

## **TCFP & GFD HAZMAT AWARENESS/OPS TEST QUESTIONS WITH VERIFIED ANSWERS**

Substances or materials in quantities or forms that may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or property when transported, stored, or used in commerce is a definition for a: - hazardous material

When dealing with a radiological incident involving a leak or spill, what exposure guidelines should the hazmat first responder use to minimize radioactive contamination? - Time, distance, shielding

A reference book intended as a guide to aid emergency responders to guide quickly and identify specific hazards during the initial phase is the: - DOT, Emergency Response Guidebook

The two types of potential hazards found in each guide of the Emergency Response Guidebook are:  
- health and fire/explosion

The steps that are taken to preserve the health and safety of emergency responders and the public during an incident involving releases of hazardous materials are called: - protective actions

The most important part of assessment is: - recognizing the presence of hazardous materials

Which information should be provided during the notifications? - Container type

Statement 1: CERCLA established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites.

Statement 2: A trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified was established by CERCLA

Statement 3: CERCLA is part of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120 - Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false

Which of the package labels listed below indicates the highest radiation hazard? - Radioactive Yellow-III

Federal law requires that local establishments keep a Material Safety Data Sheet on file when: - hazardous materials are used or stored on site

A major difference between a hazardous materials incident and other types of emergencies is the fact that hazmat incidents: - can be more complex

All cylinders should be considered dangerous, regardless of what type of hazardous material it contains, because the contents are: - pressurized

The four-digit number appearing on a placard or an orange panel of a tank car is the: - United Nations (UN) product identification number

The National Fire Protection Association 704 System for identifying hazardous materials gives: - general hazard and degree of severity

A number 4 in the blue quadrant of the National Fire Protection Association 704 System indicates that there is \_\_\_\_ risk in this category from the chemical involved - severe

A white quadrant in the 6 o'clock position of the NFPA 704 system is used to indicate: - special hazards

the fact that a product is water reactive would be indicated in the \_\_\_\_ quadrant of the NFPA 704 system - blue

United Nations/Department of Transportation (UN/DOT) placards indicate general hazard recognition by: - giving the UN hazard class number

a bill of lading contains valuable information about the origin of the product and is the type of shipping paper used when transporting a product via: - highway truck

for materials in hazard class 8 (corrosive), a DOT placard is required if the gross weight is in excess of: - 1001 lbs

care and control of the waybill/consist is the responsibility of the: - train crew

the normal location for the bill of lading is in the: - cab of the truck

During an incident involving a train, where should you look for the shipping papers? - the conductor's possession

using the human senses of smell or taste to determine the presence of a hazardous material is: - unreliable, unacceptable, and unsafe

learnexams

hazardous occupancies should be identified and evaluated: - during preincident planning

Local emergency response personnel can gain valuable information if the \_\_\_\_ is utilized in preincident planning - Local Emergency Planning Committee

Shipping papers are required to contain: - the hazardous classification according to DOT regulations

When transporting hazardous materials, the shipping papers should contain: - hazard class of the material

on a placard, the number at the bottom of the diamond indicates the: - hazard class

the DOT placarding system requires a vehicle carrying over 1001 pounds of corrosive display a \_\_\_\_\_ placard - white over black

the DOT placarding system requires a vehicle carrying a nonflammable compressed gas to display a placard colored: - green

a type of material that can be extremely toxic and is considered by the DOT to be a hazardous material is a - poison

any material that, when taken into the body, is injurious to health is known as: - poisonous material

in the NFPA 704 system of identification, the diamond-shaped placard used for fire hazard is colored: - red

the NFPA lists \_\_\_\_\_ as the standard for identifying chemical hazards of materials at fixed facilities - 704

the the NFPA 704 system, the quadrant dealing with reactivity is colored - yellow

a hazard class of 3, within the UN labeling system indicates a \_\_\_\_\_ product - flammable/combustible liquid

a substance that readily yields oxygen to support combustion of fuels, would be labeled hazard class \_\_\_\_\_ under the UN/DOT labeling system - 5

a container of flammable solids would receive a UN label or placard with a hazardous classification number of: - 4