the shipping company</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 68
159	<p>Why is the identification number on the placard or panel crucial at accident scenes?</p> <p>A) It confirms the load's weight B) It reveals how many stops the vehicle made <b>C) It helps identify hazards and assess reactivity and compatibility risks</b> D) It indicates the route taken by the driver</p>	Answer: <i>It helps identify hazards and assess reactivity and compatibility risks</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 68
160	<p>What does the **top number** on an orange panel of an intermodal tank represent?</p> <p>A) Shipment cost <b>B) Hazard identification code per international regulation</b> C) Emergency response contact number D) Packing group number</p>	Answer: <i>Hazard identification code per international regulation</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 69
161	<p>In the hazard identification code system, what does a ***'3*** indicate?</p> <p>A) Radioactivity B) Emission of gas <b>C) Flammability of liquids or gases</b> D) Miscellaneous hazard</p>	Answer: <i>Flammability of liquid or gases</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 69
162	<p>What does it mean if the top hazard identification code starts with ***'X*** (e.g., X88)?</p> <p>A) Product has low toxicity B) Product requires refrigeration <b>C) Product reacts dangerously with water</b> D) Product is safe in all climates</p>	Answer: <i>Product reacts dangerously with water</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 69
163	<p>What does a **double number**, such as 98 or 33, in the hazard code indicate?</p> <p>A) The material is diluted B) A mixture of unrelated hazards</p>	Answer: <i>Intensification of the hazard</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 69



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	<p>C) Intensification of the hazard D) Use of recycled material</p>	
164	<p>What is the required **label size** for hazmat packages according to U.S. regulations? A) 5 x 5 inches B) 4.25 inches C) 3.9 inches (100 mm) on each side D) 2.5 inches circular label</p>	<p>Answer: 3.9 inches (100 mm) on each side Chapter: 2 Page No: 69</p>
165	<p>Which label is **not associated with a specific hazard class** but restricts air transport? A) Radioactive I B) Cargo Aircraft Only C) Class 6 Infectious Substance D) Class 2 Compressed Gas</p>	<p>Answer: Cargo Aircraft Only Chapter: 2 Page No: 70</p>
166	<p>How are **subsidiary hazard labels** positioned in relation to primary hazard labels? A) Higher and to the left B) Lower and to the right C) At the same level D) Above and centered</p>	<p>Answer: Above and centered Chapter: 2 Page No: 70</p>
167	<p>What must be true about **markings** on nonbulk hazmat packaging? A) They must be circular and blue B) They are optional if labels are present C) They must have a sharply contrasting background and not be obscured D) They must match the shipping invoice font</p>	<p>Answer: They must have a sharply contrasting background and not be obscured Chapter: 2 Page No: 70</p>
168	<p>Which of the following is **required** on the outer packaging as part of hazmat markings? A) Only pictograms B) A logo or brand image C) Identification number, weight, or specification D) DOT inspector stamp</p>	<p>Answer: Identification, number, weight, or specification Chapter: 2 Page No: 70</p>
169	<p>When can a **fumigation marking** be removed from a transport vehicle? A) Once it reaches its destination B) After visual inspection of packaging C) Only after unloading and full ventilation confirm no harmful concentration remains</p>	<p>Answer: Only after unloading and full ventilation confirm no harmful concentration remains Chapter: 2 Page No: 70</p>



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	D) When approved by the shipping manager	<i>Contraction remaining</i>
170	When is an “Inhalation Hazard marking” NOT required on a package? A) When shipping by rail only B) When the words ‘inhalation hazard’ already appear on the label or placard C) When material is in nonbulk packaging D) If shipped with flammable materials	Answer: <i>When the words ‘inhalation hazard’ already appear on the label or placard</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 71
171	Which of the following materials would likely require a “HOT” marking? A) Pressurized air canisters B) Cryogenic liquids C) Molten aluminum D) Gasoline in sealed drums	Answer: <i>Molten</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 71
172	Why must personnel be cautious around “elevated-temperature materials”? A) They have low flash points B) They are biologically active C) They can ignite combustibles and worsen PPE heat stress D) They emit invisible radiation	Answer: <i>They can ignite combustibles and worsen PPE heat stress</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 71
173	Which of the following is a “primary hazard” of lithium batteries during transportation? A) Magnetic interference B) Radiation exposure C) Chemical burn, fire, or electrical shock D) Radioactive decay	Answer: <i>Chemical burn, fire, or electrical shock</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 71
174	What is a “thermal runaway” in the context of lithium batteries? A) Cooling malfunction during transport B) Recharging while packaged C) Chain reaction releasing stored energy violently D) Passive cooling reaction under low pressure	Answer: <i>Chain reaction</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 71
175	When is a “marine pollutant marking” required? A) Only when transported on land B) For shipping Class 2 materials via pipeline C) When shipped by vessel or in bulk by motor vehicle, rail, or air D) For any shipment of flammable solids	Answer: <i>When shipped by vessel or in bulk by motor vehicle, rail, or air</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 71



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176	What type of packaging uses a **biohazard marking** according to DOT regulations? A) Any packaging containing flammable gases <b>(B)</b> Bulk packaging containing regulated medical waste C) Packaging for corrosive laboratory reagents D) Railcars transporting bulk fertilizers	Answer: Bulk packaging Chapter: 2 containing Page No: 72 regulated medical waste
177	What is the purpose of the **Petroleum Sour Crude Oil** marking? A) Identify cargo with low pH levels B) Indicate products used for road surfacing <b>(C)</b> Warn of crude oil containing hydrogen sulfide posing an inhalation hazard D) Notify handlers of oil suitable for recycling	Answer: Warn of crude Chapter: 2 oil containing Page No: 72 hydrogen sulfide posing an inhalation hazard
178	What is the **primary hazard** associated with the contents of PHMSA-regulated pipelines? A) Sharp objects B) Electrical surges <b>(C)</b> High pressure materials that may explode D) Cryogenic burns	Answer: High pressure Chapter: 2 materials Page No: 72 that may explode
179	Which of the following is **NOT** a required detail found on a pipeline marker? A) Emergency contact number B) Pipeline operator <b>(C)</b> Depth of the pipeline D) Type of pipeline product	Answer: Depth of the Chapter: 2 Page No: 72 pipeline
180	What is true about **pipeline markers** along the right-of-way? A) They designate exact pipeline depth and curvature B) They must be placed only at facilities and offices <b>(C)</b> They mark approximate location and must appear where roads, railways, or waterways are crossed D) They are required for liquid pipelines only	Answer: They mark approx- Chapter: 2 oximate loca- Page No: 72 tion and must appear where roads, railways, or waterways are crossed
181	What are **nontransportation hazmat markings** typically used for? A) Indicating mobile emergency routes B) Identifying hazards on transport vehicles only <b>(C)</b> Communicating hazardous materials information at fixed facilities and containers D) Tracking shipment delivery times	Answer: Communicating Chapter: 2 hazardous Page No: 73 materials information at fixed facilities and containers
182	Which of the following might be included in a **nontransportation marking system**?	Answer:



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	A) Shipping invoice number only B) Product expiration date and odor intensity C) Labels, color codes, placards, and emergency contact info D) EPA vehicle emission tags	Chapter: 2 <i>Labels, color codes, placards and emergency contact info</i> Page No: 73
183	What does the **NFPA 704 system** help emergency responders quickly identify? A) Hazmat container shape B) Storage duration of hazardous products C) Acute hazards such as health, flammability, and instability D) Product pricing for insurance reporting	Answer: <i>Acute hazards such as health, flammability, and instability</i> Chapter: 2 <i>such as health, flammability, and instability</i> Page No: 73
184	Where is the **NFPA 704 system** most commonly required? A) Only at border crossings B) In mobile labs and tactical units C) In occupancies storing hazardous materials per local ordinance D) On all moving trailers containing flammable gas	Answer: <i>In occupancies storing hazardous materials per local ordinance</i> Chapter: 2 <i>storing hazardous materials per local ordinance</i> Page No: 73
185	What does the **W symbol** in the special hazard quadrant of the NFPA 704 diamond represent? A) Will ignite when heated B) Water-reactive material C) Weakened structural material D) Weather-sensitive substance	Answer: <i>Water-reactive material</i> Chapter: 2 <i>Water-reactive material</i> Page No: 76
186	In the NFPA 704 system, what does the **OX** symbol indicate? A) Organic compound B) Oxidizer C) Oxidation-resistant D) Ozone generator	Answer: <i>Oxidizer</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 76
187	Which value in the **Flammability** quadrant of the NFPA 704 diamond indicates materials that ignite at ambient temperatures? A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 1	Answer: <i>3</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 76
188	What does a value of **4 in the Instability quadrant** of the NFPA 704 system signify?	Answer:



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	A) Chemical is inert B) Chemical is water-reactive C) Chemical can detonate or explosively decompose at ambient conditions D) Chemical is stable at elevated pressure	Chapter: 2 <i>Chemical can explosively decompose at ambient conditions</i> Page No: 76 <i>detonate or</i> <i>explosively decompose</i> <i>at ambient conditions</i>
189	What is one of the primary purposes of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)? A) To enforce criminal penalties for hazmat violations B) To provide unique labels for every country C) To establish common criteria for classifying chemicals by hazards D) To regulate international transportation of explosives	Answer: <i>To establish</i> <i>common criteria</i> <i>for classifying</i> <i>chemicals by hazards</i>
190	Which of the following is NOT a required element of GHS labeling? A) Signal words B) Product and supplier identification C) Container volume D) Precautionary statements	Answer: <i>Contain</i> or Chapter: 2 <i>Volume</i> Page No: 77
191	What do Safety Data Sheets (SDS) replace under the GHS system? A) ERG guides B) DOT emergency papers C) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) D) CAS number records	Answer: <i>Material</i> / Chapter: 2 <i>Safety Data</i> Page No: 77 <i>Sheets</i> <i>(MSDS)</i>
192	What does the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (HCS) require employers to do? A) Conduct daily emergency drills B) Create their own chemical hazard ratings C) Label, tag, or mark hazardous containers D) Maintain ERG books on-site	Answer: <i>Label, tag,</i> Chapter: 2 <i>or mark</i> Page No: 77 <i>hazardous</i> <i>containing</i>
193	Which proprietary system is commonly used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communications Standard? A) DOT Placard System B) NFPA 704 C) HMIS D) CAS Registry	Answer: <i>NFPA 704</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 77
194	Why might first responders see a variety of labeling systems in their jurisdictions? A) OSHA allows local governments to enforce hazmat response	Answer: Chapter: 2



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	<p>(B) Different employers can choose different systems under HCS C) NFPA 704 is banned by some states D) ANSI prohibits label consistency</p>	<p>Page No: 77 <i>Different employers can choose different systems under HCS</i></p>
195	<p>What does the EPA registration number on a pesticide label indicate? A) The manufacturing date of the pesticide B) The product's approval by NFPA (C) That the product is registered with the EPA D) That the pesticide is safe for indoor use</p>	<p>Answer: <i>That the product is registered with the EPA</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 82</p>
196	<p>Which of the following is an example of a GHS hazard statement on a pesticide label? A) Poisonous to birds B) Use within 30 days of purchase (C) Harmful if swallowed D) Avoid eye contact</p>	<p>Answer: <i>Harmful if swallowed</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 82</p>
197	<p>What is the purpose of pictograms on pesticide labels? A) To identify the brand of the pesticide B) To describe how to dispose of the pesticide (C) To denote hazard classes such as toxicity or skin corrosion D) To indicate storage temperature</p>	<p>Answer: <i>To denote hazard classes such as toxicity or skin corrosion</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 82</p>
198	<p>Which authority regulates the labeling of pesticides in the United States? A) NFPA B) OSHA (C) EPA D) DOT</p>	<p>Answer: <i>EPA</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 82</p>
199	<p>What is the main purpose of precautionary statements on a pesticide label under GHS? A) To indicate the shelf life of the product B) To describe adverse health effects (C) To recommend measures for minimizing or preventing exposure risks D) To explain the product's chemical composition</p>	<p>Answer: <i>To recommend measures for minimizing or preventing exposure risks</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 82</p>
200	<p>According to GHS, what should be included on labels for chemical mixtures? A) Only the brand name of the product (B) The identities of ingredients responsible for labeled hazards, unless exempted</p>	<p>Answer: <i>The identities of ingredients responsible for labeled hazards, unless exempted</i> Chapter: 2 Page No: 82</p>

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	C) A list of all manufacturing facilities D) The product's expiration date only	for labeled hazards unless exempted
201	What are product identifiers used for on GHS-compliant labels? A) To identify packaging specifications <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) To uniquely identify chemical substances or mixtures C) To show precautionary pictograms D) To disclose complete ingredient lists	Answer: To uniquely identify chemical substances or mixtures Chapter: 2 Page No: 82
202	Which signal words are defined by the GHS to indicate hazard severity? A) Caution and Warning <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Warning and Danger C) Danger and Caution D) Caution and Hazard	Answer: warning and danger Chapter: 2 Page No: 83
203	What signal word does the EPA include that is not part of the GHS? A) Danger B) Warning <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Hazard D) Caution	Answer: Hazard Chapter: 2 Page No: 83
204	What information is included in supplier identification under the GHS? A) Name and phone number only <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Name, address, and telephone number C) Address and website D) Email and phone number	Answer: Name, address, and telephone number Chapter: 2 Page No: 83
205	Why are 'inert' ingredients a concern in pesticide labeling? A) They are always non-toxic B) They have no impact on safety <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) They can be highly hazardous D) They are regulated by OSHA	Answer: They can be highly hazardous Chapter: 2 Page No: 83
206	What must the EPA label on containers with PCBs include? A) Expiry date B) Barcode <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Warning label	Answer: Warning label Chapter: 2 Page No: 83



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	D) Safety instructions	
207	Which ISO standard defines international safety symbols used to indicate hazards? A) ISO-14001 B) ISO-45001 <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) ISO-3864 D) ISO-9001	Answer: ISO - 3864 Chapter: 2 Page No: 84
208	Why should Awareness Level Personnel recognize ISO-3864 symbols? A) They are used only in Europe B) They help locate PPE <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) They are increasingly used in U.S. and Mexico alongside OSHA signage D) They indicate product expiration	Answer: They are used Chapter: 2 in U.S. and Mexico alongside OSHA signage Page No: 84
209	What hazard identification resource is commonly used at transportation incidents by Awareness Level Personnel? A) Facility blueprints B) Chemical inventory lists <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) D) MSDS	Answer: Emergency Response Guide book (ERG) Chapter: 2 Page No: 84
210	What is the primary purpose of the Chemical Inventory List (CIL) required by OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard? A) Record container shapes B) Register employees <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Transmit hazard information to employers and employees D) Track employee certifications	Answer: Transmit hazard information to employers and employees Chapter: 2 Page No: 84
211	What is one reason Chemical Inventory Lists (CILs) can be helpful during hazmat incidents? A) They identify emergency medical responders B) They help decode GHS labels <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) They assist in identifying containers with damaged or missing labels D) They serve as legal permits for chemical use	Answer: They assist in identifying containers with damaged or missing labels Chapter: 2 Page No: 85
212	Which organization brings together emergency management agencies, responders, and the public to develop Local Emergency Response Plans (LERPs)? A) EPA	Answer: Chapter: 2 Page No: 85



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	B) DOT C) OSHA D) LEPC	L E P C
213	Which shipping paper is used for hazardous materials transported by rail? A) Bill of Lading B) Trainlist/Consist C) Air Bill D) Dangerous Cargo Manifest	Answer: <i>Train list / Page No: 85</i>
214	In the ISHP sequence for hazardous material documentation, what does the 'I' represent? A) Inspection record B) International code C) Identification number D) Item label	Answer: <i>Identification Page No: 85</i>
215	When is it appropriate to examine cargo shipping papers during a hazmat incident? A) Immediately upon arrival B) After confirming it is safe to approach the scene C) Before notifying dispatch D) Only after evacuation is complete	Answer: <i>After confirm- Chapter: 2 Page No: 86</i> <i>safe to approach the scene</i>
216	Where are shipping papers typically located on a ship or barge? A) In the engine room B) On the bridge or in the pilothouse C) Attached to the cargo D) In the crew's living quarters	Answer: <i>On the bridge Chapter: 2 Page No: 86</i>
217	What can be done if the train crew cannot be located during a rail hazmat incident? A) Contact the shipping company B) Check the conductor's office C) Call the railroad's emergency phone number for the train consist D) Search the caboose for paper copies	Answer: <i>Call the rail- Chapter: 2 Page No: 86</i> <i>road's emer- gency phone number for the train consist</i>
218	What does a railcar's reporting mark identify? A) Emergency response plan B) Shipper's address and emergency contact	Answer: <i>The specific Chapter: 2 Page No: 86</i>



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	<p>C) The specific railcar, its owner, and ownership status D) The type of cargo it is allowed to carry</p>	Owner, and owner- ship status
220	<p>What is the primary function of the Standard Transportation Commodity Code (STCC)? A) To identify hazardous materials in a rail car B) To describe the general characteristics of a commodity C) To provide emergency contact information D) To identify hazardous waste materials</p>	Answer: To describe the Chapter: 2 General char- Page No: 87 <i>acteristics of a commodity</i>
221	<p>How are Hazardous Material Response Codes (HMRCs) identified? A) By a seven-digit code starting with 42 or 43 B) By a four-digit numerical code C) By a seven-digit code starting with 48 or 49 D) By a combination of letters and numbers</p>	Answer: By a seven- Chapter: 2 digit code Page No: 87 <i>starting with 48 or 49</i>
222	<p>What is the key difference between HMRCs starting with 48 and those starting with 49? A) Codes starting with 48 refer to hazardous materials, while those starting with 49 refer to hazardous waste. B) Codes starting with 48 refer to hazardous waste, while those starting with 49 refer to hazardous materials. C) Both refer to hazardous materials but are categorized by risk level. D) There is no difference.</p>	Answer: 48 refer to Chapter: 2 Page No: 87 <i>hazardous waste</i> <i>49 refer to hazardous materials</i>
223	<p>What is the purpose of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)? A) To provide detailed chemical reactions for hazardous materials B) To assist in identifying hazardous materials and provide initial response guidance C) To offer advanced technical details for long-term response to hazardous incidents D) To record hazardous material transport incidents</p>	Answer: To assist in Chapter: 2 <i>identifying hazardous materials and provide initial response guide</i>
224	<p>What type of information is provided in a Safety Data Sheet (SDS)? A) General safety guidelines for first responders B) Chemical hazard classifications and environmental impact C) 16 specific types of information about the product, formatted according to GHS specifications D) Manufacturer contact information only</p>	Answer: 16 specific Chapter: 2 <i>types of information about the product for- mated according to GHS</i>
225	<p>What is the primary purpose of an SDS (Safety Data Sheet)? A) To provide instructions for mixing chemicals</p>	Answer: To identify Chapter: 2 <i>potentia</i>



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	<p>B) To identify potential fire, explosion, and health hazards C) To list inventory quantities for chemicals D) To outline shipping instructions for hazardous materials</p>	Page No: 88 fire, explosion, and health hazards
226	<p>Which section of an SDS provides recommendations for fighting a fire caused by the chemical? A) Section 2: Hazard(s) identification B) Section 4: First aid measures C) Section 5: Fire fighting measures D) Section 6: Accidental release measures</p>	Answer: Section 5; Chapter: 2 Fire Fighting Page No: 88 measures
227	<p>What does Section 6 of an SDS address? A) Toxicological information B) Accidental release measures C) Handling and storage practices D) Exposure controls and personal protection</p>	Answer: Accidental release measures Chapter: 2 release measures Page No: 88
228	<p>In which section of an SDS would you find the recommended first aid care for an individual exposed to a chemical? A) Section 7: Handling and storage B) Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection C) Section 4: First aid measures D) Section 9: Physical and chemical properties</p>	Answer: Section 4 Chapter: 2 First aid measures Page No: 88
229	<p>Which section of the SDS describes the reactivity hazards of the chemical and its stability? A) Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients B) Section 10: Stability and reactivity C) Section 11: Toxicological information D) Section 12: Ecological information</p>	Answer: Section 10 Chapter: 2 stability and reactivity Page No: 88
230	<p>Which of the following is a key advantage of electronic hazmat reference sources over printed ones? A) They are always more accurate B) They offer real-time updates through social media C) They provide searchable access for efficient information retrieval D) They replace the need for ARI approval</p>	Answer: They provide searchable access for efficient information retrieval Chapter: 2 Page No: 89
221	<p>Why is it still important to maintain printed reference resources during hazmat operations? A) They are preferred by all emergency responders</p>	Answer: Chapter: 2



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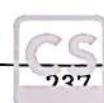


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	<p>B) Electronic formats are not approved by AHJs C) Electronic data may become inaccessible D) They contain more chemical data</p>	<p>Page No: 89 <i>Electronic formats are not approved by AHJs</i></p>
232	<p>What caution should responders follow when using mobile applications or websites for hazmat reference? A) Use only sources with colorful graphics B) Prefer sources with social media links C) Use only AHJ-approved sources D) Avoid applications with download options</p>	<p>Answer: Use only AHJ-approved sources Chapter: 2 Page No: 89</p>
233	<p>What is one of the functions of the WISER application? A) Conduct real-time rescue operations B) Track personnel movements C) Provide chemical identification support D) Replace Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)</p>	<p>Answer: Provide chemical identification support Chapter: 2 Page No: 89</p>
234	<p>Which senses are considered safe for detecting hazardous materials from a distance? A) Touch and smell B) Sight and hearing C) Taste and sight D) Smell and hearing</p>	<p>Answer: Sight and hearing Chapter: 2 Page No: 90</p>
235	<p>Why is the use of binoculars recommended during initial hazmat detection? A) They enhance the sense of smell B) They allow visual recognition from a safe distance C) They help in hearing faint noises D) They can detect chemical composition</p>	<p>Answer: They allow visual recognition from a safe distance Chapter: 2 Page No: 90</p>
236	<p>Which of the following is an example of a visual clue indicating a potential hazmat release? A) Hissing noise from a pipe B) Sick or dead animals in the area C) People yelling D) Unusual warmth on metal surfaces</p>	<p>Answer: Sick or dead animals in the area Chapter: 2 Page No: 90</p>
237	<p>What does a loud roar or high pitched sound from a safety device on a container indicate? A) Reduced internal pressure</p>	<p>Answer: Chapter: 2</p>



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	B) Low temperature buildup <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Increasing pressure within the container D) Decomposition of nonhazardous chemicals	Page No: 90 Increasing pressure within the container
238	What is the danger of being close enough to use smell to identify hazardous materials? A) Smell is ineffective in hazmat detection <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) You are likely already contaminated C) Odors cannot be detected outdoors D) It causes permanent loss of other senses	Answer: You are likely Chapter: 2 already Page No: 90 contaminated
239	Which of the following unusual ground or water conditions could indicate a hazmat presence? A) Muddy roads after rain <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Bubbles and rainbow sheen on water surface C) Accumulated leaves near drains D) Dry soil in desert zones	Answer: Bubbles and Chapter: 2 rainbow Page No: 90 sheen on water surface
240	What does a hissing or whistling sound near a container most likely indicate? A) Cooling of the container <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Leakage of vapors under pressure C) Overfilling with water D) Safe discharge of contents	Answer: Leakage of Chapter: 2 vapors under Page No: 91 pressure
241	Which sound is most associated with high-pressure venting or container failure? A) Cracking or dripping <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Jet-engine like roaring C) Whistling from birds D) Electrical buzzing	Answer: Jet-engine Chapter: 2 like roaring Page No: 91
242	Why is relying on the sense of smell risky during hazmat incidents? A) All hazmat smells are harmless B) Smells are always masked by air pollution <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Detection by smell often means exposure has already occurred D) All chemicals emit the same odor	Answer: Detection by Chapter: 2 smell often Page No: 91 means exposure has already occurred
243	Which of the following odors may indicate the presence of natural gas? A) A sweet, candy-like scent <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) Rotten eggs or burnt match smell	Answer: Rotten eggs Chapter: 2 or Page No: 91 burnt match smell



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	C) Vinegar or citrus D) Metallic or ozone-like smell	
244	What is 'olfactory fatigue' in the context of hazardous materials? A) Permanent loss of smell due to chemical burns B) Fatigue from identifying too many odors at once C) Diminished ability to smell a chemical still present D) Inability to differentiate between safe and unsafe smells	Answer: Diminished Chapter: 2 ability to Page No: 91 smell a chemical still present
245	Which sense should never be used to identify a hazardous material? A) Sight B) Hearing C) Taste D) Smell	Answer: Taste Chapter: 2 Page No: 91
246	Which of the following symptoms may indicate a victim is experiencing a change in level of consciousness due to hazmat exposure? A) Uncontrolled tears and mucus B) Dizziness, confusion, or fainting C) Muscle ache and headache D) Burning of the eyes and blurred vision	Answer: Dizziness, Chapter: 2 confusion, Page No: 92 or fainting
247	Which group of signs and symptoms is most associated with skin contact from a hazardous material? A) Drowsiness, confusion, stupor B) Nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps C) Itchiness, blisters, and burning sensations D) Blurred vision, cloudy vision, and burning eyes	Answer: Itchiness, Chapter: 2 blisters, Page No: 92 and burning sensations
248	What cluster of symptoms might indicate chemical irritation of the respiratory system? A) Diarrhea, frequent urination, and intense thirst B) Chest pain, burning skin, and chills C) Irritation of nose and throat, tightness in chest, and breathing difficulty D) Fatigue, anxiety, and faulty judgment	Answer: Irritation of Chapter: 2 nose and Page No: 92 throat, tightness in chest, and breathing difficulty
249	Why are monitoring and detection devices generally not used by Awareness Level Personnel? A) They are too expensive for field use B) They require direct contact with hazardous materials	Answer: They require Chapter: 2 direct Page No: 93



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- C) They do not provide real-time data  
 D) They are only used for biological threats

*contact with hazardous materials*



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## CHAPTER 3: INITIATE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Q. No.	Question Statement and Options	Answer
1	<p>Which of the following is NOT a primary responsibility of Awareness Level Personnel at a hazmat incident?</p> <p>A) Collect hazard information B) Isolate and deny entry <b>C) Conduct offensive containment operations</b> D) Notify appropriate authorities</p>	<p>Answer: <i>Conduct offensive containment operations</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 101</p>
2	<p>What key piece of information is listed first on a shipping document for hazardous materials?</p> <p>A) Packing group B) Proper chemical name <b>C) UN/NA identification number</b> D) Hazard class</p>	<p>Answer: <i>UN/NA identification number</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 101</p>
3	<p>According to the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), what does the packing group on a shipping document indicate?</p> <p>A) The date of shipment B) The material's country of origin <b>C) The degree of danger the material presents</b> D) The cost of transporting the material</p>	<p>Answer: <i>The degree of danger the material presents</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 101</p>
4	<p>Which of the following correctly matches a packing group with its associated danger level?</p> <p>A) Packing Group I – low danger <b>B) Packing Group II – medium danger</b> C) Packing Group III – high danger D) Packing Group II – low danger</p>	<p>Answer: <i>Packing Group II – medium danger</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 101</p>
5	<p>What is the primary purpose of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) for emergency responders?</p> <p>A) To calculate shipment costs of hazardous materials B) To regulate environmental cleanup procedures <b>C) To identify initial hazards in a transportation emergency</b> D) To provide criminal investigation procedures</p>	<p>Answer: <i>To identify initial hazards in a transportation emergency</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 102</p>
	<p>In which types of incidents is the FRG primarily intended to be used?</p> <p>A) Facility industrial chemical leaks <b>B) Incidents occurring on highways, railroads, and pipelines</b></p>	<p>Answer: <i>Incidents occurring on highways</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 102</p>



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	C) Urban hazardous waste dump inspections D) Underground mine rescue operations	railroads and pipelines
7	Why might ERG isolation and protective distances be inappropriate for urban settings? A) They are based on indoor air quality limits B) They consider only industrial area layouts C) They are derived from open-area transportation conditions D) They were calculated using outdated chemical data	Answer: They are derived Chapter: 3 from open-area Page No: 102 transportation conditions
8	Why is exact spelling critical when referencing a material in the ERG's blue-bordered pages? A) It ensures compatibility with other national databases B) Misspellings may lead to dangerous misidentification C) Incorrect spellings will direct users to a glossary page D) ERG will not display misspelled entries digitally	Answer: Misspellings may Chapter: 3 lead to dangerous Page No: 102 misiden- tification
9	What does the black ball/circle on a transportation placard correspond to in the ERG? A) Hazard zone radius B) Evacuation distance index C) Three-digit guide number for initial response D) UN shipping ID	Answer: Three-digit Chapter: 3 guide number Page No: 103 for initial response
10	What can responders use in the ERG's white pages to identify hazardous materials by container type? A) Orange-bordered chemical listings B) Placard reference codes C) Container profile cross-references D) Incident photographs	Answer: Orange-bord- Chapter: 3 ered chemical Page No: 103 listings
11	What does the front section of the white pages in the ERG include? A) Regional evacuation zones B) Instruction for digital access C) Local emergency numbers and guidebook usage instructions D) Inventory of chemical disposal sites	Answer: Local emergency Chapter: 3 numbers and Page No: 103 guide book usage instructions
12	Which ERG section contains the Hazard Classification System and Safety Precautions? A) Yellow-bordered pages B) Blue-bordered pages C) Orange-bordered pages	Answer: white pages Chapter: 3 Page No: 103 (Front section)





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	<p>D) White pages (front section)</p>	
13	<p>What is the purpose of the Table of Markings, Labels, and Placards in the ERG?</p> <p>A) To calculate chemical storage costs B) To identify containers for recycling <b>C) To assist in identifying the appropriate initial response guide</b> D) To log chemical shipment origins</p>	<p>Answer: <i>To assist in Chapter: 3 identifying Page No: 104 the appropriate initial response guide</i></p>
14	<p>What section of the ERG includes BLEVE precautions and criminal/terrorist guidance?</p> <p>A) Orange-bordered pages B) Blue-bordered pages <b>C) White pages (back section)</b> D) Yellow-bordered pages</p>	<p>Answer: <i>White pages Chapter: 3 Page No: 104 (black section)</i></p>
15	<p>Where can emergency responders find the four-digit UN/NA ID number in numerical order within the ERG?</p> <p>A) Blue-bordered pages B) Yellow-bordered pages <b>C) Orange-bordered pages</b> D) White pages</p>	<p>Answer: <i>Orange-bordered pages Chapter: 3 Page No: 104</i></p>
16	<p>What does green highlighting in the ERG's yellow-bordered index indicate?</p> <p>A) Flammable liquids B) Non-hazardous materials <b>C) Substances that are TIH gases or may release such gases</b> D) Substances transported by sea only</p>	<p>Answer: <i>Substances that Chapter: 3 are TIH gases Page No: 104 or may release such gases</i></p>
17	<p>Which of the following is listed in the ERG back section?</p> <p>A) Table of Markings and Placards B) ERG ID Number Index <b>C) BLEVE and Heat Induced Tear Safety Precautions</b> D) Hazardous Waste Disposal Locations</p>	<p>Answer: <i>BLEVE and Heat Chapter: 3 Induced Tear Page No: 104 safety Precautions</i></p>
18	<p>In the ERG, what does a 'P' following the Guide number indicate?</p> <p>A) The material is pressurized B) The product is prohibited in transport <b>C) The material polymerizes and may violently react</b></p>	<p>Answer: <i>The material Chapter: 3 polymerizes Page No: 105 and may violently react</i></p>



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## CHAPTER 3: INITIATE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

	D) The container is puncture-resistant	
19	What type of hazard is indicated by green highlighting in the blue-bordered ERG pages? A) Radiation hazard B) Corrosive substance <b>C) Poison Inhalation Hazard (TIH/PIH)</b> D) Flammable solid	Answer: <i>Poison Inhalation Hazard (TIH/PIH)</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 105
20	Why must users be especially careful when referencing chemical names in the ERG's blue-bordered section? <b>A) Because names can differ by letter and affect hazard interpretation</b> B) Because blue pages have no cross-references C) Because the names are listed by manufacturer D) Because misspellings lead to blank entries	Answer: <i>Because names can differ by letter and affect hazard interpretation</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 105
21	What section of the ERG is considered the most useful for providing safety recommendations and general hazard information? A) Yellow-bordered pages B) Blue-bordered pages <b>C) Orange-bordered pages</b> D) White pages	Answer: <i>Orange-bordered pages</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 106
22	What two hazard categories are addressed in the 'Potential Hazards' section of the ERG guides? A) Biological and nuclear <b>B) Fire/explosion and health</b> C) Environmental and mechanical D) Chemical and structural	Answer: <i>Fire/explosion and health</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 106
23	Why should the 'Potential Hazards' section be consulted first in an emergency response? A) It lists manufacturer emergency contacts B) It helps responders determine financial liabilities <b>C) It assists in deciding how to protect individuals at the scene</b> D) It provides step-by-step chemical neutralization procedures	Answer: <i>It assists in deciding how to protect individuals at the scene</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 106
24	Which of the following is a type of warning that might appear in the ERG's 'Potential Hazards' section? A) NONREACTIVE <b>B) TOXIC</b>	Answer: <i>TOXIC</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 106



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	C) DECOMPOSABLE D) NONPRESSURIZED	
25	What information is found in the 'Public Safety' section of the ERG guides? A) Lists of hazardous materials suppliers B) National emergency hotlines C) Protective clothing recommendations and evacuation distances D) Chemical shelf life information	Answer: protective clothing Chapter: 3 recommendation Page No: 106 and evacuation distances
26	What is the first notification step usually taken in the initial precautionary actions at a hazmat incident? A) Call the chemical manufacturer B) Call the emergency response number on the shipping papers C) Call the Environmental Protection Agency D) Call 9-1-1	Answer: Call 9-1-1 Chapter: 3 Page No: 107
27	Which of the following is NOT a correct precaution to advise personnel during initial actions? A) Stay downwind and downhill from the site B) Stay upwind, uphill, and upstream C) Deny entry to unauthorized personnel D) Move people away from windows and out of sight	Answer: stay down hill and Chapter: 3 Page No: 107 downwind from the site
28	What does the Protective Clothing section in the ERG suggest about required gear? A) Only basic street clothing is sufficient B) The use of CPC and SCBA may be necessary C) Fire fighting gear should be avoided at all costs D) Only rubber gloves and boots are mandated	Answer: The use of CPC Chapter: 3 and SCBA may Page No: 107 be necessary
29	What does the initial isolation distance in the ERG's Evacuation section represent? A) A perimeter for media to gather B) The area to be marked for shelter-in-place C) The minimum radius for evacuating people in all directions D) A staging area for emergency personnel	Answer: The minimum radius Chapter: 3 from evaluating Page No: 107 people in the directions
30	What does the green highlighting of a chemical in the yellow- or blue-bordered pages indicate? A) The chemical is non-hazardous B) The chemical reacts with metal C) The chemical is a TIH or water-reactive substance	Answer: The chemical is a TIH Chapter: 3 or water-reactive substance Page No: 108





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	D) The chemical is environmentally safe	
31	What action is recommended when a green-highlighted chemical is found in the ERG?	Answer: <i>Check the green-bordered tables for first aid</i> Chapter: 3 bordered tables Page No: 108 for TH and water-reactive substances
32	What topics are covered under the Emergency Response section of the ERG?	Answer: <i>Fire, spill/leaks, water - draft fire substance</i> A) Legal liabilities and insurance policies B) Mitigation techniques and cleanup costs C) Fire, spills/leaks, and first aid precautions D) Equipment specifications and warranties
33	What type of fire guidance is included in the ERG's Emergency Response section?	Answer: <i>Recommendations for extinguishing agents based on fire size</i> A) Instructions on how to avoid all types of fire B) Recommendations for extinguishing agents based on fire size C) Locations of nearby fire departments D) Legal responsibility for the fire
34	What level of responders is most likely to use the Emergency Response section for mitigation decisions?	Answer: <i>Awareness Level Personnel</i> Chapter: 3 awareness level Page No: 108
35	What specific recommendation might the ERG make for small fires?	Answer: <i>Use a specified type of foam extinguisher</i> A) Call for reinforcements B) Use high-pressure chemical hoses C) Use a specified type of foam extinguisher D) Allow the fire to burn out naturally
36	What guidance is provided in the ERG's 'Spill or Leak' section?	Answer: <i>Action to eliminate ignition sources and absorb the material</i> A) Ways to estimate monetary damages B) How to safely neutralize the chemical with acid C) Actions to eliminate ignition sources and absorb the material D) Legal penalties for spillers



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37	What limitation is placed on Awareness Level Personnel when using the ERG recommendations?	Answer: <i>They should only recognize, isolate, deny entry and notify</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 109
38	What is a common first aid recommendation in the ERG for chemical exposure?	Answer: <i>Flush contaminated areas with running water</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 109
39	What should be avoided during first aid according to the ERG?	Answer: <i>Contact with contaminated victims ✓</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 109
40	Why should Awareness Level Personnel not handle contaminated victims at hazmat incidents?	Answer: <i>Contact with contaminated victims</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 109
41	Which chapters are referenced for further details on decontamination and victim rescue?	Answer: <i>Chapters 3 and 14</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 110
42	What kind of hazards may contaminated victims pose to personnel?	Answer: <i>Cross contamination risk</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 110
43	What is the purpose of ERG Table 1 found in the green-bordered pages?	Answer:



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	A) To describe decontamination techniques B) To list chemicals by color code C) To provide isolation and protective action distances for TIH materials D) To list medical symptoms of exposure	Answer: <i>To provide isolation and protective action distances for TIH materials</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 110
44	How are TIH materials identified in the ERG indexes? A) With red borders B) With gray italics C) With green highlighting D) With bold underlining	Answer: <i>With green highlighting</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 110
45	How do atmospheric conditions during the day typically affect chemical contaminant dispersion? A) Contaminants are concentrated in smaller areas B) Contaminants tend to remain static C) Contaminants disperse over a larger area D) Contaminants become more toxic	Answer: <i>Contaminants disperse over a large area</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 112
46	What is the minimum initial isolation distance according to the ERG's green-bordered pages? A) 10 feet B) 30 feet C) 50 feet D) 100 feet	Answer: <i>100 feet</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 112
47	Which table in the ERG lists materials that produce TIH gases when spilled in water? A) Table 1 B) Table 2 C) Table 3 D) Table 4	Answer: <i>Table 1</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 112
48	Which ERG table provides distances for six commonly encountered TIH gases under various conditions? A) Table 1 B) Table 2 C) Table 3 D) Table A	Answer: <i>Table 3</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 112
49	What information does Table 3 correlate with wind speed for isolation planning? A) Response delay times	Answer: Chapter: 3



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	B) Medical triage zones C) Day or night and downwind protection distances D) PPE requirements	Page No: 112 <i>Day or night and downwind protection distances</i>
50	Which of the following is NOT one of the six TIG gases listed in Table 3? A) Chlorine B) Ammonia, anhydrous C) Sulfur dioxide D) Carbon monoxide	Answer: <i>Carbon monoxide</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 112
51	What is the primary goal of isolation and scene control at a hazmat incident? A) To initiate decontamination procedures B) To begin cleanup immediately C) To protect people by preventing access to hazardous areas D) To arrest those responsible for the spill	Answer: <i>To protect people</i> Chapter: 3 <i>by preventing</i> Page No: 114 <i>access to</i> <i>hazardous areas</i>
52	What tools may be used to establish the isolation perimeter? A) Fire hoses and extinguishers B) Warning sirens and LED signs C) Ropes, cones, and barrier tape D) Shovels and pickaxes	Answer: <i>Ropes, cones, and</i> Chapter: 3 <i>barrier tape</i> Page No: 114
53	How can entry and exit be restricted during an indoor incident? A) Installing alarms on windows B) Using barricades only at elevators C) Posting personnel at entrances D) Locking all building doors automatically	Answer: <i>Posting personnel</i> Chapter: 3 <i>at entrances</i> Page No: 114
54	What is a traffic cordon used for during a hazmat response? A) To evacuate all residents immediately B) To monitor chemical dispersion C) To stop unauthorized vehicle access while allowing pedestrian traffic D) To provide parking for emergency vehicles only	Answer: <i>To stop unauthorized vehicle</i> Chapter: 3 <i>pedestrian traffic</i> Page No: 114 <i>allowing pedestrian</i> <i>traffic</i>
55	When might the isolation perimeter at a hazmat incident be expanded? A) When media arrives B) When weather changes	Answer: <i>When more</i> Chapter: 3 <i>personnel</i> Page No: 115 <i>and</i>



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**CHAPTER 3: INITIATE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS**

		<b>Equipment orifice</b>
56	What is one scenario where Awareness Level Personnel may mitigate a release without calling for help?	Answer: An incidental release Chapter: 3 Page No: 115
57	What is a key precaution at terrorist or criminal incidents for Awareness Level Personnel?	Answer: Look for secondary devices and booby traps Chapter: 3 Page No: 115
58	What should be done if contaminated individuals are found at a hazmat incident?	Answer: Prevent them from leaving the scene and direct them to a safe area Chapter: 3 Page No: 115
59	Which section of the ERG provides standoff distances for IED threats?	Answer: White pages Chapter: 3 Page No: 115
60	Why are explosives considered a potential WMD even though not listed under CBR?	Answer: They can cause mass destruction and causing casualties Chapter: 3 Page No: 116
61	What does the IED Safe Stand-Off Distance Chart estimate?	Answer: Distance based on explosive quantity Chapter: 3 Page No: 116
		in different



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**CHAPTER 3: INITIATE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS**

	D) Distances based on explosive quantity in different sized containers or vehicles	Size d containers or vehicles
62	What should Awareness Level Personnel do if they witness an incident or attack? A) Avoid reporting anything B) Leave the scene immediately without notifying others C) Document observations and protect evidence if safe to do so D) Interrogate bystanders	Answer: Document observations and protect evidence if safe to do so Chapter: 3 actions and protect Page No: 116 Evidence if
63	What warning is given about photos or videos taken by Awareness Level Personnel? A) They may not be clear B) They should be deleted quickly C) They might be used for training only D) They may become evidence and the camera/phone may be confiscated	Answer: They may become evidence and the camera/phone may be confiscated Chapter: 3 Evidence and the camera/phone may be confiscated Page No: 116 Evidence and the camera/phone may be confiscated
64	What is a key notification responsibility of Awareness Level Personnel? A) Coordinate tactical operations B) Shut off all utilities C) Make appropriate notifications based on SOPs D) Arrest suspects	Answer: Make appropriate notifications based on SOPs Chapter: 3 Notifications Page No: 116 Notifications based on SOPs
65	Which of the following is important information to collect when reporting a hazmat incident? A) Number of fire extinguishers at the site B) Type of electrical wiring used C) Direction and altitude of the plume D) Brand of vehicle tires	Answer: Direction and altitude of the plume Chapter: 3 Altitude of the plume Page No: 117 Altitude of the plume
66	What is the typical first step for Awareness Level Personnel in the notification process? A) Secure the crime scene B) Dial 9-1-1 to report the incident C) Start decontamination D) Conduct medical triage	Answer: Dial 9-1-1 to report the incident Chapter: 3 Reporting Page No: 117 Reporting
67	What should fixed-facility responders do when a hazmat incident occurs? A) Evacuate without alerting anyone B) Follow internal notification procedures C) Call local media first D) Contact environmental activists	Answer: Follow internal notification procedures Chapter: 3 Notifications Page No: 117 Notifications



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CHAPTER 3: INITIATE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

68	What characteristic of SOPs allows them to be useful in unforeseen circumstances? A) Their complexity <b>B) Built-in flexibility</b> C) Strict rules D) Lack of documentation	Answer: <i>Built - in -</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 117 <i>flexibility</i>
69	What is a key benefit of following predetermined procedures at a hazmat scene? A) Faster equipment delivery B) Increased duplication of effort <b>C) Ensures all positions are assigned and covered</b> D) Encourages improvisation	Answer: <i>Ensure all posit-</i> Chapter: 3 <i>ions are assigned</i> Page No: 118 <i>and covered</i>
70	What must personnel be trained to do according to departmental SOPs for communication? A) Repair communication towers <b>B) Use assigned communication equipment per policies</b> C) Code encrypted messages D) Disassemble radios after use	Answer: <i>use assigned</i> Chapter: 3 Page No: 118 <i>communication</i> <i>equipment per policies</i>
71	Which of the following is included in departmental SOPs for communication? A) Repair manuals B) Cooking guidelines <b>C) Methods for both internal and external communications</b> D) Budget reporting forms	Answer: <i>Methods for</i> Chapter: 3 <i>both internal</i> Page No: 118 <i>and external</i> <i>communications</i>



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**TRAINING DIVISION**  
**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AWARENESS NFPA 470 (2022 EDITION)**  
**SKILLS SHEETS**



**Required Competence is 100%**

**"Consent and Permission to process personal information:**

I hereby provide authorization to Indus Fire Safety Private Limited (IFSPL) to process my personal information provided for the purpose of training, accreditation, registration, or certification according to the requirements of the quality assurance body. I understand that withholding of or failure to disclose personal information will result in **IFSPL** being unable to perform its functions and/or any services or benefits I may require from **IFSPL**.

I understand that in terms of DPDP Act 2023 and the laws of the country, there are instances where my express consent is not necessary in order to permit the processing of personal information, which may be related to police investigations. Therefore, I will not hold **IFSPL** responsible for any improper or unauthorized use of personal information that is beyond their reasonable Control."

Authorization to process personal information?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Siganture</i>
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**Read the instructions carefully**

- 1) Ensure that you have signed the conducted hazard analysis (Risk Assessment).
- 2) Ensure you have the required Personal Protective Equipment & Clothing if applicable.
- 3) Ensure that your Identification document was submitted to the instructor.
- 4) Write with a black or blue pen only. No pencils allowed.
- 5) Ensure your safety during skill/practical assessments.
- 6) You have to obtain 100% to be declared competent
- 7) No extra time will be allowed for candidates arriving late. Assessments will be concluded on the agreed time and duration.

<b>Candidate Details</b>											
NAME	SURESH			PURKUTI							
ID number	0A0376784										
Date	20	25	/	12	/	30	For Office Use only	(DD/MM/YYYY)			
Competent				Recognized and Initiate Notification of							
EXAMINER SIGNATURE : _____											
Not Yet Competent				MODERATOR NAME : _____							
MODERATOR SIGNATURE : _____											



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**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AWARENESS NFPA 470 (2022 EDITL)**  
**SKILLS SHEETS**



<b>NFPA ELEMENT:</b> NFPA 470: 2022 -5.3.1	<b>Isolate the Hazardous materials incident</b>	<b>HMA/02</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Isolate the hazard area and deny entry at a hazardous materials/WMD incident and initiate the required notifications to public and responder.		
<b>CRITERIA:</b> The candidate must identify and initiate actions to avoid or minimize further exposure or harm to Bystanders.		
<b>EQUIPMENT:</b> Detectors, Respiratory equipment, Road cones, Barrier tape, Binoculars, Approved PPE, Windsock		
<b>CONDITIONS:</b> Given a hazardous materials/WMD incident, policies and procedures, and approved reference sources the candidate must be able to:		

No.	TASK STEPS	COMPLET E	
		YES	NO
1	Identify the precautions and action to take for an indicated Hazardous materials/WMD incident	✓	
2	Identify the area, as indicated in the reference source, to be isolated	✓	
3	Take steps to ensure that entry into the isolation area is denied	✓	
4	Take appropriate steps to avoid or minimize exposure to the hazard.	✓	

<b>Assessor Signatu</b> <b>re</b>	<i>Sunil Chapagain</i>	<b>Assessor Name</b> D/M Sunil Chapagain
		<b>Date</b> 2025/12/30
<b>Comments:</b>		
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**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AWARENESS NFPA 470 (2022 EDITION)**  
**SKILLS SHEETS**



2022 – 5.2.1; 5.4.1

**OBJECTIVE:** Recognizing and identify a hazardous materials/WMD incident and initiate a notification of the presence of hazardous materials/WMD and initiate the required notifications.

**CRITERIA** The candidate must identify the hazardous materials/WMD and report on the findings

**EQUIPMENT:** Placards, MSDS, ERG, Binoculars, Hazardous detectors and emergency services communication device.

**CONDITIONS:** Given a hazardous materials/WMD incident, and approved reference

No.	TASK STEPS	COMPLETE	
		YES	NO
1.	Recognize the indicators of a possible Hazardous materials/WMD incident	✓	
2.	Correctly use the reference material to identify the hazardous materials/WMD	✓	
3.	Identify the potential hazards (fire, explosions and health Hazards) as indicated in reference sources.	✓	
4.	Report on the findings of the indication of a Hazardous materials/WMD incident using an approved communication device, and according to policy and procedure	✓	

Assessor Signature		Assessor Name	0/M Sunil Chapagain
		Date	2025-12-30
<b>Comments:</b>			
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Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal  
**Pokhara International Airport Civil Aviation Office**  
**SOPs for ARFF Service**

Appendix -F

### Drill Activity Record Form

Date: 2025-12-30

S.N.	Drill Name	Time	Name of Crew member	Name of non-participant	Causes	Remarks
1)	Hazmat awareness drill	7:15AM to 10:25AM	S.chapagain B.Biri D.B.shah S.purkuti A.baire D.K.KC R.Joshi P.lamichhane S.R.karki			

**Drill Commander:**

Name: ...Inayrab Biri.....

Signature: .....

**Shift In-Charge:**

Name: ...sumil chapagain....

Signature: .....



Signature: .....

Station In-Charge: ...sumil chapagain....



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**MEDICAL FITNESS CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr. SURESH PURKUTI has been medically examined on Date: 2025 / 12 / 31

On examination, I confirm that the candidate is in **good mental and physical health** and is **free from any illness, disease, or condition** which may interfere with training activities, including **outdoor drills, physical tasks, and practical firefighting assessments.**

Accordingly, the candidate is declared **FIT** to participate in all training activities and practical assessments scheduled from **10th December to 14<sup>th</sup> December 2025.**

Doctor's Name & Designation: Dr. Sandip Dahal

Registration No.: 18374

Signature & Seal: [Signature] **MEDICAL OFFICER**

Date: 2025 / 12 / 31



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