

I. DOT EXAM

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

INSTITUTION: _____

EMAIL: _____

1. **Which of the following agencies regulates the transportation of radioactive material?**
 - a. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - b. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
 - c. Department of Transportation (DOT)
 - d. a and b
 - e. b and c

2. **The regulations for the DOT are found in:**
 - a. 10 CFR
 - b. 49 CFR
 - c. 29 CFR
 - d. 20 CFR

3. **Who is required to receive training in the DOT requirements?**

4. **Hazardous material employees are required to receive training initially and recurrent training every _____ years.**

5. **What is the Hazard Class or Division for radioactive material?**

6. **Radioactive material is classified by the DOT as any material containing radionuclides where both the activity concentration and the total activity in the consignment exceed:**
 - a. Greater than 2 microcuries/gram
 - b. Nuclide specific values in 49 CFR 173.436
 - c. Greater than 0.002 microcuries/gram
 - d. Less than 0.002 microcuries/gram

7. **What is the reportable quantity (RQ) value for I-131?**

- 8. The A_2 value refers to:**
- The maximum activity of special form Class 7 (radioactive) materials permitted in a Type A package.
 - The maximum activity of Class 7 (radioactive) material permitted in a limited quantity package.
 - The maximum activity of normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material permitted in a Type A package.
 - The maximum activity of Class 7 (radioactive) material permitted in a Type B package.
- 9. What is the maximum activity of Tc-99m liquid, normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material that can be shipped in an excepted package as a limited quantity?**
- 10. The Transport Index (TI) of a labeled package is determined by:**
- The maximum radiation level (mR/hr) at one foot from the external surface of the package.
 - The maximum radiation level (mR/hr) at one meter from the external surface of the package.
 - The maximum radiation level (mR/hr) at the surface of the package.
 - None of the above.
- 11. Radiation levels on the surface of an excepted package must not exceed_____?**
- 12. Which of the following is considered a type of DOT package?**
- Industrial package
 - Type A package
 - Type B package
 - Excepted package
 - All of the above
- 13. The proper labeling of a package of Class 7 (radioactive) material is based on:**
- The radiation level at the surface of the package.
 - The type of radioactive material in the package.
 - The transport index (TI).
 - The type of package (Type A or Type B).
 - Both a and b.
 - Both a and c.

14. **The transport index for a Radioactive Yellow II label is more than 1 but not more than 10.**
- True _____ False _____
15. **What label is required on a package with a surface radiation level of 45 mR/hr and a transport index of 1.1 mR/hr?**
- a. Radioactive Yellow II
 - b. Radioactive Yellow III
 - c. Radioactive White I
16. **The dose rate should be less than 2 mRem/hr in any position normally occupied by people during transport.**
- True _____ False _____
17. **A package containing radioactive material is required to be blocked and braced during transport so they cannot change position.**
- True _____ False _____
18. **Where should the shipping papers and emergency procedures be located in the vehicle during transport of radioactive material?**
19. **The shipping papers shall describe the hazardous material being transported. Which of the following descriptions is not required on the shipping papers?**
- a. Proper shipping name
 - b. Total quantity
 - c. Radiation level at 1 meter (TI)
 - d. Radiation level at the surface
 - e. Emergency Response telephone number
20. **What three ALARA principles should be followed when handling a package known to contain radioactive material?**

HAZMAT SECURITY MODULE TEST

To answer the following questions, the Hazmat Transportation Security Awareness Training Module must first be viewed.

21. Many materials that are classified as hazardous materials are essential products to industry, but potential deadly weapons in the hands of a terrorist.
True _____ False _____
22. Hazardous materials are least vulnerable when in transit.
True _____ False _____
23. Casual discussions with strangers along transportation routes about loads and destinations are encouraged by general security standards.
True _____ False _____
24. Some mixtures containing hazardous materials can cause a powerful explosion if detonated or ignited.
True _____ False _____
25. One easy way to increase security of hazardous materials in transportation is to lock all doors of transport vehicles.
True _____ False _____
26. The most likely terrorist threats are internal.
True _____ False _____
27. With the use of commonplace equipment like scanners and color printers, a driver's license, certifications, passports, and other types of personal identification can be forged.
True _____ False _____
28. All terrorists fit a preconceived picture of a criminal.
True _____ False _____
29. A careful employee background check and verification of information provided on an employment application can be an effective deterrent to the insider threat.
True _____ False _____
30. When you are questioned about hazardous materials transportation it is important that you know the person asking and that he or she has a need to know.
True _____ False _____