1. 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:

A. hazard class.  
B. hazardous chemical.  
C. hazardous material.  
D. hazardous substance.

2. Viewed from the rear, a liquid carrier has an elliptical shape. This shape, illustrated below, indicates what type of carrier?

A. MC 307/DOT 407  
B. MC 312/DOT 412  
C. MC 306/DOT 406  
D. MC 331

3. The CHEMTREC organization is available ________ hours per day to provide information about ________ to ________.

A. 24, certain chemicals, transport personnel only  
B. 24, many chemicals, response agencies  
C. during normal business, only liquid chemicals, any emergency agency  
D. during normal business, selected chemicals, any interested person

4. Which of the following is not a response objective for hazardous material incidents?

A. Leak control  
B. Rescue  
C. Recovery  
D. Reporting

5. At an emergency incident, the firefighter may obtain appropriate MSDS information from:

A. CAMEO.  
B. the National Response Center.  
C. OSHA.  
D. CHEMTREC.

6. Radiation that can be stopped by a piece of paper consists of ________ particles.

A. alpha  
B. low-beta  
C. high-beta  
D. gamma
7. When estimating the time it will take to successfully achieve the primary objective of the incident, all of the following should be considered except the:

A. container shapes.
B. written resources.
C. location of the incident.
D. manufacturer of the product.

8. In dealing with a hazardous materials fire involving bulk containers, extinguishment or control should not be attempted without:

A. a large group of firefighters.    B. specialists in hazardous materials.
C. a continuous water supply.      D. special hazmat suits.

9. Which of the following is not a physical limitation of personnel working in a positive pressure SCBA?

A. Physical condition    B. Agility
C. Facial features      D. Height and weight

10. __________ is designed to remove contamimates that pose immediate threat to life.

A. Emergency decontamination    B. Secondary decontamination
C. Decontamination              D. Primary decontamination

11. One of the factors that can change the evacuation area is:

A. firefighters entering incidents from the north.
B. a change in wind direction.
C. the number of firefighters responding to the incident.
D. the number of firefighters with SCBA.

12. Who is responsible for requesting additional resources at a hazardous materials incident?

A. Incident Commander    B. Safety Officer
C. Staging Officer       D. Logistics Officer

13. There are many limitations for personnel working in SCBA. Of the following, all are limitations except:

A. SCBA places a strain on the wearer's cardiovascular system.
B. some wearers may be claustrophobic.
C. wearers do not have to be medically certified to wear a SCBA.
D. wearers must be trained.
14. Alcohol-resistant foam:
   A. is used at 3% or 6% on polar solvent fires.
   B. should be plunged into fuels.
   C. is affected by freezing temperatures.
   D. is used at 1% on hydrocarbon fires.

15. When a fire involves the cargo of a truck transporting explosives, the responders should:
   A. increase water application immediately.
   B. try to separate unburned cargo.
   C. attempt to move the involved vehicle to a safer location.
   D. immediately evacuate the area.