

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 _____