Hazardous Materials Practice Test

1. You are behind the wheel of a truck carrying a shipment of hazardous material. The shipping papers must be in a pouch on the driver’s door or in:
   A) A box under the driver’s seat.
   B) Clear view and within your reach.
   C) The truck’s glove box.

2. Who is responsible for finding out what permits or special routes you will need to haul hazardous material?
   A) Shipper
   B) Carrier
   C) Driver

3. A vehicle placarded for hazardous materials must have placards on ____ sides.
   A) 2
   B) 3
   C) 4

4. Who is responsible for packaging, labeling, and preparing the papers for a common carrier?
   A) Shipper
   B) Carrier
   C) Driver
5. There are two lists that drivers, shippers, and carriers use to find out if a material is a regulated product. One of these lists is the:
   A) List of hazardous substances and reportable quantities.
   B) EPA dangerous materials table.
   C) Shippers list of transportable quantities.

6. If an X or an RQ is in the “HM” column of a shipping paper entry the:
   A) Material listed on that line is the largest part of the shipment.
   B) Entry refers to the materials that must be loaded on the top.
   C) Shipment is regulated by hazardous material regulations.

7. No one may smoke within 25 feet of any vehicle that contains explosives, oxidizers, or:
   A) Poisons.
   B) Flammable materials.
   C) Compressed gas.

8. Only one of these shipping paper descriptions for hazardous material is in the right order. Which one is it?
   A) Corrosive material, Hydrochloric acid. UN 1789
   B) Hydrogen Bromide. Non-flammable gas. UN 1048
   C) Hexane. UN 1208. Flammable Liquid

9. A truck carrying explosives has crashed with another vehicle. You should not pull them apart until:
   A) The shipper’s loading foreman is present.
   B) The explosives have been placed at least 200 feet away from the vehicles and occupied buildings.
   C) At least 30 minutes have passed.

10. You may not park a vehicle carrying hazardous materials within ______ feet of an open fire.
    A) 100
    B) 200
    C) 300

11. The transport index of a radioactive material:
    A) Is another way of writing the weight of the package.
    B) Tells the degree of control needed during transportation.
    C) Is something that only the shipper needs to worry about.
12. When hauling hazardous materials, you must stop your vehicle and check any dual tires at least once every ________, whichever is less.
   A) 1 hour or 50 miles.
   B) 2 hours or 100 miles.
   C) 3 hours or 150 miles.

13. When stopped for railroad tracks, you should stop _____ feet before the nearest rail.
   A) 5 to 10
   B) 10 to 35
   C) 15 to 50

14. You are transporting hazardous materials. When you are not behind the wheel the shipping papers must be on the driver’s seat or:
   A) In a pouch on the driver’s door.
   B) With you.
   C) On the dashboard in clear view.

15. If hazardous material is spilled from your vehicle, don’t move your vehicle:
   A) Any more than 500 feet.
   B) In an upwind direction.
   C) Any more that safety requires.

16. You are going to be hauling hazardous materials over a route you do not know well. When should you check the route and get permits needed for the trip?
   A) Before starting the trip.
   B) While you are still on the part of the route you know.
   C) Within 24 hours of completing the trip.

17. Carriers must give each driver who transports class A or B explosives:
   A) An extra fire bottle.
   B) The consignee’s phone number.
   C) A copy of the FMCSR Part 379 Book.

18. You should stop before crossing a railroad grade if your vehicle is carrying _____ of chlorine.
   A) 10 gallons
   B) 100 gallons
   C) Any amount

19. You are hauling hazardous materials and you find that one of your tires is leaking. You must:
   A) Continue at a reduced speed, and check the tire every 25 miles.
   B) Stop at the nearest safe place and get it fixed.
   C) Report it to your carrier immediately.
20. When shippers package hazardous materials, they must certify that this was done according to the regulations. The only exception is when:
   A) The shipper is a private carrier carrying their own product.
   B) The shipment is hazardous waste.
   C) The driver is given a sealed cargo compartment.

21. When fueling a placarded vehicle, someone must always be:
   A) Within 10 feet of the pump with a fire extinguisher.
   B) At the nozzle and controlling the flow if the fuel.
   C) At the emergency power shut off for the pump.

22. Animals and human foodstuffs should not be loaded in the same vehicle with:
   A) Poisons
   B) Flammable gases
   C) Explosives

23. A driver who transports radioactive material and has to follow a certain route must have special training by the carrier within the last ________ years.
   A) 2
   B) 3
   C) 4

24. Whenever your vehicle is placarded, don’t drive near open fires unless you:
   A) Are equipped with fire sprinklers.
   B) Have LTL freight of non-flammable materials.
   C) Can safely pass the fire without stopping.

25. When there is a hazardous materials emergency, you should:
   A) Keep people away and warn them of danger.
   B) Prevent smoking and keep open flames away.
   C) Do both the above.

26. Which signals may be used to warn of a stopped vehicle contains explosives?
   A) Signal fires
   B) Reflective triangles
   C) Flares of fuses

27. When transporting chlorine in cargo tanks, you must have:
   A) An approved gas mask.
   B) An emergency kit for controlling leaks in fittings on the dome plate cover.
   C) Both A and B.
28. If the word “FORBIDDEN” appears in the hazard class column of the entry in the hazardous material table:
   A) A common carrier must never transport the material.
   B) A shipment of the material must never be bigger than the RQ.
   C) The carrier may not open the package.

29. When handling packages of explosives, you must:
   A) Never use hooks or other metal tools.
   B) Keep bystanders 100 feet away.
   C) Double wrap wet boxes in plastic to prevent staining.

30. A railroad crossing is ahead of you and you are hauling hazardous materials. When stopped for the crossing, you can stop how far away from the nearest rail?
   A) 25 feet.
   B) 50 feet.
   C) 75 feet.

31. Who is responsible for the safety transporting a hazardous material shipment without delay and keeping the shipping papers in the right place?
   A) The driver.
   B) The carrier.
   C) The shipper.

32. The basic description of a hazardous material includes the hazard class, ID number, and the proper shipping name. Which one must appear first on the shipping paper?
   A) The hazard class.
   B) The proper shipping name.
   C) The identification number.

33. Class A explosives must not be transported in combination vehicles if the vehicle includes:
   A) Two or more trailers.
   B) A 200-inch wheelbase trailer.
   C) A placarded cargo tank.

34. You find an overheated tire during an Enroute inspection. If you are hauling hazardous materials, you must:
   A) Wait at least 2 hours before continuing your trip.
   B) Cool the tire, and then check every 2 hours.
   C) Remove the tire and place it a distance from the vehicle.
35. The power unit of a placarded vehicle must have a fire extinguisher with a UL rating of
   A) 5
   B) 10
   C) 15

36. A properly prepared Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest:
   A) Must be signed and carried by anyone transporting a hazardous waste.
   B) Is the same as any other shopping paper.
   C) Is required only if there is a loss of cargo during transportation.

37. With most hazardous materials, you may park within 5 feet of the road briefly if your work
   requires it. The materials that are the exception and the exception and do not allow parking this
   close to the road are:
   A) Explosives A & B.
   B) Corrosives & Oxidizers.
   C) Acids & Poisons.

38. The intent of hazardous materials regulations is to ensure safely, to contain the material, and
   A) To tax shippers correctly.
   B) To communicate the risk.
   C) To allow state enforcement.

39. To find out if a shipment includes a hazardous material, you should:
   A) Open and inspect every package.
   B) Check for a fence around the dock.
   C) Look at the shipping papers.

40. You have a vehicle without racks to hold cylinders of compressed gas. You may load such
   cylinders only if they are:
   A) Loaded upright or lying flat down and braced.
   B) Bundled loosely together with steel strapping.
   C) Less than half the load.

41. A vehicle contains 500 pounds each of explosives A & B. You must use:
   A) Explosive A placards.
   B) Dangerous placards.
   C) Blasting Agents placards.

42. An X in the HM column of a shipping paper entry means:
   A) The material is not a hazardous material.
   B) This is an exception to the Hazardous materials regulations.
   C) The entry is for hazardous materials.
43. Which of the following must drivers have in their possession while transporting class A & B explosives?
   A) The carrier’s insurance card.
   B) The written route plan.
   C) Both of the above.

44. The total transport index of all radioactive material packages in a single vehicle must not exceed:
   A) 10
   B) 50
   C) 100

45. Who is responsible for checking to be the shipper correctly named, labeled, and marked hazardous materials shipment?
   A) Shipper
   B) Manufacturer
   C) Carrier

46. If there is an RQ before or after the item description on the shipping paper, it means the:
   A) Material has an insurance value of over $1,000.00.
   B) Material is in a package containing no other material.
   C) Carrier must report any spill of this material.

47. You have loaded a hazardous material into a cargo tank. What must you do before you move a vehicle?
   A) Call Chemtrec by phone and tell them where you’re going.
   B) Have the loading observers sign the shipping papers.
   C) Close all manholes and valves. Be sure they are free of leaks.

48. A hazardous class name or ID number may not be described as:
   A) Non-hazardous material.
   B) Reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
   C) Hazardous waste.

49. If you are in an accident involving hazardous materials, you should:
   A) Tell only emergency response team about the hazard.
   B) Keep all people far away and upwind of the accident.
   C) Prevent a panic by acting as if nothing were wrong.
50. You do not have a hazardous materials endorsement on your CDL license. When can you legally haul hazardous materials?
   A) Never.
   B) Only when the load is placarded.
   C) Only when shipment does not cross state lines.
1. B  
2. A  
3. C  
4. A  
5. A  
6. C  
7. B  
8. B  
9. B  
10. C  
11. B  
12. B  
13. C  
14. A  
15. C  
16. A  
17. C  
18. C  
19. B  
20. A  
21. B  
22. A  
23. A  
24. C  
25. C  
26. B  
27. C  
28. A  
29. A  
30. B  
31. A  
32. B  
33. C  
34. C  
35. B  
36. A  
37. A  
38. B  
39. C  
40. A  
41. A  
42. C