

ROADMASTER DRIVERS SCHOOL

STUDY GUIDE FOR THE COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE

INTRODUCTION

COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE (CDL) ENDORSEMENT EXAM

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

SUPPORTING TEXT PUBLISHER: COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE MANUAL VERSION 2.0
SECTION 9 (**SECTION 7 IN SOME FLORIDA CDL MANUALS**)
YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF DRIVER LICENSING

STUDY GUIDE USE INFORMATION

This Study Guide is designed to help you learn and understand the information necessary to successfully pass the CDL endorsement exam, **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**. All persons seeking a commercial driver's License and will haul **Hazardous Materials** must take this written test. Refer to the Commercial Driver License Manual to help you understand the correct information. Each question is referenced in the section the correct information can be found.

The study guide consists of 3 major parts. 1. **Key facts you need to know to pass the written test.** 2. **Two practice tests to measure your knowledge of the subject.** 3. **Answer sheets for self-grading the practice tests.**

Study and learn all key facts in the study guide. This is the information you need to know to pass the test. When you feel you have read and understood the key facts, take the first practice test without using the answer sheet. Self-grade your first practice test. Re-study the key facts that refer to the questions you missed. Take the second practice test without using the answer sheet. Self-grade your second practice test. If you missed 3 questions or less, you are ready to challenge the CDL **Hazardous Materials** written Test.

You have the option of taking this test at the same time you take your other written test or waiting until after you have your CDL. It is recommended that you take the three written tests you need to get your CDL Class A License first. If you fail any of the tests you select to take, testing center will hold all your tests until you successfully pass all the tests you selected to take. It is recommended you take this test after you have completed your training. You can ask to take the Haz Mat test when you change your CDL permit for the hard copy of your CDL license.

Roadmaster Drivers School has no relationship with the CDL testing facilities. You must pass the **General Knowledge, Air Brakes and Combination Vehicles** test in order to receive a **CDL Class A Permit**. Once you have the Class A CDL permit, you will be qualified to attend the Skills portion of the Truck Driver Course. You can also challenge other written endorsement tests at this time.

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

KEY FACTS YOU NEED TO KNOW TO PASS THIS TEST.

Study these key facts until you are sure you know the information. More detailed information can be found in your Commercial Drivers License Manual in Section 9. (Section 7 in some Florida Manuals)

1. It is not allowable to use a hazard class name, hazardous materials shipping name, or I.D. number to describe non-hazardous materials.
2. All drivers must be trained in the security risks of hazardous materials transportation.
3. If a vehicle has enough hazardous materials to require a placard, the placards must be on all four sides of the vehicle.
4. It is the shipper responsibility to prepare the shipping papers, correctly label and properly package a hazardous materials shipment.
5. The intent of the hazardous materials regulations is to insure safe drivers and equipment, communicate the risk, and contain the material.
6. The listing of what a hazardous material is can be found in the Hazardous Materials Table, and the list of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities.
7. If there is an X or an RQ in the HM column of a shipping paper, the material shown on that line must be a material regulated by the hazardous material regulations.
8. No smoking is allowed when the vehicle is being loaded or unloaded with flammables, oxidizers, or explosives or within 25 feet of a placard vehicle loaded with the same.
9. The correct order of a hazardous materials description on a shipping paper is (1) Proper Shipping Name, (2) Hazard Class and (3) I.D. Number.
10. If a vehicle loaded with explosives is involved in a crash with another vehicle, the vehicles may not be pulled apart until the explosives have been placed 200 feet away from the vehicles and occupied buildings.
11. Do not park a vehicle containing hazardous materials within 300 feet of an open flame.
12. The cargo compartment of vehicles carrying explosives must not have loose floorboards, sharp points, or a cargo heater.
13. To provide the proper amount of control, radioactive materials have a total transport index to determine spacing in feet, away from film, people, cargo, and compartment partitions. The total transport index may not exceed 50.
14. Placarded vehicles with dual tires must be checked every 2 hours or 100 miles, whichever is less.

15. Placarded vehicles must stop no closer than 15 feet and no further than 50 feet of a railroad crossing.
16. When materials are described as Poison, Inhalation Hazard, you must use POISON placards in addition to any other hazard class, even small amounts.
17. If the driver has left a vehicle carrying hazardous materials, the shipping papers must be left on the driver's seat or in the driver's door pouch.
18. A vehicle spilling hazardous materials must not be moved any more than safety requires.
19. Special routes to be used, or the need for permits, are to be determined by the driver before starting trip.
20. Drivers transporting Class A or B explosives must have:
 - SHIPPING PAPERS
 - WRITTEN EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS
 - WRITTEN ROUTE PLAN
 - COPY OF FMCSR 397
21. Vehicles carrying any amount of chlorine must stop for railroad crossings.
22. Do not drive with leaking or flat tires, except to the nearest safe place to park.
23. Remove overheated tires and place a safe distance from the vehicle.
24. Shipping papers must have a Shipper Certification that the shipment was prepared according to the regulations. Exceptions are private carriers hauling their own goods, and if the carrier provides the container.
25. There must always be someone in control of the fuel nozzle when fueling a placarded vehicle.
26. Poisons must not be loaded in the same vehicles as human or animal foodstuffs.
27. Drivers that transport route controlled radioactive material must receive special training at least every 2 years, and carry a dated certificate.
28. Placarded vehicles may pass open fires only when they can do so safely without stopping.
29. Compressed gas cylinders must be loaded upright, horizontal, in racks attached to the vehicle, or in boxes that will prevent overturning.
30. Flares, fuses or signal fires may not be used for a vehicle containing explosives, flammable liquids, flammable gas, or empty tanks that previously hauled flammable liquids or gases.
31. If the driver leaves a placarded vehicle in the care of another person, that person must be;
AWAKE AND ABLE TO MOVE THE VEHICLE. KNOW WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY.
STAY WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE VEHICLE. HAVE A CLEAR VIEW OF THE VEHICLE.

32. The minimum UL rating for the fire extinguisher of a placarded vehicle power unit is 10 B. C.
33. Vehicles transporting chlorine in cargo tanks must have an approved gas mask and an emergency kit for controlling leaks in dome cover plates and fittings.
34. If the word "FORBIDDEN" appears in the hazard class column of the Hazardous Materials Table, you must NOT transport that material.
35. The use of hooks or other metal tools is forbidden when handling explosives.
36. It is the driver's responsibility for hazardous materials being transported safely, without delay, and that shipping papers are kept in the right place.
37. It is prohibited to carry Class A or B explosives in triples or in combinations where any of the units is a placarded cargo tank.
38. In a hazardous materials emergency, WARN OTHERS OF THE DANGERS, KEEP PEOPLE AWAY AND UPWIND, PREVENT SMOKING, KEEP OPEN FLAMES AWAY.
39. If transporting a hazardous waste, there must be properly prepared and signed UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST carried at all times.
40. Explosives A and B must NEVER be parked within 5 feet of the roadway.
41. When hauling explosives A and B, explosives "A" placards may be used.
42. Hazardous substances are marked by an RQ (reportable quantity) before or after an item description in the event of a spill. All spills are to be reported by the driver or employer.
43. When hazardous material is leaking, but not spilling, drive to the closest area you can get help. Call emergency personnel if needed.
44. When hauling hazardous materials in a cargo tank, close all manholes and valves and check for any leaks before moving the vehicle.
45. The carrier is responsible for making sure the shipper has correctly named, labeled, and marked a hazardous material shipment.
46. You can determine that a shipment includes Hazardous Material by looking at the shipping papers,

Now that you know the key facts in section (9), take the practice test number 1 with out referring to the answer sheet. Self-grade your test and restudy the missed questions. (That is, if you have any missed questions) you may want to put your answers on a separate sheet of paper so you can take the test more than once. If you don't understand the question, go to your CDL manual and review the section that is referenced at each question.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

PRACTICE TEST # 1

Read each question and all the answers carefully. Select the most correct answer. After answering all questions in the practice test, check them with the answer sheet for correctness. You can also check your answers for correctness by reading the Commercial Drivers License Manual, section 9. The questions listed are only similar to the ones that you can expect to find on the actual CDL written test. By studying this guide, you will be able to determine the most correct answer when you take the CDL written HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Test.

When taking the CDL written test, follow these basic test-taking rules:

- 1. Read the entire question and all answers before selecting your answer. Remember there maybe more than one right answer and you need to select the most correct answer.**
- 2. Do not read words into the questions that are not there.**
- 3. Watch for words that may change the meaning of the question, i.e. (NOT, EXCEPT, etc.)**
- 4. Follow all instructions, oral or written.**

SECTION 9 – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. The intention of the Hazardous Material regulations are to ensure safe drivers and equipment, communicate the risk and: (9.1.2)
 - A To tax shippers correctly.
 - B To contain the materials.
 - C To allow state enforcement.
 - D None of the above.
2. Who does the regulation say is responsible for packaging, labeling and preparing the hazardous material shipping papers for a common carrier? (9.2.1)
 - A. The carrier.
 - B. The shipper.
 - C. The driver.
 - D. State auditors.
3. Who has the following responsibilities? Refuse leaking shipments, safely transport a hazardous material shipment without delay, keep hazardous material shipping papers in the proper place.(9.2.3)
 - A. The driver.
 - B. The carrier.
 - C. The shipper.
 - D. The dispatcher.

4. Who does the regulation say is responsible for checking that the shipper correctly named, labeled, and marked a hazardous material shipment? (9.2.2)
- A. The shipper.
 - B. The manufacturer.
 - C. The carrier.
 - D. Department of Transportation.
5. While transporting hazardous material you stop to eat lunch at a truck stop. While you are in the truck stop, the shipping papers must be on the drivers seat or? (9.3.1)
- A. In the driver's door pouch.
 - B. In the trailer's paper pouch.
 - C. On your person.
 - D. On the truck dashboard in clear view.
6. There are two lists that drivers, shippers, and carriers use to find out if a material is a regulated substance. Which of the following is one of them? (9.3.3)
- A. List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities.
 - B. EPA Dangerous Material Table.
 - C. Shippers List of transportable Quantities
 - D. D.O T. Hazard chart.
7. A vehicle placarded for hazardous materials is required to have placards on _____ sides. (9.3.3)
- A. One.
 - B. Two.
 - C. Three.
 - D. Four.
8. A "W" in the first column of the Hazardous Material Table indicates: (9.3.3)
- A. A tank of water must always be in the same vehicle as the product.
 - B. The material is reactive to water.
 - C. The rules apply only if the material is waste.
 - D. Means the hazardous material described is subject to the Hazardous Material Regulations (HMR) only when offered or intended for transportation by water unless it is a hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or marine pollutant.
9. If the word "FORBIDDEN" is written or typed in the hazardous class column of an entry in the hazardous materials table: (9.3.3)
- A. The carrier may not open the package or container.
 - B. You must never transport the product.
 - C. A shipment of that product must never be larger than the RQ

- D. You may transport it only with an escort vehicle
10. If there is an RQ before or after the item description on the shipping paper, it means: (9.3.3)
- A. The substance has an insurance value of over \$1000.00
 - B. The material is in a package containing no other materials
 - C. The carrier must report a spill of this material.
 - D. The weight column may be blank.
11. Only one of these shipping paper descriptions for hazardous material is in the correct order, select the correct one.(9.3.5)
- A. Hydrogen Bromide, Non-flammable gas, UN 1048.
 - B. UN 1787, Corrosive material, Hydriotic Acid.
 - C. Corrosive material, Hydrochloric Acid, UN 1789
 - D. Hexane, UN 1208, Flammable liquid.
12. To find out if a shipment includes a hazardous Material, you should. (9.3.8)
- A. Open all packages or containers.
 - B. Check for warning signs around the loading dock.
 - C. Look at the shipping papers.
 - D. Look at the shipping license.
13. If an "X" or "RQ" is written or typed in the HM column of a shipping paper entry, the: (9.3.8)
- A. Shipment is regulated by hazardous material regulations.
 - B. Material on the line is the biggest part of the shipment.
 - C. Entry refers to the materials that must be top loaded.
 - D. Entry is part of a partial shipment.
14. A hazard class name or ID number must not be used to describe a. (9.3.8)
- A. Non-hazardous material.
 - B. Reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
 - C. Hazardous waste.
 - D. Hazardous material
15. The description of a hazardous product must include the hazard class, the identification number, and its proper shipping name. Which is required to be listed first on the shipping papers? (9.3.8)
- A. The hazard class.
 - B. The proper shipping name.
 - C. The identification number.
 - D. It does not matter which one appears first.

16. If the description of a non-hazardous material includes a hazard class, name or ID number:(9.3)
- A. You should not transport the shipment.
 - B. You need a shipper's notice of non-hazardous entry.
 - C. The receiver must sign a "Transport Discrepancy" form.
 - D. You may only transport it as a limited quantity.
17. When shippers package hazardous materials, they must certify that this was done according to the regulations. The one exception to this rule is when: (9.3)
- A. The shipment is hazardous waste.
 - B. The driver is given a sealed cargo compartment.
 - C. The shipper is a private carrier carrying their product.
 - D. The trip will not cross a state line.
18. A properly prepared Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest: (9.3.7)
- A. Is not the concern of a driver hauling hazardous waste?
 - B. Is required if there is a loss of cargo during transport.
 - C. Must be signed and carried by anyone transporting a hazardous waste.
 - D. Is the same as any other shipping paper?
19. A vehicle contains 500 pounds of explosives "A" and "B", you MUST use: (9.3.11)
- A. "Explosive A" placards.
 - B. "Dangerous" placards.
 - C. "Blasting Agents" placards.
 - D. "Explosives" and "Dangerous" placards.
20. You must NOT smoke around any vehicle being loaded or unloaded with: (9.3.11)
- A. Flammables.
 - B. Oxidizers.
 - C. Explosives.
 - D. All of the above.
21. A dated certificate of radioactive materials training must be: (9.4.1)
- A. Signed by a Notary Public.
 - B. Kept in the driver's Vehicle.
 - C. Filed with DOT.
 - D. Carried by the driver.

22. A hazardous material description on the shipping paper reads "POISON INHALATION HAZARD". Its class is "Flammable Liquid". Two liters are being shipped. You should: (9.4)
- A. Placard the vehicle "POISON" only.
 - B. Placard the vehicle with both the "POISON" and hazard class placards.
 - C. Placard the vehicle "POISON" and remove all other placards.
 - D. Do not placard the vehicle.
23. Before loading or unloading any explosive, you must check the cargo space for: (9.4.1)
- A. A cargo heater that could start.
 - B. Sharp points that might damage the cargo.
 - C. Loose floorboards or plates.
 - D. All of the above.
24. When you are hauling explosives, you must: (9.4.1)
- A. Never use a forklift to move the freight.
 - B. Double wrap wet boxes in plastic to prevent staining.
 - C. Roll the packages carefully, with no sharp or jamming actions.
 - D. Never use hooks or other metal tools.
25. Animal and human foodstuffs must not be loaded in the same vehicle with. (9.4.1)
- A. Explosives.
 - B. Oxidizers.
 - C. Poisons.
 - D. Flammable Gases.
26. Class "A" explosives must NOT be transported in a vehicle combination if it includes: (9.4.1)
- A. More than one cargo carrying vehicle.
 - B. A 200 inch wheelbase trailer
 - C. A placarded cargo tank.
 - D. A vehicle carrying oxidizers
27. You have a vehicle without racks to hold cylinders or compressed gas. You may load the cylinders only if they are: (9.4.1)
- A. Loaded in the upright or horizontal position.
 - B. Bundled loosely together with steel strapping.
 - C. Less than half of the load.
 - D. Labeled "non-flammable gas"

28. Cylinders containing compressed gases may only be loaded onto a vehicle without a flat floor or platform, if the cylinders are: (9.4.1)
- A. Loaded in an upright or horizontal position.
 - B. Loaded into racks attached to the vehicle.
 - C. In boxes that will keep them from turning over.
 - D. Any of the above.
29. The transport index of radioactive material tells you: (9.4.1)
- A. The weight of the material
 - B. The degree of control needed during transportation.
 - C. Is something that only the consignee needs to worry about?
 - D. It let's the Emergency Response Team (ERT) ignore the ID number on the placard.
30. What is the largest allowable total transport index of all radioactive material packages in a single vehicle allowed? (9.4.1)
- A. 5.
 - B. 10.
 - C. 50.
 - D. 100.
31. A driver who transports route controlled radioactive material must have special training from the carrier within the previous _____. (9.1)
- A. 1 year.
 - B. 2 years.
 - C. 3 years.
 - D. 4. Years.
32. You have loaded "POISON" into a cargo tank and a valve leaks. What must you do? (9.4)
- A. Drive to your next stop if the leak is not more than a trickle.
 - B. Drive to the nearest safe haven at reduced speed.
 - C. Close all manholes and all valves and be sure they are free of leaks before moving.
 - D. Check the leak every 30 miles if it is a flammable liquid and every 10 miles if it is a poison.
33. You must briefly leave your vehicle on a public roadway. It is placarded but not carrying explosives. The person who watches you vehicle should be? (9.4)
- A. Awake and able to move the vehicle if needed.
 - B. Someone who knows what to do in an emergency.
 - C. On the vehicle or within 100 feet of the vehicle and have it within clear view.
 - D. All of the above.
34. When transporting division 1.1 or 1.2 explosives, you must not: (9.4.1)

- A. Transport them in a combination vehicle if there is a placarded tank in the combination
 - B. Placard the unit
 - C. Stop until you reach your destination.
 - D. Drive after dark.
35. How many times must you stop and check your dual tires while transporting hazardous materials? (9.6.9)
- A. Every 3 Hours of 150 Miles
 - B. Each time you stop
 - C. Every 2 hours of 80 Miles
 - D. Every 1 hour or 40 Miles
36. If you are stopped at a truck stop, the shipping papers must be placed on the drivers seat or the:(9.6.10)
- A. Dashboard in clear view
 - B. On your person
 - C. Trailers paper pouch
 - D. Driver's door pouch
37. Carriers are required to give each driver who transports Division 1.1 or 1.2. (9.1)
- A. A list of rest stops a driver may use.
 - B. A copy of the FMCSR Part 397
 - C. The consignee's phone number
 - D. An extra fire bottle
38. Which of the following is to be listed first on the shipping papers? (9.3.3)
- A. The identification number
 - B. The proper shipping name
 - C. The hazard Class
 - D. No particular order needed
39. Before loading or unloading any explosive, you must check the cargo space for: (9.4.1)
- A. Loose floor boards or plates
 - B. Sharp points that may damage the cargo
 - C. A cargo heater in working condition
 - D. All of the above

40. You may not smoke around any vehicle being loaded or unloaded with.(9.4.1)
- A. Explosives
 - B. Oxidizers
 - C. Flammables
 - D. Any of the above
41. The total transport index of all packages in a single vehicle must not exceed. (9.4.1)
- A. 100
 - B. 150
 - C. 50
 - D. 5
42. A vehicle placarded for hazardous material is required to have placards on how many sides of the vehicle?(9.1)
- A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 2
 - D. 4
43. If an "X" or "RQ" is written or typed into the HM column of a shipping paper entry, the?
- A. Entry is a partial shipment
 - B. Entry refers to the materials that must be top loaded
 - C. Material on that line is the largest part of the shipment
 - D. Shipment is regulated by hazmat regulations
44. A hazard class name or ID number must not be used to describe a:
- A. Hazardous material
 - B. Hazardous waste
 - C. Reportable quantity of hazardous substance
 - D. Non-hazardous material

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PRACTICE TEST # 2**

Use the same instructions from practice test number 1 to complete practice test number 2. If you scored 3 or less wrong, you are ready to challenge the CDL written test, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.

GOOD LUCK

1. Who is responsible for finding out what permits or special routes you will need to haul hazardous materials? (9.6.5)
 - A. The driver.
 - B. The carrier.
 - C. The shipper,
 - D. The consignee.

2. Which emergency equipment may be used to warn of a stopped vehicle which contains explosives? (9.6.5)
 - A. Signal fires.
 - B. Reflective triangles.
 - C. Flares.
 - D. Fusses.

3. You may not park a vehicle carrying hazardous materials within how many feet of an open fire: (9.6.1)
 - A. 100.feet.
 - B. 200 feet.
 - C. 300 feet.
 - D. 400 feet.

4. You should not drive a placarded vehicle near on open fire unless you: (99.6)
 - A. Are carrying compressed gas cylinders.
 - B. Have a load of non-flammable material.
 - C. Can safely pass the fire without stopping.
 - D. Have an enclosed cargo compartment.

5. Which signals may be used to warn of a stopped vehicle which has a flammable liquid tank? (9.6.5)
 - A. Flares.
 - B. Fuses.
 - C. Signal fire.

- D. Reflective triangles.
6. You are going to be hauling hazardous materials over a route you do not know well. When should you check the route and permits needed for the trip? (9.6)
- A. Before the trip.
 - B. When you get to the leg of the trip you do not know.
 - C. Within 24 hours of the finish of the trip.
 - D. At the end of the month.
7. You are hauling 2000 pounds of a corrosive substance. You may park within _____ feet of the road if your work requires it and it is for a very short period of time. (99.6.2)
- A. 5.
 - B. 7.
 - C. 12.
 - D. 15.
8. Which of the following must drivers have in their possession while transporting Class "A" or "B" explosives? (9.6.10)
- A. The written route plan.
 - B. The Emergency Response Guide.
 - C. The carrier's insurance policy.
 - D. All of the above.
9. When hauling hazardous materials you must stop your vehicle and check any dual tires at least every _____ which ever is less. (9.6.9)
- A. 1 hour or 40 miles.
 - B. 2 hours or 80 miles.
 - C. 2 hours or 100 miles.
 - D. 3 hours or 150 miles.
10. If you are hauling hazardous materials and you discover that one of your tires is leaking, you must: (99.6.9)
- A. Continue at reduced speed and check that tire every 25 miles.
 - B. Stop at the nearest safe place and have it fixed.
 - C. Report it to your carrier at once.
 - D. Report this to the DOT.
11. During an en-route inspection you discover an overheated tire. If you are hauling hazardous materials you must: (9.6.9)
- A. Wait at least 2 hours before continuing your trip.
 - B. Cool the tire, and then check it every 2 hours.

- C. Lower that tire's air pressure by at least 20 psi.
D. Remove the tire and place it a safe distance from the vehicle.
12. You should stop before crossing a railroad crossing if your vehicle is carrying how many gallons of chlorine? (9.6.12)
- A. 110 gallons.
B. 100 gallons.
C. 55 gallons.
D. Any amount.
13. Your vehicle contains explosives, oxidizers, or flammables. No one may smoke within _____ feet of the vehicle. (9.6.6)
- A. 15.
B. 25.
C. 35.
D. 50.
14. A power unit of placarded vehicle is required to have a fire extinguisher with a UL rating of _____ BC or more. (9.6.8)
- A. 5.
B. 10.
C. 15.
D. 20.
15. When fueling a placarded vehicle, someone must always be: (9.6.7)
- A. Within 10 feet of the pump with a fire extinguisher.
B. Watching the fueling from a safe distance.
C. At the nozzle, controlling the fuel flow.
D. At the emergency power shut-off for the pump.
16. You are behind the wheel, hauling hazardous cargo. The shipping paper must be in a pouch on the driver's door or: (9.6.10)
- A. In a box under the driver's seat.
B. In clear view within the drivers reach.
C. In the trucks glove compartment.
D. In a pouch on the inside of the trailer door.
17. You should NOT stop MORE than _____ feet from the nearest rail at a railroad crossing. (9.6.12)
- A. 25.
B. 50.
C. 75.
D. 100.

18. When stopping at a railroad crossing, you should NOT stop any closer than _____ from the nearest rail. (9.6.12)
- A. 5 feet.
 - B. 10 feet.
 - C. 15 feet.
 - D. 20 feet.
19. During a hazardous material emergency, you must use every available means to: (9.7.2)
- A. Keep people away.
 - B. Prevent smoking and keep open flames away.
 - C. Warn others of the danger.
 - D. All of the above.
20. Carriers are required to give each driver who transports Class "A" or "B" explosives: (9.7)
- A. An extra fire extinguisher.
 - B. The consignee's phone number
 - C. A copy of FMCSR part 397.
 - D. A list of rest stops the driver may use.
21. When you are transporting chlorine in cargo tanks, you must have: (9.6.11)
- A. An approved gas mask.
 - B. An emergency kit for controlling leaks in dome cover plate fittings.
 - C. Both "A" and "B".
 - D. Either "A" or "B", but not both.
22. If hazardous materials are spilling from your vehicle, you must not move your vehicle: (9.7.4)
- A. Any more than 500 feet.
 - B. In an upwind direction.
 - C. Off of the road.
 - D. Any more than safety requires.
23. If a vehicle carrying explosives crashes with another object, you must NOT separate the vehicle from the other object until: (9.7.4)
- A. At least 30 minutes have passed.
 - B. A fire fighting crew is standing by.
 - C. Someone has removed the explosives and placed them at least 200 feet away.
 - D. Bomb experts have checked the explosives.

24. A liquid poison is spilling from your vehicle. How should you channel the liquid safely? (9.7.4)
- A. Downwind.
 - B. Upwind
 - C. Away from the leaking vehicle.
 - D. Away from streams and sewers.
25. What does the transport index of a radioactive material tell you? (9.4.1)
- A. Lets the emergency response team ignore the ID number on the placard
 - B. It is something only the consignee needs to know.
 - C. The degree of control needed during transportation
 - D. The weight of the material
26. The Labels on hazardous materials packages are diamond shaped: (9.3.2)
- A. True
 - B. False
27. You must have a written route plan when transporting division 1.1 explosives.(9.1)
- A. True
 - B. False
28. The power unit of placarded vehicles must have a fire extinguisher with a UL rating of 10 BC or more.(9.6.8)
- A. True
 - B. False
29. When transporting hazardous waste, you must sign and carry a uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.(9.3.9)
- A. True
 - B. False
30. To find out if a shipment includes a hazardous product, you should(.3.4)
- A. Call your company
 - B. Open all packages and containers
 - C. Look at the shipping license
 - D. Look at the shipping papers

31. A vehicle contains 500 lbs each of explosive :A” and “B”, Federal law requires that the vehicle be placarded with;(9.3.11)
- A. No placards are required
 - B. Explosive “A” Placards.
 - C. Explosive “B” placards
 - D. Both A and B placards
32. The basic description of a hazardous product must include the hazard class, the identification number, and its proper shipping name. Which of them must appear first on the shipping papers?(9.3)
- A. Customer certification
 - B. The hazard class
 - C. The proper shipping name
 - D. The identification number.
33. When fueling a placarded vehicle, someone must always be.(9.6.7)
- A. Supervising the fueling operation
 - B. At the nozzle, controlling the fuel flow
 - C. At the emergency shut off for the pumps
 - D. Close to the vehicle in case of an emergency.
34. A drivers dated certificate of radioactive materials training must be(9.4.1)
- A. Certified by the DOT
 - B. In the carriers files
 - C. Registered with the shipper
 - D. In the drivers immediate possession.
35. If your vehicle is placarded, how do you handle railroad crossings?(9.6.12)
- A. Slow down to make sure there is nothing coming and then cross the tracks
 - B. Stop at least 100 feet from the nearest rail. Look both ways and proceed to cross the tracks.
 - C. Stop between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail, look both ways and safely cross without shifting gears.
 - D. Stop between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail and cross as fast as possible by shifting gears.

36. Who has the responsibilities for refusing a shipment of leaking containers?(9.2.3)
- A. Shipper
 - B. Carrier
 - C. Driver
 - D. All of the above.
37. Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division, Uranium(9.3.1)
- A. Class 3
 - B. Class 5
 - C. Class 6
 - D. None of the above
38. Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division, Gasoline.(9.3.1)
- A. Class 1
 - B. Class 2
 - C. Class 3
 - D. Class 4.
39. On a hazardous material placard, the class appears;(9.3.2)
- A. In the left point of the triangle
 - B. In the top point of the triangle
 - C. In the right point of the triangle
 - D. In the bottom point of the triangle
40. To determine the placard to use on your vehicle, you must know the: (9.3.2)
- A. Materials hazard class
 - B. Amount being shipped
 - C. Amount of all materials of all classes on your vehicle
 - D. All of the above.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PRACTICE TEST # 1
ANSWER SHEET**

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. C
19. A
20. D
21. D
22. B
23. D
24. D
25. C
26. C
27. A
28. D
29. B
30. C
31. B
32. C
33. D
34. A
35. B
36. D
37. B
38. B
39. D

40. D
41. C
42. D
43. D

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PRACTICE TEST # 2
ANSWER SHEET**

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. B
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. C
21. C
22. D
23. C
24. D
25. C
26. A
27. A
28. A
29. A
30. D
31. B
32. C
33. B
34. D
35. C
36. C
37. D
38. C
39. D
40. D