

Haz-Mat Awareness and Operations Supplemental Work Sheet

Chapter 3a

1. An evaluation of the factors of an incident for the gathering of information to be used to develop an Incident Action Plan is called a _____.

2. A hazardous material is any substance or material capable of posing an _____ risk to human health, safety, or the _____ when:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

3. A Hazardous materials emergency is different from regular emergencies in what ways?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

4. Two indicators that hazardous materials may be stored on site are _____ and _____.

5. _____, _____ and _____ are not safe detection options.

6. A container's characteristic shape may provide clues about the substance inside.

7. The major concerns of a container that holds hazardous materials are whether it is _____ or _____ and it's _____.

8. A non-bulk storage vessel must weigh _____ lbs. or less.

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9. Examples of non-bulk storage vessels are _____ gallon drums, bags, carboys, and cylinders.
10. A _____ is used to store and transport corrosive materials.
11. A Dewar container would store very _____ materials.
12. A hazardous material may be shipped over _____, _____ or _____.
13. A cargo tank is _____ packaging attached to a vehicle.
14. Intermodal tanks usually hold between _____ and _____ gallons.
15. Intermodals can be _____ or non-_____.
16. An MC-306 has an _____ tank and hauls _____ or _____ liquids.
17. An MC-307's tank looks like a _____ and carries flammable liquids, mild _____ and poisons.
18. An MC-312 is narrow and looks like a _____. It is designed to carry heavy _____ and sodium Hydroxide.
19. An MC-331's tank is smooth and it carries pressurized/liquified _____.
20. An MC-338's tank is smooth and has a cabinet on the back of it. It carries _____.
21. A tube trailer has several cylinders banded together and it hauls compressed _____.
22. A dry bulk cargo tank is also known as a hopper. Give some examples that it might carry.

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23. A rail car accident may cause a _____ scale emergency.
24. The 'B' end of a rail car has a _____.
25. A _____ rail car transports general industrial chemicals and can hold between _____ and _____ gallons.
26. The most common special use rail tank car is the _____ tank car.
27. Fixed facility tanks may be _____ ground or _____ ground.
28. Different types of fixed facility tanks are _____, _____ and _____.
29. A bulk storage container holds over _____ gallons of liquid or weighs more than _____ pounds.
30. _____ helps contain _____ or _____ product and must hold at least the amount of all of the product plus _____%.
31. A fixed facility tank whose roof does not move is called a ordinary _____ tank.
32. A fixed facility tank whose roof floats on top of a liquid is called a _____ roof tank.
33. A fixed facility tank whose roof adjusts based on vapor pressure is called a _____ tank roof.
34. A low pressure facility tanks that is round is called a _____ and one that looks squashed is a _____.
35. Pipeline emergencies require specially trained _____.

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36. The DOT uses _____, _____, and _____ to give responders a general idea of the hazard inside a particular container or cargo tank.

37. The D.O.T. uses color codes on labels and placards to signal the hazard.

Red= _____

Green= _____

Orange= _____

Yellow= _____

Blue= _____

White= _____

38. On a placard, the hazard class will be found at the _____ of the placard.