


DOT & IATA 49 CFR Training Quiz
Kintetsu World Express, Inc.

Employee Name: _____ **Location:** _____ **Date:** _____

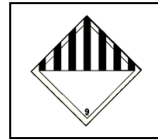
Instructor: _____ **Quiz Result** (circle one): **Pass** or **Fail**

- 1) GHS is the acronym for Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.
a) True b) False
 - 2) "Warning" or "Danger" are examples of GHS precautionary statements used on chemical labels.
a) True b) False
 - 3) A substance with a pH 1 is considered neutral or non-hazardous.
a) True b) False
 - 4) The number 4 in the red diamond of the NFPA label means extreme fire hazard.
a) True b) False
 - 5) The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is the only source for chemical information you will ever need.
a) True b) False
 - 6) The pictogram on the below communicates what type of health or physical hazard?
a) Carcinogen
b) Irritant
c) Compressed gas
d) Flammable
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- 7) What is the minimum amount of time that a person must flush their eyes when using an eyewash station?
a) 5 minutes c) 15 minutes
b) 10 minutes d) 20 minutes
 - 8) What minimum labeling information must you place on a container when you have transferred a hazardous substance into it from the original manufacturer's container?
a) Identity of the hazardous substance and appropriate hazard warnings
b) Manufacturer's name and address
c) Your name and the date
d) Full NFPA labeling
 - 9) The Hazard Communication Program is sometimes referred to as:
a) EPA Toxic Substance and Control Act (TSCA)
b) OSHA right-to-understand law
c) California Clean Water Act
d) MSDS Act of 1981
 - 10) List three different ways chemicals may enter the body (routes of entry)
a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

- 11) Hazardous materials must be prepared for shipping in accordance with:
- OSHA 1910.134
 - OSHA right-to-understand law
 - Hazardous Materials Regulations of 49 CFR 172
 - The AHERA Standard
- 12) All employees who work with hazardous materials must receive initial training and periodic retraining at least every:
- Year
 - 3 years
 - After each spill or accident
 - 90 days
 - Retraining is not required
- 13) A chemical burn is an example of what kind of hazard:
- Chronic
 - Acute
 - Cancerous
 - Ergonomic
- 14) A hazmat employee is defined as one who:
- Works in a trucking company
 - Has a direct affect on the safe transportation of hazardous materials
 - Works in the shipping, receiving and storage area of a company
 - The owners or operator of a truck or aircraft
- 15) Hazardous chemicals should be stored:
- Alphabetically
 - According to compatibility
 - According to container size
 - A & C
- 16) What is the best source for information such as proper shipping name, hazard class, ID numbers and packing group numbers?
- Labels
 - SDSs
 - Hazardous Materials Table
 - Placards
- 17) All labels must be:
- Durable
 - Weather-resistant
 - Unobscured
 - All of the above

18) The pictogram on the below communicates what type of health or physical hazard?

- a) Carcinogen
- b) Miscellaneous
- c) Corrosive
- d) Flammable



19) The pictogram on the below communicates what type of health or physical hazard?

- a) Radioactive
- b) Organic Peroxide
- c) Explosive
- d) Laser Energy



20) The pictogram on the below communicates what type of health or physical hazard?

- a) Irritant
- b) Combustible
- c) Corrosive
- d) Toxicity



21) Workers who must know how to deal with hazmat emergencies are?

- a) Emergency response personnel only
- b) Drivers
- c) Emergency responders
- d) Anyone who may be exposed to a hazardous materials incident/accident in the workplace

22) The IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations are an easy to interpret and use manual based on International Civil Aviation Organization.

- a) True
- b) False

23) Shipper's declarations must be kept for at least 3 months.

- a) True
- b) False

24) IATA requires initial Dangerous Goods Regulations training within 90 days of initial employment, general awareness training and re-certifications every 2 years.

- a) True
- b) False

25) There are no fines for non-compliance, only warnings and shipping delays.

- a) True
- b) False

26) There are three packaging groups – I, II and III or X, Y, Z

- a) True
- b) False

27) Incompatible dangerous goods may be packed within the same outer packaging

- a) True
- b) False

28) There are 10 classifications of dangerous goods.

- a) True
- b) False

- 29) Handling labels assist everyone handling dangerous goods and must be used
a) True b) False
- 30) There are two key documents that must accompany a dangerous goods air shipment. The Airway Bill and the dangerous goods declaration.
a) True b) False
- 31) Green is associated with _____ Placard
- 32) Yellow is associated with what hazard class _____
- 33) Explain the acronym BLEVE _____
- 34) A blue placard means what? _____
- 35) Hazardous and non-hazardous materials be listed on the same shipping document
a) True b) False
- 36) What type of package can be used to ship a hazardous material?
a) Strong sturdy boxes or containers
b) Boxes or container that have been tested for the material being shipped.
c) Only new boxes or containers
d) All of the above
- 37) Only non-bulk packages need to be marked
a) True b) False
- 38) What is POP packaging?
a) Specification packaging for carbonated beverages
b) What they pack firecrackers in
c) Performance Oriented Packaging
- 39) How do you recognize a hazard from the label?
a) By the color
b) By the symbol on the label
c) By the wording on the label
d) By the number at the bottom of the label
e) All of the above

40) You can use two (or more) labels on one package.

- a) True b) False

41) Labels do not need to be visible on all materials shipped as long as information is on the paperwork and the driver understands what he is shipping.

- a) True b) False

42) Labels are NOT required on bulk packages (T/F)

- a) True b) False

43) Placards are different from labels in what ways?

- a) They are bigger
- b) They typically contain only the hazard class number
- c) They are used on bulk, freight, tankers, etc.
- d) All of the above

44) The hazard class number on the placard must match the number in the shipping description

- a) True b) False

45) Semi-trailers containing non-bulk packaging never need to be placarded

- a) True b) False